



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1931.

Part I A

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India
republished for general information.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 16th December 1930.

No. 705-G.—With reference to notification No. 242-G., dated the 23rd April 1930, Mr. A. L. B. Tucker, Honorary Consul for Denmark at Calcutta, resumed charge of his office on the 20th November 1930.

E. B. HOWELL,

Foreign Secy. to the Govt. of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 17th December, 1930.

No. 154/30-E.—Mr. A. deC. Williams, i.c.s., Additional Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, is granted leave on half average pay from the 24th November to the 13th December 1930.

D. G. MITCHELL,

Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1931.

Part IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India
republished for general information.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

the corresponding entry in the first column
thereof.—

NOTIFICATION

· *Schedule.*

MERCHANT SHIPPING

Ports

Officers.

New Delhi, the 20th December 1930.

Calcutta

Chittagong

· The Principal Officer, Mercantile
Marine Department, Calcutta
District, Calcutta

.. The Nautical Surveyor, Mercan-
tile Marine Department,
Chittagong.

No 56-M I. (10)/30 —In pursuance of sec-
tion 178 of the Indian Merchant Shipping
Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), and in supersession
of all previous orders on the subject, the
Governor General in Council is pleased to
appoint, for the purposes of the said section,
the officers specified in the second column of
the annexed Schedule at the ports specified in

J. A. WOODHEAD,
Secy to the Govt of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1931

Part IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India
republished for general information.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 1930.

No 36-I/30-C & G—The services of Sir Jehangir Cooverjee Coyajee, Kt, were replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal with effect from the 31st October, 1930.

The 24th December, 1930.

No F.455-I/30-C & G—For the purposes of sub-section (1) of section 63-B of the Government of India Act, and in pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (3) of rule 27 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, the Governor General is pleased to nominate the following persons, being officials, to be members of the said Legislative Assembly:—

Mr Joseph Charles French
Mr. Rajnarayan Banarji.

* * * * *

L GRAHAM,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 31st December 1930.

No 2582H. (G.).—The Haj Inquiry Committee which was appointed by the Government of India in 1929, recommended in paragraph 12 of their Report that the text of the agreement concluded in 1926 between the Governments of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of India of the one part and the

Government of the Netherlands for the Netherlands and for the Netherlands East Indies of the other part, relating to the administration of Kamaran Quarantine Station and the treatment of pilgrims travelling to the Hedjaz from the South, should be published for general information. That agreement has already been published in the League of Nations Treaty Series, Volume LVII, 1926, Nos 1, 2, 3 and 4, pages 41 to 63, but the Government of India agree with the Committee that it should be more widely known in India, and they have decided therefore to re-publish it. The text of the Agreement is given in the appendix

F. NOYCE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

APPENDIX.

ANGLO-DUTCH AGREEMENT REGARDING KAMARAN

The Governments of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of India of the one part and the Government of the Netherlands for the Netherlands and for the Netherlands East Indies of the other part recognising that the treatment of pilgrims travelling to the Hejaz from the South at Kamaran Quarantine Station is their common concern, and being desirous to establish by agreement provisions for its efficacious administration,

Have agreed upon the following provisions.—

Measures to be applied on Pilgrim Ships and at the Quarantine Station.

1. The British and Indian Governments of the one part and the Netherlands Government for the Netherlands and for the

Netherlands East Indies of the other part agree that the measures prescribed in the Schedule to this Agreement shall be applied with effect from the date on which this Agreement enters into force, pending the ratification of the revised International Sanitary Convention on behalf of India and the Netherlands East Indies

Internal Organisation

2 The Civil Administrator of the Island of Kamaran appointed by the Government of India shall be the Director of the Quarantine Station, and in that capacity shall exercise general supervision and control over the whole staff of the station. He shall be assisted by two medical officers, one of whom shall be appointed by the Government of India, and the other by the Government of the Netherlands East Indies. It is agreed in principle that these two medical officers shall be on a footing of complete equality. In order, however, to ensure necessary co-ordination in matters of common concern in regard to the internal administration of the Quarantine Station it is agreed that the relative seniority of the two officers shall be determined as follows.—

Each medical officer shall be appointed in the first instance for a period of two years, during the first of which he shall be described as Deputy Medical Superintendent and during the second as Medical Superintendent. For the first year from the date on which this Agreement enters into force the medical officer appointed by the Government of India shall be Medical Superintendent. If at the end of the period of two years from first appointment the Medical Superintendent continue to be employed on the staff of the Quarantine Station, he shall revert to the position of Deputy Medical Superintendent for the first year of his second term of office or of any further term. Should the Medical Superintendent for any cause vacate his appointment before the end of his term of office, he will be succeeded by the Deputy Medical Superintendent, who will act as Medical Superintendent for the remainder of the term without losing his right to the Medical Superintendent for the next year.

3. The Medical Superintendent shall be the chief technical officer of the Quarantine Station.

4 The nature of the measures to be applied in the case of ships containing only pilgrims from the Netherlands East Indies shall be determined by the medical officer appointed by the Government of the Netherlands East Indies irrespective of his position as Medical Superintendent or Deputy Medical Superintendent. Similarly, the measures to be applied in the case of ships not containing pilgrims from the Netherlands East Indies shall be determined by the medical officer appointed by the Government of India. In the case of ships containing pilgrims both from the Netherlands East Indies and from elsewhere the decision of the *Director of the Quarantine Station* as to the measures to be applied shall be final.

5. It shall be open to the Governments of India and of the Netherlands East Indies to appoint medical and sanitary assistants to be attached to the medical officers appointed by their respective Governments

Epidemiological Intelligence

6. The Government of India undertake to communicate to the Far Eastern Epidemiological Bureau at Singapore information regarding cases of plague or cholera which have manifested themselves on board pilgrim ships calling at Kamaran or at the Quarantine Station

Financial Administration

Pilgrim Dues

7 The amount of the dues to be paid to the Quarantine Station in respect of each pilgrim carried on all ships required to call at Kamaran shall remain fixed at Rs 10 until the Governments of India and of the Netherlands East Indies determine otherwise by agreement

Financial Responsibility of the various Governments concerned in the administration of the Quarantine Station and Repayment of Advances made by them

8 The British and Indian Governments of the one part and the Government of the Netherlands for the Netherlands and for the Netherlands East Indies of the other part agree in principle—

(1) that the sums advanced by the British and Indian Governments to meet deficits which were incurred in the administration of the Quarantine Station up to the 31st March, 1922, shall be repaid to these Governments out of the revenue of the Quarantine Station;

(2) that responsibility for any further deficit incurred after the date on which this agreement enters into force shall be shared in proportion to the number of pilgrims by whom dues are paid to the Quarantine Station; this proportion to be calculated in accordance with the number of pilgrims embarking from British or Netherlands territory from the date on which the agreement enters into force

9 For the purpose of repayment of the advances already made by the British and Indian Governments and of creating a reserve to meet future contingencies, provision shall be made for the maintenance in India of a fund to be called "the Kamaran Quarantine Station Fund" with effect from the date on which the agreement enters into force. To this fund shall be paid—

(a) 5 per cent. of the amount collected annually from pilgrim dues, which shall forthwith be paid in equal moieties to the British and Indian Governments, as an instalment of the amount due to those Governments in respect of the advances referred to in article 8 (1) until the whole of that amount is liquidated;

(b) any surplus available in respect of the previous financial year after provision has been made for the expenditure required during the forthcoming year, which surplus shall bear compound interest at 5 per cent.

Annual Report and Budget

10 The annual budget estimates of the Quarantine Station shall be prepared by the director, together with an annual report. These shall be submitted, with the observations of the Medical Superintendent and Deputy Medical Superintendent, to the Government of India six months before the commencement of the forthcoming financial year. Copies of the annual report, the actual figures for the preceding year and the budget estimates for the forthcoming year, together with the balance sheet of the *Kamarran Quarantine Station Fund*, and the observations of the Medical Superintendent and the Deputy Medical Superintendent thereon, shall be communicated forthwith by the Government of India to the Government of the Netherlands East Indies. The observations of the Government of India shall be communicated to the Government of the Netherlands East Indies not later than three months before the commencement of the ensuing financial year. The budget of the Quarantine Station shall not be approved until the Government of the Netherlands East Indies have signified their acceptance of it, or such amendments have been made as are accepted by the Governments of India and of the Netherlands East Indies.

Capital Expenditure

11 The Governments of India and of the Netherlands East Indies shall jointly determine the improvements and alterations of the Quarantine Station involving capital expenditure, the order in which such improvements shall be executed, and the provision for their execution to be made in the successive annual Budgets of the Quarantine Station.

Subsidy to Civil Administration of Island of Kamarran

12 A sum of Rs 10,000 shall be paid annually from the revenues of the Quarantine Station to the Government of India towards the maintenance of the civil administration of the Island of Kamarran.

Adjustment of Disputes arising out of the Interpretation of the Agreement

13 Disputes between the British or Indian Governments of the one part and the Governments of the Netherlands or the Netherlands East Indies of the other part arising out of the interpretation of this Agreement shall be adjusted as follows —

If the Director of the Quarantine Station is unable to agree with the medical officer appointed by the Government of the Netherlands East Indies, when the latter is acting either as Medical Superintendent or as Deputy Medical Superintendent, as to the interpretation of any article of this Agreement, he shall report the circumstances to the Government of India, who shall forthwith communicate his report to the Government of the Netherlands East Indies. The respective Governments shall thereupon endeavour to reach a settlement of the dispute by agreement. If, after full consideration, the Government of India, and the Government of the Netherlands East Indies are unable to reach a

settlement of the dispute by agreement, or if as between themselves a dispute arises in regard to the Budget or any matter referred to in this Agreement or in regard to the interpretation of this Agreement, they shall severally communicate statements of the facts to the British and Netherlands Governments, who shall endeavour to reach a settlement through the diplomatic channel. If a settlement is still not reached by this procedure, the British and Netherlands Governments shall each appoint a representative in order that these representatives may endeavour in conference to reach a settlement of the dispute by agreement. If the two representatives fail to reach an agreement they shall jointly appoint a third member. If on this point there is disagreement between the two representatives, the British and Netherlands Governments shall request the President of the permanent Court of International Justice to appoint a third member and the Commission thus constituted shall determine the dispute.

14. This agreement which is subject to confirmation by an exchange of notes to be effected through the diplomatic channel, shall enter into force on the 1st January, 1927, from which date the agreement shall be in force for a period of eight years. It shall, however, be subject to revision after the 1st January, 1933.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorised for that purpose, have signed the present agreement and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at Paris, the 19th June, 1926

(LS) G S BUCHANAN.
(LS) JOHN MURRAY
(LS) D T CHADWICK
(LS) W DOUDE VAN TROOSTWYK
(LS) DE VOGEL
(LS) VAN DER PLAS.

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SCHEDULE*General Provisions*

I.—When there are cases of plague, cholera, or yellow fever in the port of departure of a pilgrim ship, embarkation shall not take place unless the Government of the country to which the port belongs has taken measures by immunisation, segregation, or observation after the persons have been collected in groups, with or without bacteriological examination, intended to ensure that none of the persons embarked shall be attacked by one of these diseases.

II.—A ship which, in addition to ordinary passengers, among whom pilgrims of the upper classes may be included, carries pilgrims in less proportion than one pilgrim per 100 tons gross, shall not be considered a pilgrim ship.

III.—As far as it is practicable, pilgrims who disembark, and pilgrims who embark at sanitary stations must have no contact with one another at the landing places. Pilgrims who have been disembarked must be distributed in camp in as small groups as possible.

It is necessary that they be supplied with wholesale drinking water, obtained either from local sources, or by distillation.

Provisions Applicable to Pilgrim Ships.

IV—Pilgrim ships must be capable of accommodating pilgrims in the between-decks

Over and above the space required for the crew, the ship must provide for each person, irrespective of age, an area of 1 50 square metres, equivalent to 16 English square-feet, and a height between decks of at least 1·80 metres, equivalent to about 6 English feet

No pilgrim shall be accommodated below the first between-deck below the waterline. Satisfactory ventilation must be ensured, and, in the case of any deck below the upper between-deck, it shall be mechanical

In addition to the spaces reserved as above for pilgrims, the ship must provide on the upper deck for each person, irrespective of age, a free-space of at least 0 56 square-metre, equivalent to about 6 English square-feet, not reckoning the space which is reserved on the upper deck for temporary hospitals, crew, shower baths, latrines and for the working of the ship

V.—Adequately screened washing places must be provided on deck, a sufficient number of them being reserved exclusively for women. The washing places must be supplied with pipes fitted with taps or nozzles able to yield a continuous supply of sea water under pressure even when the ship is at anchor, these steps or nozzles to be in the proportion of 1 per 100 pilgrims or fraction of 100

VI—The ship must be provided, in addition to closets for the crew, with latrines fitted with a flushing apparatus, or with a water tap. Some of these latrines shall be reserved exclusively for women

Latrines must be in the proportion of 2 per 100 pilgrims or fraction of 100

There must be no latrines in the hold

VII—The ship must have two places for cooking set apart for the use of the pilgrims

VIII—Properly fitted hospital quarters, constructed with due attention to safety and health, must be reserved for the accommodation of the sick. These quarters must be situated on the upper deck unless, in the opinion of the competent sanitary authority, arrangements fully as hygienic can be made elsewhere. They must be constructed so as to allow persons suffering from infectious diseases, and persons who have been in contact with them, to be isolated according to the nature of their illnesses.

The hospital, including any temporary hospital, must be capable of accommodating at the rate of 3 sq metres per patient (equivalent to 32 English sq ft), 4 per 100 or fraction of 100 of the pilgrims taken on board. The hospitals must be provided with separate latrines

IX.—Every pilgrim ship must carry such medical remedies, disinfectants, and appliances as are necessary for the treatment of the sick; it must be provided with anti-smallpox and anti-cholera vaccines. It is desirable that it should also be provided with other specific immunising agents (vaccines and sera), in the necessary quantities. The regulations framed for this class of ship by

each Government must specify the nature and the quantity of these agents. Medicine and attendance shall be provided for the pilgrims free of charge

X—Every pilgrim ship must carry a medical officer, duly qualified in accordance with the regulations in force in the country from which the pilgrims were shipped to the Hejaz, or to which they return therefrom. A second medical officer, with similar qualifications, must be carried when the number of pilgrims on board exceeds 1,000

XI—The heavy baggage of pilgrims shall be registered and numbered. Pilgrims may keep with them only such articles as are absolutely necessary, the nature, amount, and dimensions of these articles, shall be decided by regulations framed by each Government for its own ships

XII—The competent authority shall not permit the departure of a pilgrim ship until satisfied—

(a) that the ship has been thoroughly cleansed, and, if necessary, disinfected,

(b) that the ship is in a condition to undertake the voyage without danger, that she is provided with the necessary gear and apparatus for use in case of shipwreck, accident, or fire; with wireless equipment for sending and receiving which can function independently of the engine room, and with sufficient life-saving apparatus, that she is properly manned, equipped, and ventilated, with awnings of sufficient size to cover the decks, and that there is nothing on board that, is or may become, injurious to the health and safety of passengers,

(c) that there is on board, over and above the rations for the crew, sufficient food and fuel of good quality for all the pilgrims during the whole voyage, and that there are places suitable for the storage of such food and fuel;

(d) that the drinking water is of good quality and from a source free from risk of contamination, that it is in sufficient quantity, that the tanks for drinking water are safe from all contamination and so closed that the water can be supplied only by means of taps or pumps. The water supply fittings known as "sucours" are absolutely prohibited,

(e) that the ship carries a condenser capable of distilling a minimum quantity of 3 litres of water per diem for every person on board, including the crew;

(f) that the ship possesses a disinfecting chamber, ascertained by the sanitary authority of the port where the pilgrims embark to be safe and efficacious;

(g) that the provisions of clause X have been complied with;

(h) that the deck is free from all merchandise and from encumbrances.

XIII—The captain may not start without having in his possession—

(1) a list countersigned by the competent authority showing the name and sex of each of the pilgrims embarked, and the total number of pilgrims he is authorised to carry;

(2) a bill of health, giving the name, nationality and tonnage of the ship, the name of the captain and of the doctor, the exact number of persons embarked—crew, pilgrims and other passengers—the nature of the cargo, and the place of departure.

The competent authority shall note on the bill of health whether the number of pilgrims permissible under the regulations has been embarked, or not, and, in the latter case, the additional number of passengers the ship is authorised to embark at subsequent ports of call

XIV—During the voyage the deck intended for the use of pilgrims must be kept free from encumbrances, it must be reserved night and day for the passengers and placed at their disposal without charge

XV—The between-decks must be carefully cleansed and rubbed with sand every day while the pilgrims are on deck

XVI—The latrines allotted to the passengers, as well as those of the crew, must be kept clean and must be cleansed and disinfected at least three times daily and more often if necessary

XVII—The excreta and dejecta of persons showing symptoms of plague, cholera, dysentery or other diseases preventing them from using hospital latrines must be received in vessels containing a disinfecting solution. These vessels shall be emptied into the hospital latrines, which must be thoroughly disinfected every time this is done

XVIII—All bedding, carpets and clothing that have been in contact with the sick persons referred to in the preceding clause must be immediately disinfected. The observance of this rule is specially enjoined in respect of the clothes of persons who have been "contacts".

Such of the above-mentioned articles as are of no value must be either thrown overboard, if the ship is not in harbour or in a canal, or else burnt. Other articles must be disinfected

XIX—The quarters occupied by the sick, referred to in clause VIII, must be thoroughly and regularly cleansed and disinfected

XX—Not less than 5 litres of drinking water must each day be put at the disposal of every pilgrim, irrespective of age, free of charge

XXI—If there be any doubt as to the quality of the drinking water, or any reason to suspect that it may possibly have become contaminated either at its source or during the voyage, it must be boiled or otherwise sterilised, and the captain shall be responsible for seeing that it is thrown overboard at the first port of call at which he can procure a purer supply

XXII—The medical officer shall visit pilgrims, attend sick, and see that the principles of hygiene are observed on board. He must in particular—

(1) satisfy himself that the rations issued to the pilgrims are of good quality, that their quantity is in accordance with contract, and that they are properly prepared

(2) satisfy himself that the provisions of clauses XVI, XVIII, XX and XXI of this Schedule have been carried out;

(3) keep a diary of all occurrences relating to health during the voyage, and submit this diary, on request, to the competent authority of the ports of call or the port of final destination.

XXIII—In the event of a death occurring during the voyage, the captain must enter

the fact opposite the name of the deceased on the list countersigned by the authority of the port of departure, and must also enter in the log the name of the deceased, his age, the place from which he came, the certified cause of death, and the date of death

In the event of a death from infectious disease, the corpse, wrapped in a shroud impregnated with a disinfecting solution, must be committed to the deep

XXIV—The captain must see that all preventive measures taken during the voyage are entered in the log. The log shall be submitted by him on request to the competent authority of the port of call or the port of final destination

At each port of call the captain must cause the list drawn up in accordance with clause XIII to be countersigned by the competent authority.

In the event of a pilgrim disembarking during the voyage, the captain must note the fact on the list opposite to the pilgrim's name

In the event of persons embarking, their names must be entered on the list in accordance with the aforesaid clause XIII. This must be done before the competent authority, as in duty bound, again countersigns the list.

Measures at Kamaran

XXV—Pilgrim ships from the South, bound for the Hejaz, must put in at the Kamaran Quarantine Station, and shall be dealt with as provided in the following clauses

XXVI—Ships found on medical inspection to be "healthy" shall be given free pratique on completion of the following procedure:—

The pilgrims shall be disembarked; they shall take a shower bath or bathe in the sea; their soiled linen and any portion of their personal effects or their baggage considered by the officer indicated in article 4 of the agreement to be suspect, shall be disinfected. The duration of these operations including disembarkation and embarkation, must not exceed forty-eight hours. Provided this period is not exceeded, such bacteriological examination as may be considered necessary by the abovementioned officer may be made

If no recognised or suspected case of plague or of cholera be discovered during these operations, the pilgrims shall immediately be re-embarked and the ship shall proceed to the Hejaz

Notwithstanding the above, the officer indicated in article 4 of the agreement may authorise ships recognised after medical inspection to be "healthy" to proceed to the Hejaz without being submitted to the measures prescribed, provided that all the pilgrims on board have been immunised against cholera and smallpox, exception being made in the case of smallpox for those pilgrims who show marks of having had the disease, and that the provisions of this Schedule have been strictly adhered to

XXVII—Suspected ships, that is to say ships which have had cases of plague or of cholera on board but no fresh case of plague within seven days or of cholera within five days of the date of arrival, or on board of

which an unusual mortality among rats has been discovered shall be dealt with as follows.—

The pilgrims shall be disembarked; they shall take a shower bath or bathe in the sea, their soiled linen or any portion of their baggage or personal effects considered by the officer indicated in article 4 of the Agreement to be suspect shall be disinfected.

The parts of the ship occupied by the sick shall be disinfected. The duration of these operations, including disembarkation and embarkation, must not exceed forty-eight hours; provided this period is not exceeded such bacteriological examination may be made as the officer indicated in article 4 of the Agreement may consider necessary, and at his option measures may be taken to effect the destruction of all rats on board. These measures shall be carried out in such a manner as to avoid, as far as possible, damage to the ship's plating, engines and cargo, and must not last more than twenty-four hours.

If no case or suspected case of plague or of cholera be discovered during these operations, the pilgrims shall immediately be re-embarked and the ship shall proceed to the Hejaz.

XXVIII.—Infected ships, that is to say ships which have cases of plague, rat plague, or cholera on board, or which have had on board cases of plague within seven days, or of cholera within five days, of the date of their arrival, shall be dealt with as follows—

Persons found suffering from plague or from cholera shall be disembarked and isolated in hospital. The other passengers shall be disembarked and isolated in as many small groups as possible, in order that if plague or cholera break out in one group the whole party may not be affected by the outbreak.

The soiled linen, clothing, and personal effects of the crew and the passengers shall be disinfected thoroughly, as well as the whole or such parts of the ship, and of the baggage, as the officer indicated in article 4 of the agreement shall decide.

The passengers shall remain at the Quarantine Station five days in the case of cholera, or seven days in the case of plague. If a new case occurs after disembarkation, the period of observation shall be extended by five days for cholera and seven days for plague, to date from the isolation of the last case.

In the case of plague, or of the discovery of rats infected with plague, adequate measures shall be taken by the sanitary authority to effect the destruction of all rats on board, subject to the provisions in clause XXVII. Pilgrims shall not be re-embarked, and the ship shall not be permitted to proceed to the Hejaz until after the completion of these measures.

XXIX.—If it is established on the arrival of a ship from Kamaran at a Hejaz port that cases of plague or cholera have occurred on board during the voyage, or at the time of arrival, and the ship returns to Kamaran, the measures specified in clause XXVIII shall be applied.

XXX.—If the pilgrimage is infected a pilgrim ship may be ordered to put in at Kamaran on its return voyage to the south by the consular authority of the country for which any of its pilgrims are bound. In this

event the officer indicated in article 4 of the Agreement shall decide what quarantine measures, if any, shall be taken at the station. These measures may include observation, vaccination and bacteriological examination. If no case of plague or cholera has manifested itself during the voyage nor at Kamaran, the duration of these measures shall not exceed five days from the date of departure from the Hejaz. If a case of plague or cholera has manifested itself on board or at the Quarantine Station the measures prescribed in clause XXVIII shall be applied. However deratisation of the ship shall be effected only if deemed necessary by the above-mentioned officer.

PROTOCOL

On the occasion of the signature of the agreement between the Governments of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of India of the one part and the Government of the Netherlands for the Netherlands and the Netherlands East Indies of the other part concerning the administration of the Quarantine Station at Kamaran, the undersigned plenipotentiaries have considered it appropriate with a view to the removal of doubt and to the smooth working of the agreement to place on record the manner in which they interpret the agreement in regard to the following matters arising out of articles 7 to 12.—

(1) For the purpose of this protocol it has been assumed that the financial year for the Quarantine Station at Kamaran will coincide with the calendar year.

(2) It is understood that the Government of India will credit to the Kamaran Quarantine Station Fund on the 1st January, 1927, the balance derived from pilgrimage dues estimated to be available on the 31st March, 1927. Thereafter the sums to be credited to the fund will be those specified in article 9 of the Agreement. These sums may be distinguished as follows:—

(a) sums dependent on the gross receipts from pilgrim dues in the immediately preceding year,

(b) sums dependent on the results of the working of the immediately preceding year and on the prospects of the forthcoming year. On the 1st January, 1928, 5 per cent. of the gross receipts from pilgrim dues realised in 1927 will be credited to the fund, and will immediately be paid out for disposal in the manner prescribed under article 9 (a) of the agreement. This sum will merely pass through the accounts of the fund and will continue to do so each year until the advances referred to in article 8 (1) of the agreement have been fully repaid. The surplus, if any, available for credit to the fund in respect of the financial year 1927 will not be ascertainable until the accounts of the financial year 1928 are closed, since any balance which may exist on the 31st December 1927, as the result of the working of the year 1927, is reserved in the first instance under article 9 (b) of the agreement to make good any deficit which may occur in the following year 1928. The same procedure will apply to each subsequent year with appropriate change of dates.

(3) It is understood that the order of priority of payments from the fund will be as follows —

(a) The first charge on the fund is the annual payment provided for in article 9 (a) of the agreement. This payment will continue until the whole of the advances referred to in article 8 (1) of the agreement has been repaid. The first payment will be due on the 1st January, 1928, in respect of the receipts from pilgrim dues in 1927.

(b) The next charge on the fund is to meet the deficit, if any, incurred in the financial year, and to ensure that a sufficient sum is provided to meet, together with the revenue anticipated from dues in the forthcoming year, the total estimated expenditure of that year under all heads, namely, the running expenses of the station, including the annual payment referred to in article 12 of the agreement and the cost of execution of the improvements and alterations referred to in article 11. This deficit, if any, will in the first instance be ascertainable when the accounts of 1927 are closed.

(c) The next charge on the fund is the repayment in such further instalments as may be agreed upon between the Governments of India and of the Netherlands East Indies of the balance of the advances referred to in article 8 (1) of the agreement, the object being to secure the repayment of these advances as early as is consistent with the prompt execution of the improvements and alterations referred to in article 11.

(d) The next charge upon the fund is the payment of any advances arising out of the application of article 8 (2) of the agreement.

(e) Thereafter the fund will be available as a reserve to meet further unanticipated expenditure.

(4) It is understood that, as the British and Indian Governments are not charging interest on the advances referred to in article 8 (1) of the agreement, interest is only due on the difference between the amount at the credit of the fund and the outstanding amount of those advances.

Signed in duplicate at Paris, the 19th June, 1926.

G S BUCHANAN
JOHN MURRAY
D T CHADWICK
W DOUDE VAN TROOSTWYK
DE VOGEL
VAN DER PLAS

RAM CHANDRA,

Joint Secy. to the Govt of India (offg.).

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL. DEPARTMENT.

Order of the Star of India.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 1st January 1931

No. 1-S I—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the

Star of India is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty The King Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the said Order.—

* * * * *

TO BE COMPANIONS

* * * * *

Sir Charles Augustus Tegait, KT, CIE,
MVO, Indian Police Service, Commissioner
of Police, Calcutta, Bengal

C C WATSON,

*Secy to the Most Exalted
Order of the Star of India*

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Order of the Star of India.

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 1st January 1931.

No. 2-S. I—The following Statute, dated the 1st October 1930, is published for general information.—

GEORGE R. I.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India and Sovereign of the MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA, to all to whom these Presents shall come,

Greeting!

Recites, Statutes, 9th June, 1927.

Whereas by Letters Patent under the Great Seal bearing date the ninth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, We did make, ordain and establish Statutes for the government of the MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA and did therein reserve to Ourselves the power of altering or abrogating the same or adding thereto by a notification thereof, sealed with the Seal of the Order,

And whereas We deem it expedient without permanently increasing the number of Ordinary Members of the said Order to provide for the admission of certain persons into the Third Class of the Order in recognition of conspicuous service rendered under circumstances of exceptional difficulty,

We therefore in pursuance and in exercise of the power so vested in Us do make, ordain and establish by these Presents, sealed with the Seal of the Order, the following Statute and Ordinances, namely —

Additional Appointments to Third Class of the Order for Conspicuous Service

It is ordained that the persons whom We may think fit to admit into the Third Class of the said Most Exalted Order of the Star of India under this Statute shall be Additional Members of that Class and shall not now or hereafter be included within the number of the Ordinary Members allotted to such class

It is further ordained that Additional Members so appointed shall have rank and precedence among the Ordinary Members of the Third Class of Our said Order according to the dates of their respective appointments and that the Statutes of Our said Order shall in all matters and things apply in the same manner to the said Additional Members as to the Ordinary Members of Our said Order, any Statute, Decree or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding

And it is Our Will and Pleasure that this Statute sealed with the Seal of the said Order, shall be taken and received as part and parcel of the Statutes thereof.

1st October 1930

Given at Our Court at St James's under the Seal of the said Order this First day of October, One thousand nine hundred and thirty in the Twenty-first Year of Our Reign

By His Majesty's Command,

WEDGWOOD BENN

By His Excellency the Grand Master's Order,

C. C. WATSON,

Secy. to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Order of the Indian Empire.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 1st January 1931.

No 4-I E—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty The King, Emperor

of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following promotion in, and appointments to, the said Order —

* * * * *

TO BE COMPANIONS.

John Ackroyd Woodhead, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department.

* * * * *

Alexander Cassells, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Finance Department (on leave).

* * * * *

Rai Bahadur Sarat Chandra Banerjee, President, Calcutta Improvement Trust Tribunal, Bengal

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh William Acton, Indian Medical Service, Director, School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Calcutta, Bengal.

* * * * *

C C WATSON,

Secy to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Order of the Indian Empire.

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 1st January 1931.

No 5-I. E—The following Statute, dated the 1st October, 1930, is published for general information —

GEORGE R. I.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India and Sovereign of the MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE, to all to whom these Presents shall come,

Greeting!

Recites, Statutes, 9th June, 1927

Whereas by Letters Patent under the Great Seal bearing date the ninth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, We did make, ordain and establish Statutes for the government of the MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE and did therein reserve to Ourselves the power of altering or abrogating the same or adding thereto by a notification thereof, sealed with the Seal of the Order,

And whereas We deem it expedient without permanently increasing the number of Ordinary Members of the said Order to provide for the admission of certain persons into

the Third Class of the Order in recognition of conspicuous service rendered under circumstances of exceptional difficulty,

We therefore in pursuance and in exercise of the power so vested in Us do make, ordain and establish by these Presents, sealed with the Seal of the Order, the following Statute and Ordinances, namely —

Additional Appointments to Third Class of the Order for Conspicuous Service

It is ordained that the persons whom We may think fit to admit into the Third Class of the said Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire under this Statute shall be Additional Members of that Class and shall not now or hereafter be included within the number of the Ordinary Members allotted to such Class.

It is further ordained that Additional Members so appointed shall have rank and precedence among the Ordinary Members of the Third Class of Our said Order according to the dates of their respective appointments and that the Statutes of Our said Order shall in all matters and things apply in the same manner to the said Additional Members as to the Ordinary Members of Our said Order, any Statute, Decree or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

And it is Our Will and Pleasure that this Statute sealed with the Seal of the said Order, shall be taken and received as part and parcel of the Statutes thereof.

1st October 1930

Given at Our Court at St James's under the Seal of the said Order this First day of October, One thousand nine hundred and thirty in the Twenty-first Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

WEDGWOOD BENN

By His Excellency the Grand Master's Order,

C C WATSON,

Secy to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Order of the Indian Empire.

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 1st January 1931.

No 6-I.E.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that

His Imperial Majesty The King, Emperor of India, has, under the Statute dated the 1st October 1930, been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order —

TO BE COMPANIONS.

James Peddie, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, Bengal

C C WATSON,
Secy to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Order of the British Empire.

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 1st January 1931.

No 7-H—His Imperial Majesty The King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (To be dated the 15th December 1930).

TO BE COMMANDERS.

Civil Division

Rai Bahadur Satya Charan Mukherjee, M.L.A., Zamindar, Hooghly District, Bengal.

TO BE OFFICERS

Civil Division

Captain Hadji Dabiruddin Ahmad, I.A.B.O., Bengal Medical Service, Teacher of Anatomy, Campbell Medical School, Bengal.

TO BE MEMBERS.

Civil Division

Lachlan Macpherson Ryley, Esquire, Assistant Inspector of Small Arms (Armourers), Ishapore, Bengal

C. C WATSON,
Political Secy. to the Govt. of India.

**FOREIGN AND POLITICAL
DEPARTMENT.**

Order of the British Empire.

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 1st January 1931

No 8-H—His Imperial Majesty The King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (To be dated the 1st January 1931) —

+ * + + *

TO BE COMMANDERS

Civil Division

Lionel Burton Burrows, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector, Mymensingh, Bengal.

* + * + *

C C WATSON,

Political Secy. to the Govt of India

**FOREIGN AND POLITICAL
DEPARTMENT.**

Knighthood.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 1st January 1931.

No 10-H.—His Imperial Majesty The King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on:—

* + * + *

The Honourable Mr. Justice Hubert Grayhurst Pearson, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal

* * * * *

Thomas Dugald Edleston, Esquire, lately Senior Partner of Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Company, Limited, Calcutta, Bengal.

C. C. WATSON,

Political Secy. to the Govt. of India.

**FOREIGN AND POLITICAL
DEPARTMENT.**

Kaisar-i-Hind Medal.

NOTIFICATIONS

New Delhi, the 1st January 1931

No 11-H—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty The King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to —

* * * * *

Sarala, M_{rs} Ráy, M B E, Bengal

* * * * *

No. 12-H—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to.—

* * * * *

Yen Singh, Esquire, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Victoria Hospital, Darjeeling, Bengal.

C C WATSON,

Political Secy to the Govt of India.

**FOREIGN AND POLITICAL
DEPARTMENT.**

NOTIFICATIONS

New Delhi, the 1st January 1931.

No. 19-H—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

* * * * *

Khan Sahib Maulvi Alfaz-ud-din Ahmad, Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, Bengal

Khan Sahib Maulvi Muhammad Azizullah, Head Maulvi, Hooghly Branch School, Bengal.

Maulvi Muhammad Ghazi Chaudhury, Muktear, Noakhali, Bengal

Khan Sahib Mian Abdul Gafur Sardar, Mutwalli and Zemindar, Solemanpur, Jessore, Bengal.

Khan Sahib Abu Ahmad Abdul Basit, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bengal

Maulvi Tafazzal Ahmad, Bengal Engineering Service, Assistant Engineer, Bengal.

* * * *

No 20-H—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Rai Sahib Kashiswar Chakrabatti, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bengal

Babu Kshitish Chandra Ray, Inspector of Schools, Buidwan Division, Bengal

Babu Sarada Prasanna Ghosh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bengal

Babu Ashutosh Ghosh, Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, Bengal.

Mr Ajit Nath Das, Honorary Presidency Magistrate and Landholder, Bengal

Mr Jatindia Chandra Lahiri, Provincial Judicial Service, Bengal

Babu Jogendia Nath Chatterji, Chairman, Rangpur Municipality, Bengal

Rai Sahib Kali Prasanna Ray, Publicity Officer, Public Health Department, Bengal

Babu Kshirod Lal Mukharji, Additional District Magistrate, 24-Parganas District, Bengal

Babu Jitendra Nath Sarkar, Bengal Civil Service, Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department

Babu Surendra Nath Bhaya, Government Pleader, Rajshahi, Bengal

* * * *

Mr. Sadananda Ghosh, Accounts Officer, East Indian Railway

* * * *

Rai Sahib Suresh Chandra Gupta, M.A., Deputy Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam, Dacca

* * * *

No 24-H—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

* * * *

Maulvi Asiraddi Mean, Collecting Panchayat, Union No 12, Tamluk, Bengal.

Maulvi Mahafezuddin Ahmed, Muktear, Perozpur, Bakarganj District, Bengal.

Maulvi Sarafuddin Ahmed, Pleader, Mymensingh, Bengal

Haji Mohammad Emdad Ali, Merchant, and Talukdar, Dacca, Bengal.

Maulvi Muhammad Ishaq Khan Majlish, Medical Practitioner, Dacca, Bengal

Maulvi Altafuddin Khan, Inspector of Police, Bengal

Muhammad Lutfai Rahaman, Inspector of Police, Bengal

Maulvi Abul Hayet Khan Chowdhury, Zemindar, Malda, Bengal

Maulvi Abdul Halim, Pleader, Chittagong, Bengal

* * * *

No 25-H—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Babu Krishnananda Das, Sub-Registrar (Retired), Midnapore, Bengal

Babu Prabhat Chandra Datta, Inspector of Police, Bankura, Bengal

Babu Sasadhar Das, Government Pensioner, Tamluk, Bengal

Babu Madan Mohan Chakrabatti, Inspector of Police, Calcutta, Bengal

Babu Sree Charan Bag, Honorary Magistrate and Vice-Chairman, Ghatal Municipality, Bengal

Babu Sukumar Banarji, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, Bengal

Babu Tripuracharan Ghosh, Landholder, Tamluk, Bengal

Babu Hari Das Ganguli, President, Bandabilla Union Board, Jessore, Bengal

Babu Jamini Kanta Roy, Medical Practitioner, Bakarganj, Bengal.

Dr Satish Chandra Ghosh, Teacher of Surgery, Dacca Medical School, Bengal

Babu Bholanath Mitra, President, Godardhi Union Board, Bankura, Bengal.

Babu Shamapati Ray, Officiating Inspector of Police, Bengal

Babu Akhoy Kumar Ganguli, Inspector of Police, Golabari Circle, Howrah, Bengal

Babu Pabitra Nath Bose, Inspector of Police Mymensingh, Bengal

Babu Promode Nath Mukharji, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Tippera, Bengal

Babu Rangin Lal Ghosh, Inspector of Police, Nadia, Bengal

Babu Hriday Nath Datta, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Bengal.

Babu Kishori Mohan Mukharji, Inspector of Police, Intelligence Bureau, Criminal Investigation Department, Bengal

* * * *

C C WATSON,
Political Secy. to the Govt of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.**King's Police Medal.****NOTIFICATIONS.**

(POLICE)

New Delhi, the 1st January 1931.

No F/25/VII/30-Police—His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been pleased to confer the King's Police Medal, and in three cases a bar to the Medal previously awarded, on the following officers and men of the Indian Police establishments:—

* * * *

Bengal.

16 John Cotton Farmer, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Bengal—On the night of the 18th April 1930, simultaneous attacks were made at Chittagong on the Police Lines, Volunteer Armoury and Telegraph and Telephone offices. Mr Farmer, Officiating Deputy Inspector-General, getting the news proceeded immediately to the Volunteer Armoury, but finding the rebels in possession went to the Subsidiary Armoury from where he obtained a Lewis Gun, a few rifles and with two other persons returned to the Volunteer Armoury to attack the rebels but found that they had left. He then proceeded to the Police Lines where the rebels were still in possession and with his two assistants and another officer who joined him there, opened fire with the Lewis Gun, although he and his party were under heavy fire themselves from the rebels. As a result of his prompt action the rebels left the Line and went into hills, instead of committing further murders and damage in Chittagong as they had previously intended. Later, on the 7th May, Mr Farmer with a small police party pursued and eventually rounded up a party of six armed rebels, who opened fire, killing one of his men. The fire was returned with the result that eventually 4 of the rebels were shot and 2 captured. Throughout both these engagements, Mr. Farmer showed fine qualities of leadership and personal bravery.

*17. Daniel Mulcahy, Sergeant, Calcutta Police—On the 1st of April Sergeant Mulcahy was on rounds with Inspector Dwyer about noon in Juggernath Ghat area. On entering Galiff Street he found the road blocked with buffalo carts which he successfully cleared, and then sent telephone information to Headquarters and was told to proceed to Howrah Bridge. There he found the whole road blocked with carts and dustbins to form obstructions and found further progress impossible. He forced his way on foot through a crowd of carters and was heavily brickbatted from all sides in so doing. He started clearing obstructions on Howrah Bridge approach, and was then attacked by a dense crowd of carters who proceeded to hurl bricks at him. The Sergeant was unarmed and seized a stick from one of the carts and attacked the crowd and actually forced it back about 50 yards, until at a side gully he was surrounded, disarmed and his helmet torn off. He then protected himself with his bare fists successfully until he was

struck across the face by an iron bar and had his nose broken. He staggered and at the same moment, received a blow across the mouth which broke several of his teeth, and was actually saved from certain death by the timely arrival of a party of Police who found him lying in blood and practically unconscious on the foot-path. He was revived by a drink of water and very pluckily proceeded and carried out his duties for almost an hour and afterwards when the Commissioner ordered him to be taken away to Hospital. He was detained in Hospital for over three weeks.

Sergeant Mulcahy displayed the greatest gallantry and perseverance in a very dangerous and menacing situation.

*18 Frederic Harry Burr, Sergeant, Calcutta Police—During the disturbances in Calcutta on the 1st of April, Sergeant Burr was one of a party operating in the North District area where rioting took place in the afternoon. He was instrumental in making five arrests.

On the 15th of April, this officer was one of a party operating under the Commissioner of Police in the Bhowanipore area, where rioting of a grave nature was taking place by mobs principally composed of Sikhs. Sergeant Burr and Sergeant Kinchin, under orders of the Commissioner of Police, were engaged in dispersing a number of Sikhs who had been brickbating the Police and chased this mob into a narrow gully between two houses. The brickbating was so heavy that these two Sergeants found themselves alone in the gully which they managed to get through after being hit several times. Sergeant Burr had his right knee and left ankle cut open and then found Sergeant Kinchin on the ground ahead of him, being beaten with lathis by five or six Sikhs. He attempted to drive them off, but as others were approaching from the further end of the gully, he fired a round from his revolver without effect, and then had to fire again in defence of Sergeant Kinchin, and not until three men fell wounded, did the assailants take to flight, he then carried Sergeant Kinchin out of the gully into safety.

Sergeant Burr then participated in further charges on riotous Sikhs till the Bhowanipore area was cleared. He continued on duty the whole day, and at 11 p.m. had just broken off when an alarm came into Police Headquarters of a further riot in Bhowanipore. He went down and volunteered for duty and was put in charge of a party of police on a lorry and sent to the Bhowanipore area, where mobs were stoning cars, trams and pedestrians. On arrival his party were met with showers of bricks and under his orders the crowds were charged and dispersed up the whole length of Bhowanipore Road. This process was repeated till 2 a.m. and continuous lathi charges had to be made up and down the main road. In addition, raids had to be carried out on houses from the roofs of which stones were being hurled and several arrests were effected.

Sergeant Burr has displayed considerable qualities of leadership and has, in addition, exhibited great gallantry in the rescue of Ser-

geant Kinchin, who would otherwise undoubtedly have been murdered by his assailants.

*19. Felix O'Hara, Sergeant, Calcutta Police.—This officer who is a senior sergeant has done consistently good work throughout the period of trouble in connection with the carters' strike and the Civil Disobedience movement. He was attached to a Police station in which this movement was more vigorous than in any other. On frequent occasions he turned out single-handed or with only a few constables and broke up large unlawful assemblies and processions and by his example inspired the other officers of his Police Station, and was personally more largely responsible than any other subordinate officer in breaking up the Civil Disobedience movement in the North District.

On 23rd April 1930 the officer in charge of his Police Station arrested an individual for inciting the Police to disaffection. He was immediately set upon by a hostile crowd of over 600 persons. The arrested man was rescued and the officer in charge was in danger of being severely assaulted. Sergeant O'Hara single-handed fought his way into the middle of this crowd, protected the officer in charge against assaults and by his resolute and determined action, dispersed the crowd and brought his officer in charge in safety to the Police Station.

He has on many occasions been subjected to showers of brickbats and has received many minor injuries, but has never flinched from doing his duty and succeeding in his object, whether alone or supported by small bodies of constables.

*20. Manindra Chandra Pal, Constable and *21 Yakub Ali Khan, Constable.—On the 22nd April information was received at the Feni Railway Station, Assam Bengal Railway, that 4 suspicious persons had purchased tickets at Bhatiyari for Laksam. The Feni police decided to examine them at Feni and on their being pointed out by the guard, they were taken by a police party to the Station Master's office for examination. There they suddenly produced revolvers, opened fire on the police and escaped. A railway employee and a Sub-Inspector were wounded by the shots fired, but Constable Manindra Chandra Pal, who was unarmed, at once seized and hung on to a revolver in the hands of one of the assailants. Whilst doing so, he was shot by another in the thigh but, notwithstanding this, he stuck to the weapon, although he was not able to secure the person holding it. Thereupon constable Yakub Ali Khan rushed to his aid and hit the assailant with a lathi but he himself was shot. Both the constables showed conspicuous gallantry in the face of considerable danger and in spite of being severely wounded.

*22. George John Adamson, Inspector, Calcutta Police.—At 8-30 a.m. on the 6th May, Inspector G. J. Adamson of the River Traffic Police received information that volunteers were picketing the Ticket Office at the Port Commissioners' pontoons with the intention of stopping the Ferry Service. He proceeded with two Sergeants to Ramkrishnapore, where he found a crowd numbering

about 50, restraining passengers from purchasing tickets. He arrested the leader and then with 10 constables and the two Sergeants proceeded to the various ghats to arrest the leaders of each gang of picketers. At Ahireetola in spite of a shower of brickbats he was successful; he then proceeded to another ghat and returned to Ramkrishnapore at about 11 a.m. On arrival there he found a crowd of picketers, about a thousand strong, at the head of the pontoon. He went to the head of the gangway and arrested first one accused, then another, and then a third accused and placed them under custody on the launch. The temper of the crowd was by this time becoming vicious, even so he endeavoured to arrest a fourth accused and actually did so. Then a shower of brickbats fell upon the party, and the accused seized hold of the Inspector's lathi and endeavoured to snatch it away. The hail of brickbats became so heavy and the temper of the crowd so vicious that the Inspector was compelled to relinquish his hold on his lathi and to draw his revolver. Manjhis who were on boats at the foot of the pontoon, jumped on the pontoon and endeavoured to cut off his retreat; he and the two Sergeants who were with him were thus surrounded and he himself was struck with a brickbat. He warned the crowd to disperse and to cease throwing brickbats, but no notice was taken of his warning. He had no alternative but to open fire. He himself fired three rounds and a Sergeant two. The crowd thereupon dispersed and the Manjhis returned to their boats. The Inspector then retreated in good order to the launch retaining in his custody the three accused. He then proceeded to Sibpore Ghat where he made further arrests.

The cool manner in which he with so small a party carried out orders and effected the arrest of the leaders of an angry mob shows great personal courage. The collected manner in which he handled his party when met with a hail of brickbats and threatened with the on-rush of an aggressive crowd and the fact that he succeeded in retaining the arrested persons in custody, denotes able leadership.

Inspector Adamson was awarded the King's Police Medal for gallantry in 1927, and is now awarded a bar to the medal.

*23. Jadu Nandan Singh, Constable, Eastern Bengal and Assam-Bengal Railway Police.—On the 30th May 1929, a woman fell into the river at Tistamukhghat with a little girl and an infant. The river was then in high flood. The passengers on board the steamer at the ghat and the people on the bank of the river raised an alarm when the woman and her children were in imminent danger of drowning. At this time constable Jadu Nandan Singh who went to the river to bathe on hearing the shouting hastened to the spot and jumped into the river at once and with considerable difficulty and at great personal risk succeeded in bringing the woman and her children to the shore with some assistance rendered by persons on a flat.

24. Archibald Douglas Gordon, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.—This officer was transferred to the Calcutta Police

as Deputy Commissioner in November 1927 with a distinguished record in the Bengal Police. Since then he has held charge of the North District and Headquarters. His administrative work throughout has been of an exceptionally high standard. During the last year he was confronted with a peculiarly difficult and dangerous situation owing to the Civil Disobedience and allied movements. He had continually for weeks on end to deal with riots in the streets and potential disturbances which had only been prevented from materialising by efficient and vigorous preventive measures. He has secured in a striking degree the confidence of the Force and of the law-abiding sections of the public.

25. Frederick William Kidd, Superintendent of Police, Midnapore.—Since the commencement of the Civil Disobedience Movement Midnapore has been the storm centre of the province. Mr. Kidd, as Superintendent of Police of that district, has had to contend with open defiance of the law practically throughout three of the subdivisions of the district.

On the 6th June 1930 there was an organised attack by a mob of 4,000 to 6,000 on a Police Force which was making arrests at Chechahat after the brutal murder of Sub-Inspector Bholanath Ghosh. The whole area within a radius of seven to ten miles was reported to be out of control. Mr. Kidd himself went with a column of the Assam Rifles and conducted a successful raid on the camp of Congress volunteers, who were responsible for stirring up, organizing and leading the people in the attack on the police and seized important papers. In other dangerous areas within the district Mr. Kidd took a force and arrested the important ringleaders. Mr. Kidd has carried out his heavy task with courage and efficiency and his example has been of great value to his subordinates.

26. Promode Mohan Chakrabarti, Deputy Superintendent of Police (Officiating), Intelligence Branch, C. I. D., Bengal.—This officer entered the Bengal Police in 1910 and throughout his service has shown marked ability in detective work and has always carried out his duties at great personal risk.

N. B.—The awards in the case of officers marked with an asterisk are for conspicuous gallantry falling under Regulation 6 (a) of the Regulations governing the grant of the King's Police Medal and will consequently carry the allowances sanctioned in the Home Department letter No. F. 25-IV/28-Police, dated the 7th February 1930.

H. W. EMERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLICO.

New Delhi, the 11th December 1930.

No. F-37-9/30.—The following Royal Warrant is published for general information:—

GEORGE R. I.

GEORGE THE FIFTH by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the

Faith, Emperor of India, to all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting!

Whereas Her late Majesty Queen Victoria being desirous of distinguishing by some mark of Her Royal Favour the many heroic acts performed by Mariners and others who endanger their own lives in saving or endeavouring to save the lives of others from shipwrecks and other perils of the sea; and the many heroic acts performed on land by those who endanger their own lives in saving or endeavouring to save the lives of others from accidents in mines, on railways and at fires, or other perils within Her Dominions, other than perils of the sea, did, by Warrants under the Royal Sign Manual bearing date respectively the 7th March, 1866, the 12th April, 1867, and the 30th April, 1877, for Herself, Her Heirs and Successors institute and create as a mark of Royal Approbation of such heroic acts, new Decorations styled respectively "The Albert Medal of the First Class," and "The Albert Medal of the Second Class," which Decorations Her Majesty was desirous should be highly prized and eagerly sought after:

And whereas all the Warrants relating to these Decorations were consolidated by a Warrant under the Sign Manual bearing date the 5th June, 1905:

And whereas by Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual bearing date the 28th August, 1917, the style of the said Decorations was amended and the Rules and Ordinances for the government of the Decorations were further consolidated:

And whereas We are desirous of amending the seventh clause of the said Royal Warrant of the 28th August, 1917:

Now Know ye that we do by these Presents for Us, Our Heirs and Successors abrogate the seventh clause of the said Royal Warrant of the twenty-eighth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in lieu thereof we ordain that it shall be competent for Us, Our Heirs and Successors by an Order under Our Sign Manual and on a recommendation to that effect by or through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State to cancel and annul the award to any person of either of the above Decorations and that thereupon his name in the Register shall be erased. Provided that it shall be competent for Us, Our Heirs and Successors to restore any Decoration which may have been so forfeited when such recommendation has been withdrawn. And every person to whom either of the said Decorations is awarded shall, before receiving the same, enter into an agreement to return the Medal if his name shall be erased as aforesaid.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's, the first day of October 1930, in the Twenty-first Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

J. R. CLYNES.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 31st December 1930

No F -36-XXI-R -II —The following Resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council, making the Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund Rules, is published for general information. The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the Rules shall come into force on the 1st January 1931 —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held on the 2nd day of December 1930, hereby makes the following rules in supersession of the Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) contributory Provident Fund Rules made by the Secretary of State in Council on the 12th February 1929

Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund.*Short Title and Definitions*

1 —(1) These Rules may be called the Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund Rules

(2) They shall come into force on such date as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoint

2 —(1) In these Rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context —

(a) *Account Officer* means such officer as may be appointed in this behalf by the Auditor-General

(b) *Emoluments* means pay, leave salary or subsistence grant as defined by the Fundamental Rules, and includes sterling overseas pay converted at such rate of exchange as the Secretary of State in Council may prescribe in this behalf

(c) *Family* means the wife or wives and children of a subscriber, and the widow, or widows, and children of a deceased son of the subscriber. An adopted child shall be considered to be a child when the Account Officer, or, if any doubt arises in the mind of the Account Officer, the Legal Remembrancer or recognised legal adviser of the Local Government, is satisfied that, under the personal law of the subscriber, adoption is legally recognised as conferring the status of a natural child, but in this case only

(d) *The Fund* means the Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund

(e) *Leave* means any variety of leave recognised by the Fundamental Rules or the Civil Service Regulations, whichever may be applicable to the subscriber

(f) *Local Government* means—

(i) in relation to any officer serving under the Local Government of a Governor's Province or of a Chief Commissioner, that Local Government; and

(ii) in relation to any other officer, the Governor-General in Council.

(g) *The Service* means the Indian Civil Service

(h) *Year* means a financial year

(2) Any other expression used in these Rules which is defined in the Fundamental Rules is used in the sense therein defined

Constitution and Management of the Fund

3 —(1) The Governor-General in Council shall administer the Fund, which shall be maintained in India in rupees and shall be open only to non-European members of the Indian Civil Service.

(2) Every such officer appointed to the Service before the date on which these Rules come into force may elect to join the Fund, and shall notify his decision to the Account Officer by letter (the receipt of which shall forthwith be acknowledged in writing by the Account Officer) within six months after that date, or if he is on leave on that date, within six months after his return from leave. In default of such notice he shall be deemed to have elected not to join the Fund.

(3) Every such officer appointed to the Service after the date on which these Rules come into force, but selected for appointment to the Service before that date, may elect either to join the Fund or to become a subscriber under the Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Family Pension Rules, and shall notify his decision to the Account Officer by letter (the receipt of which shall forthwith be acknowledged in writing by the Account Officer) within six months after that date. In default of such notice he shall be deemed to have elected to join the Fund.

(4) Every such officer selected for appointment to the Service after the date on which these Rules come into force shall join the Fund.

(5) An option once exercised under sub-rule (2) or sub-rule (3) shall be final.

(6) An officer who elects to join the Fund under sub-rule (2) shall join with effect from the date on which notice of his choice is received in the office of the Account Officer.

(7) An officer who is deemed under sub-rule (3) to have elected to join the Fund or who joins the Fund under sub-rule (4) shall join with effect from the date on which he arrives in India to join his first appointment.

(8) An officer who is a subscriber under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Rules or the Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Family Pension Rules shall, if he elects to join the Fund under sub-rule (2), cease to be a subscriber under those Rules.

4. If an officer who is a subscriber under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Rules or the Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Family Pension Rules, elects under Rule 3 to join the Fund, his account in the Fund shall, with effect from the date on which he joins, be credited by Government—

(a) in the case of an officer appointed to the Service on or before the 4th January 1923, with an amount equal to the value, as calculated by an actuary approved by the Secretary of State in Council in this behalf, of the liability of which the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Scheme is relieved by his ceasing to be a subscriber under those Rules,

(b) in the case of an officer appointed to the Service after the 4th January 1923, with an amount equal to the total amount of the subscriptions paid by him under those Rules, with interest thereon calculated in the manner provided in Rule 10 as if they had been paid from time to time to the Fund.

Nominations

5—(1) The Account Officer shall require every subscriber at the time of joining the Fund to make a nomination conferring the right to receive the amount that may stand to his credit in the Fund in the event of his death before quitting the Service.

(2) A subscriber who, at the time of joining the Fund, has a family shall send to the Account Officer a nomination in the Form set forth in the First Schedule in favour of one or more members of his family.

(3) A subscriber who has no family shall similarly nominate a person or persons in the Form set forth in the Second Schedule:

Provided that a nomination made under this sub-rule shall be deemed to have been duly made in accordance with these rules only for so long as the subscriber has no family.

(4) If a subscriber at any time acquires a family he shall send to the Account Officer a nomination as provided in sub-rule (2), and, if he has under sub-rule (3) nominated any person other than a member of his family, he shall formally cancel the previous nomination.

(5) A subscriber may in his nomination distribute the amount that may stand to his credit in the Fund amongst his nominees at his own discretion.

(6) A nomination may be cancelled by a subscriber and replaced by any nomination which is permitted to be made under this rule.

Subscribers' Accounts.

6 An account shall be maintained in the name of each subscriber and shall show the amount standing to his credit in the Fund

Conditions and Rates of Subscription

7 Every officer who joins the Fund shall, with effect from the date of joining, pay to the Fund monthly subscriptions, which shall be an amount of whole rupees fixed as follows.—

- (i) The amount shall be calculated at 6 per cent. of the emoluments due for the preceding month
- (ii) If the amount as calculated contains a fraction of a rupee, it shall be fixed—
 - (a) if the fraction is equal to or exceeds 8 annas, at the next higher amount of whole rupees;
 - (b) if the fraction is less than 8 annas, at the next lower amount of whole rupees

Provided that a subscriber may, at his option, cease to subscribe in respect of any period of extraordinary leave or any period during which he is in receipt of subsistence grant.

8 When a subscriber is transferred to foreign service or sent on deputation out of India, he shall be subject to the rules of the Fund in the same manner as if he were not so transferred or deputed. He shall, before proceeding to join his new duty, intimate to the Account Officer the amount of his emoluments while on such foreign service or deputation, and the amount of the monthly subscription shall be based on these emoluments. When the amount of his emoluments is changed during the foreign service or deputation, the subscriber shall intimate the fact to the Account Officer

Realisation of Subscriptions

9 —(1) When emoluments are drawn from a Government treasury in India, or from the Home or a Colonial treasury, subscriptions on account of these emoluments shall be recovered from the emoluments themselves

Provided that deductions in respect of sterling overseas pay, when admissible, shall be made in India

(2) When emoluments are drawn from any other source, subscriptions shall be paid by remittance in cash to the Account Officer

Interest.

10 Interest at the rate for the time being allowed on subscriptions to the General Provident Fund shall be credited by Government, as from the 31st March of each year, to the account of each subscriber to the Fund, subject to the following conditions —

- (i) Interest for 12 months shall be credited on the amount standing to the credit of the subscriber on the 31st March of the preceding year, less any sums withdrawn under clause (b) of Rule 12 during the year ending on the date of credit
- (ii) Interest shall be credited for each month of the year upon the sum by which the minimum amount standing to the credit of the subscriber, between the close of the fourth day and the end of the month, exceeded the amount on which interest is credited under condition (i). For the purpose of this rule, a subscription paid by deduction from emoluments shall be deemed to have been paid to the Fund on the first day of the month in which payment is actually made
- (iii) The total amount of interest credited to a subscriber's account as from 31st March in any year shall be rounded off to the nearest rupee in the manner provided in Rule 7
- (iv) Before the amount standing to a subscriber's credit in the Fund is paid under Rule 23, interest up to the end of the month preceding that in which the payment is made, or up to the end of the sixth month after the end of the month in which the subscriber quitted the service or died, whichever of these periods be less, shall be added thereto.
- (v) The rate of interest shall be liable to revision on the 1st April of each year without notice
- (vi) Interest shall not be credited to the account of a Muhammadan subscriber if he informs the Account Officer that he does not wish to receive it, but if he subsequently asks for interest, it shall be credited with effect from the 1st April of the year in which he asks for it.

Contribution by Government

11 —(1) The account of each subscriber who either joined the Indian Civil Service after 4th January 1923 and has elected to join the Fund under the option allowed by Rule 3, or has joined the Indian Civil Service after the institution of the Fund, shall, subject to the provisions of clause (2) of this rule, be credited on retirement or previous death with the sum of Rs 6,000, as a contribution by Government. The accounts of other subscribers shall similarly be credited with the amounts specified in the Third Schedule.

(2) The contribution by Government shall not be paid to any subscriber who is dismissed or removed from service or who resigns without being entitled to a gratuity or pension. In the event of a subscriber retiring on proportionate pension, the amount of the Government contribution payable in each case shall be determined by the Secretary of State in Council.

Payments towards Insurance Policies and Family Pension Funds

12 Subject to the conditions hereinafter contained in Rules 13 to 19—

- (a)—(1) subscriptions to a family pension fund approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council
- (ii) payments towards an insurance policy, may, at the option of a subscriber, be substituted for the whole or part of subscriptions to the Fund;
- (b) any amount standing to the credit of a subscriber in the Fund may be withdrawn to meet—
 - (i) payments towards an insurance policy,
 - (ii) purchase of a single payment insurance policy,
 - (iii) payment of single premia or subscriptions to a family pension fund approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council

Provided that no amount shall be withdrawn to meet any payment or purchase made or effected more than 12 months before the withdrawal.

13 —(1) If the total amount of any subscriptions or payments substituted under clause (a) of Rule 12 is less than the amount of subscription payable to the Fund under Rule 7, the difference shall be rounded off to the nearest rupee in the manner provided in that Rule and paid by the subscriber as a subscription to the Fund.

(2) If the subscriber withdraws any amount standing to his credit in the Fund for any of the purposes specified in clause (b) of Rule 12, he shall, subject to his option under clause (a) of that Rule, continue to pay to the Fund the subscriptions payable under Rule 7.

14 —(1) A subscriber who desires to substitute a subscription or payment under clause (a) of Rule 12 may reduce his subscription to the Fund accordingly.

Provided that the subscriber shall—

- (a) intimate to the Account Officer on his pay bill or by letter the fact of, and reason for, the reduction;
- (b) send to the Account Officer, within such period as the Account Officer may require, receipts or certified copies of receipts in order to satisfy the Account Officer that the amount by which the subscription has been reduced was duly applied for the purposes specified in clause (a) of Rule 12.

(2) A subscriber who desires to withdraw any amount under clause (b) of Rule 12 shall —

- (a) intimate the reason for the withdrawal to the Account Officer by letter;
- (b) make arrangements with the Account Officer for the withdrawal,
- (c) send to the Account Officer, within such period as the Account Officer may require, receipts or certified copies of receipts in order to satisfy the Account Officer that the amount withdrawn was duly applied for the purposes specified in clause (b) of Rule 12.

(3) The Account Officer shall order the recovery of any amount by which subscriptions have been reduced, or any amount withdrawn, in respect of which he has not been satisfied in the manner required by clause (b) of sub-rule (1) and clause (c) of sub-rule (2), with interest thereon at the rate provided in Rule 10, from the emoluments of the subscriber and place it to the credit of the subscriber in the Fund

15—(1) Government will not make any payments on behalf of subscribers to insurance companies, nor take steps to keep a policy alive

(2) It is immaterial what form the policy takes, provided that it shall be on the life of the subscriber himself and shall (unless it is a policy expressed on the face of it to be for the benefit of his wife, or of his wife and children, or any of them) be such as may be legally assigned by the subscriber himself to the Secretary of State in Council.

(3) The policy may not be effected for the benefit of any beneficiary other than the wife of the subscriber or his wife and children or any of them

16—(1) The policy, within three months, or, in the case of an insurance company whose headquarters are outside India, within such further period as the Account Officer, if he is satisfied by the production of the completion certificate (interim receipt), may fix, after the first withholding of a subscription or withdrawal from the Fund in respect of the policy, shall—

(a) unless it is a policy expressed on the face of it to be for the benefit of the wife of the subscriber, or of his wife and children, or any of them, be assigned, by an endorsement on the policy in the Form set forth in the Fourth Schedule, to the Secretary of State in Council, as security for the payment of any sum which may become payable to the Fund by the subscriber under Rules 17 to 19, and delivered to the Account Officer,

(b) if it is a policy expressed on the face of it to be for the benefit of the wife of the subscriber, or of his wife and children, or any of them, be delivered to the Account Officer

(2) The Account Officer shall satisfy himself by reference to the insurance company, where possible, that no prior assignment of the policy exists

(3) If the policy is not assigned and delivered within the said period of three months of such further period as the Account Officer may, under sub-rule (1), have fixed, any amount withheld or withdrawn from the Fund in respect of the policy shall, with interest thereon at the rate provided in Rule 10, forthwith be paid or repaid, as the case may be, by the subscriber to the Fund, or, in default, be ordered by the Account Officer to be recovered by deduction from the emoluments of the subscriber, by instalments or otherwise, as the Local Government may direct

(4) Notice of assignment of the policy shall be given by the subscriber to the insurance company, and the acknowledgment of the notice by the insurance company shall be sent to the Account Officer within three months of the date of assignment

NOTE 1—Subscribers are advised to send notice of the assignment to the insurance company in duplicate, accompanied, in cases in which the notice has to be sent to a company in Great Britain or Ireland, by a remittance of five shillings, which is the fee for the acknowledgment authorised by the Policies of Assurance Act, 1867. The policy itself, bearing the assignment endorsed thereon need not be sent to the company, as insurance companies do not ordinarily require the production of the original instruments affecting a policy-holder's title until the policy becomes a claim.

NOTE 2—Subscribers who proceed to Great Britain or Ireland on quitting the service are advised that under the English Stamp Law assignments or reassignments are required to be stamped within 31 days of their first arrival in those countries. Otherwise penalty will be incurred under the Stamp Act, and difficulties may arise when the policy matures for payment.

17—(1) Save as provided by sub-rule (2) of Rule 19, when the subscriber—

- (a) quits the service, or
- (b) has proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement and applies to the Account Officer for reassignment or return of the policy, or
- (c) while on leave, has been permitted to retire or declared by a Medical Board to be unfit for further service and applies to the Account Officer for reassignment or return of the policy, or
- (d) pays or repays to the Fund the whole of any amount withheld or withdrawn from the Fund for any of the purposes mentioned in sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) of Rule 12 and sub-clauses (i) and (ii) of clause (b) of Rule 12, with interest thereon at the rate provided in Rule 10,

the Account Officer shall—

- (i) if the policy has been assigned to the Secretary of State in Council under Rule 16, reassign the policy in the first Form set forth in the Fifth Schedule to the subscriber, and make it over to the subscriber,
- (ii) if the policy has been delivered to him under clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 16 make over the policy to the subscriber

Provided that, if the subscriber, after proceeding on leave preparatory to retirement, or after being, while on leave, permitted to retire or declared by a Medical Board to be unfit for further service, returns to duty, any policy so reassigned or made over shall, if it has not matured or been assigned or charged or encumbered in any way, be again assigned to the Secretary of State in Council and delivered to the Account Officer, or again be delivered to the Account Officer, as the case may be, in the manner provided in Rule 16, and thereupon the provisions of these rules shall, so far as may be, again apply in respect of the policy.

Provided further that, if the policy has matured or been assigned or charged or encumbered in any way, the provisions of sub-rule (3) of Rule 16 applicable to a failure to assign and deliver a policy shall apply

(2) Save as provided by sub-rule (2) of Rule 19, when the subscriber dies before quitting the service, the Account Officer shall—

- (i) if the policy has been assigned to the Secretary of State in Council under Rule 16, assign the policy in the second Form set forth in the Fifth Schedule to such person as may be legally entitled to receive it, and shall make over the policy to such person,
- (ii) if the policy has been delivered to him under clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 16, make over the policy to the beneficiary, if any, or if there is no beneficiary, to such person as may be legally entitled to receive it

18—(1) Save as provided by sub-rule (2) of Rule 19, if a policy assigned to the Secretary of State in Council under Rule 16 matures before the subscriber quits the service and before his death, the Account Officer shall realise the amount assured, and shall deduct therefrom the whole of any amount withheld or withdrawn from the Fund in respect of the policy, with interest thereon at the rate provided in Rule 10, and shall place the amount so deducted to the credit of the subscriber in the Fund. The balance, if any, shall, at the option of the subscriber, be paid to the subscriber or placed to the credit of the subscriber in the Fund.

(2) Save as provided by sub-rule (2) of Rule 19, if a policy delivered to the Account Officer under clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 16 matures before the subscriber quits the service and before his death, the Account Officer shall make over the policy to the subscriber, who shall pay or re-pay to the Fund the whole of any amount withheld or withdrawn from the Fund in respect of the policy, with interest thereon at the rate provided in Rule 10, and, in default, the provisions of sub-rule (3) of Rule 16 applicable to a failure to assign and deliver a policy shall apply.

19 —(1) If—

- (a) the interest of the subscriber in the family pension fund ceases from any cause whatsoever, or
- (b) the policy lapses or becomes assigned, otherwise than to the Secretary of State in Council under Rule 16, charged or encumbered,

the provisions of sub-rule (3) of Rule 16 applicable to a failure to assign and deliver a policy shall apply

(2) If the Account Officer receives notice of—

- (a) an assignment (otherwise than an assignment to the Secretary of State in Council under Rule 16) of, or
- (b) a charge or encumbrance on, or
- (c) an order of a Court restraining dealings with—

the policy or any amount realised thereon, the Account Officer shall not—

- (1) assign or reassign or make over the policy as provided in Rule 17, or
- (11) realise the amount assured by the policy, or dispose of any part of any amount so realised, or make over the policy, as provided in Rule 18, and shall forthwith refer the matter to the Governor-General in Council

Circumstances in which Accumulations are payable

20 —(1) When a subscriber quits the service, the amount standing to his credit in the Fund shall become payable to him

(2) A subscriber who has been removed from the service and has been paid an amount standing to his credit shall, if he is subsequently reinstated in the service, repay that amount, with interest thereon at the rate provided in Rule 10, in the manner provided in the proviso to Rule 21, and the amount so repaid shall be credited to his account in the Fund.

21 When a subscriber—

- (a) has proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement, or
- (b) while on leave, has been permitted to retire or been declared by a Medical Board to be unfit for further service,

the amount standing to his credit in the Fund shall, upon application made by him in that behalf to the Account Officer, become payable to the subscriber.

Provided that the subscriber, if he returns to duty, shall, if required to do so by the Local Government, repay to the Fund, for credit to his account, the whole or part of any amount paid to him from the Fund in pursuance of this rule, with interest thereon at the rate provided in Rule 10, in cash or securities, or partly in cash and partly in securities, by instalments or otherwise, by recovery from his emoluments or otherwise, as the Local Government may direct.

22 On the death of a subscriber before quitting the service—

- (1) When the subscriber leaves a family—
 - (a) if a nomination made by the subscriber in accordance with the provisions of Rule 5 in favour of a member or members of his family subsists, the amount standing to his credit in the Fund or the part thereof to which the nomination relates shall become payable to his nominee or nominees in the proportion specified in the nomination,
 - (b) if no such nomination in favour of a member or members of the family of the subscriber subsists, or if such nomination relates only to a part of the amount standing to his credit in the Fund, the whole amount or the part thereof to which the nomination does not relate, as the case may be, shall, notwithstanding any nomination purporting to be in favour of any person or persons other than a member or members of his family, become payable to the members of his family in equal shares.

Provided that no share shall be payable to—

- (1) sons who have attained legal majority,
 - (2) sons of a deceased son who have attained legal majority;
 - (3) married daughters whose husbands are alive;
 - (4) married daughters of a deceased son whose husbands are alive,
- if there is any member of the family other than those specified in clauses (1), (2), (3) and (4);

Provided also that the widow or widows and the child or children of a deceased son shall receive between them in equal parts only the share which that son would have received if he had survived the subscriber.

NOTE —Any sum payable under these rules to a member of the family of a subscriber vests in such member under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Provident Funds Act, 1925

- (11) When the subscriber leaves no family, if a nomination made by him in accordance with the provisions of Rule 5 in favour of any person or persons subsists, the amount standing to his credit in the Fund or the part thereof to which the nomination relates, shall become payable to his nominee or nominees in the proportion specified in the nomination

NOTE 1 —When a nominee is a dependant of the subscriber as defined in clause (c) of section 2 of the Provident Funds Act, 1925, the amount vests in such nominee under sub-section (2) of section 3 of that Act

NOTE 2 —When the subscriber leaves no family and no nomination made by him in accordance with the provisions of Rule 5 subsists, or if such nomination relates only to part of the amount standing to his credit in the Fund, the relevant provisions of clause (b) and of sub-clause (11) of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Provident Funds Act, 1925, are applicable to the whole amount or the part thereof to which the nomination does not relate

Payments

23 —(1) When the amount standing to the credit of a subscriber in the Fund becomes payable, it shall be the duty of the Account Officer to make payment as provided in section 4 of the Provident Funds Act, 1925

(2) If the person to whom, under these rules, any amount or policy is to be paid, assigned, reassigned or delivered is a lunatic for whose estate a manager has been appointed in this behalf under the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912, the payment or reassignment or delivery will be made to such manager, and not to the lunatic

(3) Any person who desires to claim payment under this rule should send a written application in that behalf to the Account Officer

Procedure

24 All sums paid into the Fund under these Rules shall be credited in the books of the Government of India to an account named "The Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund Account" Sums of which payment has not been taken within six months after they become payable under these Rules shall be transferred to "Deposits" at the end of the year and treated under the ordinary rules relating to deposits.

25 When paying a subscription in India either by deduction from emoluments or in cash, a subscriber shall quote the number of his account in the Fund, which shall be communicated to him by the Account Officer Any change in the number shall similarly be communicated to the subscriber by the Account Officer

26.—(1) As soon as possible after the close of each year, the Account Officer shall send to each subscriber a statement of his account in the Fund, showing the opening balance as on the 1st April of the year, the total amount credited or debited during the year, the total amount of interest credited as on the 31st March of the year, and the closing balance on that date The Account Officer shall attach to the statement of account an inquiry whether the subscriber—

- (a) desires to make any alteration in any nomination made under Rule 5;
- (b) has acquired a family [in cases where the subscriber has made no nomination in favour of a member of his family under sub-rule (2) of Rule 5]

(2) Subscribers should satisfy themselves as to the correctness of the annual statement, and errors should be brought to the notice of the Account Officer within six months from the date of receipt of the statement

(3) The Account Officer shall, if required by a subscriber, once, but not more than once, in a year, inform the subscriber of the total amount standing to his credit in the Fund at the end of the last month for which his account has been written up.

FIRST SCHEDULE [RULE 5 (2)]

FORM OF NOMINATION WHEN SUBSCRIBER HAS A FAMILY

I hereby direct that the amount at my credit in the Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund at the time of my death shall be distributed among the members of my family mentioned below in the manner shown against their names

Name and address of the nominee or nominees	Relationship with the subscriber	Age of the nominee	Amount or share of accumulations
1	2	3	4

Station.

Two witnesses to signature.

Date.

Signature of Subscriber

NOTE —Column 4 shall be filled in so as to cover the whole amount at credit

SECOND SCHEDULE [RULE 5 (3)]

FORM OF NOMINATION WHEN SUBSCRIBER HAS NO FAMILY

I hereby declare that I have no family and direct that the amount at my credit in the Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund at the time of my death shall, in the event of my having no family, be distributed among the persons mentioned below in the manner shown against their names

Name and address of the nominee or nominees.	Relationship, if any, with the subscriber	Age of the nominee	Amount or share of accumulations.
1	2	3	4

Station

Two witnesses to signature.

Date.

Signature of Subscriber.

NOTE.—Column 4 shall be filled in so as to cover the whole amount at credit.

THIRD SCHEDULE [Rule 11 (1)]

Contribution to be credited by Government to the account of non-European members of the Indian Civil Service appointed to the Service on or before the 4th January 1923, who elect to join the Fund, according to the age of the subscriber at the date of joining the Fund

Age of subscriber		Contribution	
		Rs	
Not exceeding 24			6,000
Exceeding 24 but not exceeding 25			5,933
" 25	" 26 ..		5,680
" 26	" 27		5,427
" 27	" 28	.	5,173
" 28	" 29		4,920
" 29	" 30	.	4,667
" 30	" 31	.	4,413
" 31	" 32	.	4,160
" 32	" 33	.	3,907
" 33	" 34	.	3,667
" 34	" 35	.	3,427
" 35	" 36	..	3,187
" 36	" 37	.	2,960
" 37	" 38	.	2,733
" 38	" 39	.	2,507
" 39	" 40	.	2,280
" 40	" 41	.	2,067
" 41	" 42 ..	.	1,853
" 42	" 43	.	1,640
" 43	" 44	.	1,440
" 44	" 45	.	1,240
" 45	" 46	.	1,053
" 46	" 47	.	867
" 47	" 48	.	693
" 48	" 49	.	547
" 49	" 50 ..	.	440
" 50	" 51	.	373
" 51	" 52	..	320
" 52	" 53	..	280
" 53	" 54	.	240
" 54	" 55	.	213

FOURTH SCHEDULE [Rule 16]

FORM OF ASSIGNMENT

"I, A B, of hereby assign unto the Secretary of State for India in Council the within policy of assurance as security for payment of all sums which under Rules 17 to 19 of the Rules of the Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund, I may hereafter become liable to pay to the Fund

"I hereby certify that no prior assignment of the within policy exists "

FIFTH SCHEDULE [Rule 17].

FORMS OF REASSIGNMENT AND ASSIGNMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL

(1)

All sums which have become payable by the above-named A B. under Rules 17 to 19 of the Rules of the Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund having been paid and all liability for payment by him of any such sums in the future having ceased the Secretary of State for India in Council doth hereby reassign the within policy of assurance to the said A B

Date 19 ..

(2)

The above-named A B having died on the day 19 . the Secretary of State for India in Council doth hereby assign the within policy of assurance to C D

Date , 19 ..

J E C. JUKES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

New Delhi, the 10th January 1931.

Part B.

No. 22.—The following appointments are made:—

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

* * * * *

*The Bengal Artillery.**To be 2nd Lts.*

George Hope MacLennan. Dated 6th Nov. 1930.

James Wyper Maclure. Dated 6th Nov. 1930.

* * * * *

The undermentioned officers designate of the Army in India Reserve of Officers are

granted temporary commissions for the periods noted against their names:—

* * * * *

*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.**To be Lt.*

Robert William Bain. From 6th to 21st Oct. 1930.

* * * * *

*The Calcutta Scottish.**To be Cpts.*Eric Morgan. From 10th to 30th Nov. 1930.
Reginald Thompson Owen. From 17th Nov. to 2nd Dec. 1930.

* * * * *

G. M. Young,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1931.

Part IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 24th December 1930

No L-1750 —The following draft of a further amendment to the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1924, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923), is published, as required by sub-section (1) of section 31 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken in consideration on or after the 31st March 1931. Any objection or suggestion which may be received in respect of the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor-General in Council:—

Draft amendment

For regulation 138 of the said regulations the following regulation shall be substituted, namely:—

“138 *Boiler mountings* —The chests of blow down cocks and valves, water gauge valves and cocks, and similar fittings, shall be made of good and suitable bronze, provided that the use of blow down cocks, valves and other mountings with chests of forged steel of a design approved by the Chief Inspector of Boilers and so fitted that ashes are not liable to cause corrosion to external surfaces may be

permitted. All cocks used with boilers working at 100 lbs. pressure or above shall be asbestos packed and of substantial design and make.”

J. A. SHILLIDY,
Secy to the Govt of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LIGHTHOUSES.

New Delhi, the 27th December 1930.

No 48-P & L (2)/30.—The following Order in Council, dated the 27th October 1930, is published for general information.—

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 27th day of October, 1930

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas by Section 670 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, it is enacted that when any Lighthouse, Buoy, or Beacon has either before or after passing of that Act been erected or placed on or near the coast of any British Possession by or with the consent of the Legislature of that Possession, His Majesty may, by Order in Council, fix such dues (in that Act referred to as Colonial Light Dues) to be paid

in respect of that Lighthouse, Buoy, or Beacon by the Owner or Master of every Ship which passes the same and derives benefit therefrom as His Majesty may deem reasonable, and may by like Order increase, diminish or repeal such Dues, and those Dues shall from the time mentioned in the Order be leviable throughout His Majesty's Dominions, and further that Colonial Light Dues shall not be levied in any British Possession unless the Legislature of that Possession has, by address to the Crown or by Act or Ordinance duly passed, signified its opinion that the Dues ought to be levied

And whereas the Great Basses Lighthouse, the Little Basses Lighthouse, and the Minicoy Lighthouse are Lighthouses which have been duly erected under and pursuant to the said Section:

And whereas by Orders in Council, dated respectively, the 22nd day of May, 1883, the 9th day of May, 1892, the 29th day of June, 1896, the 10th day of August, 1903, the 21st day of October, 1912, the 6th day of February, 1917, the 14th day of July, 1922, and the 6th day of February, 1925, the Dues leviable in respect of the said Lighthouses for the Classes of Ships therein respectively mentioned were duly fixed:

And whereas by Order in Council, dated the 5th day of November, 1926, His Majesty directed that, as from the 1st day of April, 1927, or from the time of the receipt of notice of that order, if that be later, by the Officers authorised to collect Light Dues, the Dues thenceforth to be levied should be as follows, that is to say, in respect of the Great Basses Lighthouse and the Little Basses Lighthouse, three thirty-seconds of one penny per ton, and in respect of the Minicoy Lighthouse one thirty-second of one penny per ton, of the burden of every ship on every voyage in which she passes or derives benefit from the said Lights respectively:

And whereas it has been made to appear to His Majesty that the said Dues should be altered in manner hereinafter appearing

Now, therefore, His Majesty, in exercise of the powers so vested in Him by the above recited provisions, and by and with the advice of His Privy Council, doth by this Order in Council order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. This Order may be cited as "The Colonial Light Dues (Great and Little Basses and Minicoy) Order, 1930."

2. As from the 1st day of April, 1931, or from the time of the receipt of this Order, if that be later, by the Officers authorised to collect Light Dues, the Dues thenceforth to be levied shall be as follows, that is to say, in respect of the Great Basses Lighthouse and the Little Basses Lighthouse, three sixty-fourths of one penny per ton, and in respect of the Minicoy Lighthouse, one sixty-fourth of one penny per ton of the burden of every ship on every voyage in which she passes or derives benefit from the said Lights respectively

M. P. A. Hankey.

MERCHANT SHIPPING

The 27th December 1930

No 8-M-I (12)/30—Lieutenant Commander A R Rattray, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Nautical Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Department, Chittagong, temporarily, with effect from the 13th November 1930, *vice* Commander C R Bluett, Royal Indian Marine, vacated

J A WOODHEAD,

Secy to the Govt. of India

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 29th December 1930

No F-2-XVI-R-II/30—In exercise of the powers conferred by Rules 33 (2), 37, 42 and 44 (d) of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1930, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the Civil Pensions (Commutation) Rules, namely:—

I. For Rule 4 the following Rule shall be substituted:—

"4 On the application of any Government servant to whom Rule 3 does not apply, the sanctioning authority may, subject to the condition that the uncommuted residue of the pension shall not be less than Rs 240 *per annum*, sanction the commutation for a lump payment of a portion, not exceeding one-half, of any pension which has been or is about to be granted to him under civil rules; provided that, in calculating the amount of the uncommuted residue, there may be added to it the uncommuted portion of any other permanent pension or pensions payable to the applicant from Indian or other Government revenues"

II For Rule 6 the following Rule shall be substituted:—

"6 (1) On receipt of an application for commutation the sanctioning authority shall transmit to the applicant a copy of the Account Officer's certificate of lump sum payable on commutation in the event of his being reported by such medical authority as may be prescribed to be a fit subject for commutation, and shall at the same time instruct him to appear for examination before the said medical authority within three months from the date of its order, or, if he has applied for commutation in advance of the date of his retirement, within three months of that date but in no case earlier than the actual date of retirement. This intimation shall constitute administrative sanction to commutation, but shall lapse if the medical examination does not take place within the

period prescribed in the sanctioning order. The applicant may withdraw his application by written notice at any time before the medical examination takes place, but this option shall expire on his appearance before the medical authority.

Provided that, if the medical authority directs that his age for the purpose of commutation shall be assumed to be greater than his actual age, the applicant may withdraw his application within two weeks from the date on which he receives intimation of the revised sum payable on commutation, or, if this sum is already stated in the sanctioning order, within two weeks from the date on which he is informed of the finding of the medical authority.

If the applicant does not withdraw in writing his application within the period of two weeks prescribed above, he shall be assumed to have accepted the sum offered.

(2) Subject to the provision contained in clause (3) of this rule the commutation shall become absolute, that is, the title to receive the commuted portion of the pension shall cease and the title to receive the commuted value shall accrue, in the case of an unimpaired life on the date on which the medical authority signs the medical certificate, and, in the case of an impaired life, on the date of written acceptance of the commutation, or the date on which the option of withdrawing the application expires, whichever is earlier. Payment of the commuted value shall be made as expeditiously as possible, but whatever the date of actual payment, the amount paid and the effect upon the pension shall be the same as if the commuted value were paid on the date on which commutation became absolute. If the commuted portion of the pension has been drawn after the date on which the commutation became absolute, the amount drawn shall be deducted from the amount payable in commutation.

(3) If the applicant makes any statement found to be false within his knowledge or wilfully suppresses any material fact in answer to any question, written or oral, put to him in connection with his medical examination, the Local Government may cancel the sanction at any time before payment is actually made; and such a statement or suppression may be treated as grave misconduct for the purpose of Article 351 of the Civil Service Regulations."

III Rule 8 of the said Rules shall be omitted.

IV For Rule 10 of the said Rules, the following Rule shall be substituted:—

"10 If the pensioner dies on or after the day following that on which commutation became absolute but before receiving the commutation value, this value shall be paid to his heirs."

2. The above amendments take effect from the date of this Notification; provided that sanctions to commutation accorded on the basis of the old rules on or after this date but before sanctioning authorities receive intimation of the new rules may stand, whether or not the commutation value has actually been disbursed.

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 29th December 1930

No F-2-XVI-R-II/30 —[In connection with the Civil Pensions (Commutation) Rules published in the Finance Department Notification No F-158-C S R /25, dated the 21st January 1926, as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the accompanying regulations for observance in all cases in which applications for commutation of pension are made by Government servants under his administrative control or under the administrative control of a Chief Commissioner. For the purpose of rule 2 of the Civil Pensions (Commutation) Rules, if two different Governments within the meaning of Article 33-A, Civil Account Code, Volume I, are concerned, a Government servant shall be deemed to be under the administrative control of the Government to which the payment of the commuted value of his pension will be charged, and not the Government which originally sanctioned his pension. If, however, an application for commutation is made before the date on which the pension is sanctioned, the Government under which the applicant was last permanently employed shall be the Government competent to dispose of his application. These instructions supersede the rules promulgated with the Finance Department Resolution No F-2-XIV-R II/28, dated the 26th June 1928, as subsequently amended.]

ORDERED that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Regulations governing procedure for the commutation of pensions.

1 An application for commutation of pension should be made in part I of the Form A appended to these regulations and addressed:—

(1) if the applicant is still in service, or has retired but his pension has not yet been sanctioned, to the authority competent to sanction his pension, through the Head of the office in which he is or was employed, or, if he is or was himself the Head of the office, through the Head of his Department;

(2) otherwise, to that authority *through* the proper Account Officer who is:—

(a) in the case of a pensioner who draws his pension in India, the Account Officer of the province in which the treasury from which the pensioner draws his pension is situated;

Note—If the pensionary charge is adjustable in the books of a different Account Officer, the Account Officer who receives the application should transmit it forthwith to that officer.

(b) in the case of a pensioner who, being resident in a Colony having an account current with the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, draws his pension from the local treasury, the Account Officer who issued the authority for payment of the pension in the Colony.

2 The application if addressed to the authority specified in regulation 1 (1) should be transmitted forthwith to the Account Officer who is reporting on the title to pension.

3 The Account Officer should complete part II of Form A without delay and transmit it, together with copies of the medical reports mentioned in the concluding portion of regulation 5 (ii), if they are on record in his office, to the authority competent to sanction the commutation, whether that authority is correctly named in Part I or not

4 The authority competent to sanction commutation should thereupon accord his administrative sanction in Part III of Form A, and arrange for the medical examination of the applicant at the nearest available station to that named by the applicant in Part I of the Form

Note—If the applicant is governed by Rule 4 of the Civil Pensions (Commutation) Rules and the Account Officer's certificate in Part II shows that commutation charge falls partly on a Provincial Government, which has stipulated that it should be consulted regarding availability of funds the sanctioning authority must obtain that Government's consent before he accords administrative sanction. These Governments are Madras, Bombay, Bengal and United Provinces

5 The sanctioning authority should then —

(1) transmit to the applicant on Form B, a certified copy of the Account Officer's certificate contained in Part II of Form A, and one copy of Form C, Part I of which is to be filled in by the applicant before his medical examination and handed to the medical authority; and

(ii) forward to the medical authority in original the completed Form A, together with a copy of Form C; and, if the applicant has been granted an invalid pension or has previously commuted any portion of his pension with years added to his actual age, copies of the previous medical reports or statements of his case

6. (i) Before any commutation administratively sanctioned becomes absolute, the applicant must be examined by the proper medical authority hereinafter prescribed

(ii) The medical authority shall be —

(a) in the case of any applicant governed by Rule 3 of the Civil Pensions (Commutation) Rules and any applicant governed by Rule 4 of those Rules who has been or is about to be granted an invalid pension—a medical board, before which the applicant must appear in person;

(b) in the case of any other applicant, unless the amount of pension to be commuted is Rs 25 or less, either:—

(1) a medical board before which the applicant must appear in person, if such a board is appointed to meet at a station reasonably near to the applicant's residence within the period prescribed by the sanctioning authority, or

(2) failing such a board, a reviewing board which shall be either the standing medical board at the headquarters of the administration, or the senior medical officer of the administration and a medical officer nominated by him of status not lower than that of a Civil Surgeon

This authority shall review the medical report made on the applicant's health and expectation of life by the Civil Surgeon, District Medical Officer or Presidency Surgeon of the area in which the applicant is ordinarily resident at the time he applies for commutation and, after calling for any information that it thinks fit from the examining officer, shall pass final orders

(c) in the case of an applicant not governed by clause (a), who applies for commutation of Rs 25 or less of his pension, the medical officer, not being of lower status than the Civil Surgeon, District Medical Officer or Presidency Surgeon, of the area in which he is ordinarily resident

(iii) The medical authority after obtaining from the applicant a statement in Part I of Form C (which must be signed in its presence) shall subject him to a strict examination, enter the results in Part II of Form C and record its opinion as to the accuracy with which the pensioner has answered the questions prescribed in Part I regarding his medical history and habits. Lastly it shall complete the certificate contained in Part III of Form C

(iv) In the case of an applicant who has been or is about to be granted an invalid pension, the grounds of invaliding or the statement of the medical case shall be duly considered by the certifying medical authority before the certificate (Part III of Form C) is signed

(v) If the examination is conducted by a single medical officer, the applicant shall himself pay the medical officer's fee, but if he is originally examined by a medical board in India, he shall pay a fee of Rs 16 into a Government treasury and make over the receipt to the Board before examination. If he is examined by a Board outside India, he shall pay to the Board such fees as may be required of him

(vi) The ultimate medical authority prescribed in clause (ii) shall without delay forward the completed Forms A and C in original to the Account Officer who gave the certificate contained in Part II of Form A, a certified copy of the completed Form C to the sanctioning authority, and a certified copy of Part III of Form C to the applicant

7. The Account Officer on receipt of the completed Forms A and C shall arrange forthwith for the payment of the appropriate commuted value and for the corresponding reduction of pension.

Note—If the medical certificate prescribes that more than 5 years should be added to the applicant's actual age, the Account Officer shall forthwith inform the applicant of the revised sum payable on commutation.

FORM A.

COMMUTATION OF CIVIL PENSIONS.

PART I.—Form of application.

I Rs As of my pension of Rs As a month*. I certify that I have answered desire to commute correctly each and all of the questions below

Place

Signature

Dated

Designation

Address.

*Questions**Answers.*

1. What is the date of your birth ?
2. How much of your pension do you wish to commute ?
3. Have you already commuted a portion of your pension ? If so, give particulars.
4. From what treasury do you draw or propose to draw your pension ?
5. If you are drawing your pension in a Colony, what Accounts Officer issued the authority for payment of your pension in that Colony ?
6. At what treasury do you wish the commutation money to be paid ?
7. Without prejudice to the discretion of the sanctioning authority, from what date approximately do you wish this commutation to have effect ? [See Rule 6 of the Civil Pensions (Commutation) Rules]
8. (i) State whether you claim that your domicile at the time of first appointment to Government service was non-Asiatic
- (ii) If you claim non-Asiatic domicile at that time and the claim has already been admitted, indicate the connection in which it was admitted.
- (iii) If you claim non-Asiatic domicile at that time and the claim has not yet been admitted, indicate the evidence on which you base your claim.
9. At what station would you prefer your medical examination to take place ?

Place

Signature

Date

* If the amount of pension is not known, a suitable modification should be made in the Form

For use in cases governed by procedure instruction 1 (1).

Forwarded for report to address of the Account Officer).

(here enter the designation and

Place

Signature

Date

Designation.

PART II.

Forwarded to... ..(here enter the designation and address of the sanctioning authority)

2 Subject to the medical authority's recommending commutation, the lump sum payable will be as stated below :—

Sum payable, if the commutation becomes absolute before the applicant's next birthday, which falls on	On the basis of normal age, <i>i e.</i>	Rs
	years	
	Do Do <i>plus</i>	
	1 year, <i>i e.</i> .. . . . .years.	Rs.
	Do Do <i>plus</i>	
	2 years, <i>i e.</i> years.	
	Do Do <i>plus</i>	
	3 years, <i>i e.</i> .. . . . .years.	Rs.
	Do Do <i>plus</i>	
	4 years, <i>i e.</i> .. . . . .years.	Rs.
	Do Do <i>plus</i>	
	5 years, <i>i e.</i>years	Rs.
Sum payable if the commutation becomes absolute after the applicant's next birthday but before his next birthday but one.	On the basis of normal age, <i>i e.</i> . . .	Rs
	years	
	Do Do <i>plus</i>	
	1 year, <i>i e.</i> .. . . . .years	Rs.
	Do Do <i>plus</i>	
	2 years, <i>i e.</i> .....years	Rs.
	Do Do <i>plus</i>	
	3 years, <i>i e.</i> .....years.	Rs
	Do Do <i>plus</i>	
	4 years, <i>i e.</i>years	Rs.
	Do Do <i>plus</i>	
	5 years, <i>i e.</i> years.	Rs.

3 The sum payable will be a charge on .—

Central revenues Rs

the Government of(Provincial Government) Rs

Station

(Signature and designation of Account Officer.)

Dated

PART III.

I,, accord administrative sanction to the above commutation I have forwarded to the applicant in Form B a certified copy of paragraph 2 of Part II of this Form and have instructed him to present himself before... ..(here enter the medical authority) meeting in the aton the.....day of.....19 (being a date not more than three months hence), at.....o'clock.

Place

(Signature and designation of the sanctioning authority.)

Dated

Forwarded* to.....(here enter the designation and address of the medical authority) in original on.....(date).

(Signature and designation of the sanctioning authority.)

* With one copy of Form C Necessary instructions should be added in cases in which the medical officer has to forward his report to a reviewing board.

FORM B.

PART I.

Subject to the medical authority's recommending commutation and the conditions prescribed in Part II of this Form, the lump sum payable will be as stated below :—

Sum payable if the commutation becomes absolute before the applicant's next birthday which falls on	On the basis of normal age, i.e years.	Rs.
	Do Do <i>plus</i>	
	1 year, i.e years.	Rs.
	Do. Do. <i>plus</i>	
	2 years, i.e. years	Rs.
	Do. Do. <i>plus</i>	
	3 years, i.e years.	Rs.
	Do Do. <i>plus</i>	
	4 years, i.e years	Rs.
	Do Do. <i>plus</i>	
	5 years, i.e years	Rs.
Sum payable if the commutation becomes absolute after the applicant's next birthday but before his next birthday but one.	On the basis of normal age, i.e years.	Rs.
	Do. Do <i>plus</i>	
	1 year, i.e years	Rs.
	Do. Do <i>plus</i>	
	2 years, i.e years.	Rs.
	Do. Do. <i>plus</i>	
	3 years, i.e years.	Rs.
	Do. Do. <i>plus</i>	
	4 years, i.e. years.	Rs.
	Do Do. <i>plus</i>	
	5 years, i.e years.	Rs.

Signed

Station

(Designation of Account Officer.)

Dated

PART II

The commutation for a lump payment of the pension of is administratively sanctioned on the basis of the report of the Account Officer contained in Part I above. The table of present values on the basis of which the calculations in the Account Officer's report have been made, is subject to alteration at any time without notice, and consequently they are liable to revision before payment is made. The sum payable will be the sum appropriate to the applicant's age on his birthday next after the date on which the commutation becomes absolute or, if the medical authority directs that years shall be added to that age, to the consequent assumed age

2 Mr is directed to appear for medical examination before the (here enter the medical authority) to be held in at on at o'clock, and to bring with him the enclosed Form C with the particulars required in Part I completed except for the signature

Station

(Signature and designation of the sanctioning authority.)

Dated

To

..... (the name and address of the applicant.)

FORM C.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION BY THE..... (Here enter the medical authority)

PART I

Statement by the applicant for commutation of a portion of his pension

The applicant must complete this statement prior to his examination by the . . .
(here enter the medical authority) and must sign the declaration appended thereto in the presence of that authority

A. Form to be filled in by applicants governed by Rule 3 of the Civil Pensions (Commutation) Rules.

- 1 State your name in full (in BLOCK letters)
- 2 State place of birth
- 3 State your age and date of birth.
- 4 Furnish the following particulars concerning your family —

Father's age, if living, and state of health	Father's age at death and cause of death	No of brothers living, their ages and state of health.	No of brothers dead, their ages at and cause of death
Mother's age, if living, and state of health.	Mother's age at death and cause of death.	No. of sisters living, their ages and state of health.	No of sisters dead, their ages at and cause of death

5. Have any of your near relations suffered from tuberculosis (consumption, scrofula), cancer, asthma, fits, epilepsy, insanity or any other nervous disease ?
- 6 Have you ever been abroad ? Where and for what period and how long since ?
- 7 Have you ever served in the Navy, Army, Air Force, or in any Government Department ?
- 8 Have you ever been examined—
 - (a) for Life Insurance, or/and
 - (b) by any Government medical officer or State Medical Board, civil or military ? If so, state details and with what result ?

Have you ever—

- (a) had small-pox, intermittent or any other fever, enlargement or suppuration of glands, spitting of blood, asthma, inflammation of lungs, pleurisy, heart disease, fainting attacks, rheumatism, appendicitis, epilepsy, insanity, or other nervous disease, discharge from or other disease of the ear, syphilis, gonorrhœa, or
- (b) had any other disease or injury which required confinement to bed or medical or surgical treatment, or
- (c) undergone any surgical operation, or
- (d) suffered from any illness, wound or injury sustained while on active service with His Majesty's Forces during the War which began in 1914 ?

- 10 Have you rupture ?
- 11 Have you varicocele, varicose veins or piles ?
- 12 Is your vision in each eye good ?
13. Is your hearing in each ear good ?
- 14 Have you any congenital or acquired malformation, defect or deformity ?
- 15 When were you last vaccinated ?
- 16 Is there any further matter concerning your health not covered by the above questions which should be communicated to the medical authority ?

B Form to be filled in by applicants governed by Rule 4 of the Civil Pensions (Commutation) Rules.

- 1 Name in full (in BLOCK letters)
- 2 Date of birth
- 3 Have you ever been granted leave on medical certificate ? If so, periods of leave and nature of illness ?
- 4 Has any application for insurance on your life ever been declined or accepted at an increased premium ?
- 5 Have you ever been told that you had albumen or sugar in the urine ?

Do you rise at night to urinate ?

Are you now or have you ever been on special diet for your health ?

Has there been any marked increase or decrease in your weight within the past three years ? If so, how much ?

- 6 Have you been under the treatment of any doctor within the last three months ? If so, for what illness ?

Declaration by applicant.

(To be signed in presence of the medical authority)

I declare all the above answers to be, to the best of my belief, true and correct.

I will fully reveal to the medical authority all circumstances within my knowledge that concern my health and fitness.

I am fully aware that by wilfully making a false statement or concealing a relevant fact I shall incur the risk of losing the commutation I have applied for and of having my pension withheld or withdrawn under Article 351, Civil Service Regulations.

Applicant's signature.

Signed in presence of.

Signature and designation of medical authority.

PART II

(To be filled in by the examining medical authority)

1. Apparent age
2. Height
3. Weight
4. Girth of abdomen at level of umbilicus
5. Pulse rate—
 - (a) Sitting
 - (b) Standing
 What is character of pulse ?
6. What is condition of arteries ?
7. Blood pressure—
 - (a) Systolic
 - (b) Diastolic.
8. Is there any evidence of disease of the main organs—
 - (a) Heart
 - (b) Lungs
 - (c) Liver
 - (d) Spleen
 - (e) ..
 - ..
 - ..
9. Does chemical examination of urine show (i) albumen, (ii) sugar ? State specific gravity
10. Has the applicant a rupture ? If so, state the kind and if reducible.
11. Describe any scars or identifying marks
12. Any additional information

PART III.

I/We have carefully examined A B and am/are of opinion that .

Either he *is/is* not in good bodily health and has the prospect of an average duration of life/*is* not a fit subject for commutation or (in the case of an impaired life which is yet considered a fit subject for commutation)

“as A B is suffering from his age for the purpose of commutation, *i e*, his age next birthday should be taken to be. years more than his actual age ”

Station

Dated

}

(Signature and designation of
examining medical authority)

Countersigned [in cases where Regulation (6) (ii) (b) (2) applies]

Reviewing Medical Authority

J. E. C. JUKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION****ESTABLISHMENTS**

New Delhi, the 7th January 1931.

No F-316/30 — The undermentioned gentlemen, who have been appointed to the Indian Civil Service, are allotted to the provinces as follows:—

* * * *

Bengal.

S P H Cadman
F. O. Bell
S. K. Dey
R S Trivedi
H E Richardson
M J. Carritt
N Raychaudhuri
P N. McWilliam
A Ahmed
R S. Krishnaswamy

* * * *

H W EMERSON,
Secy to the Govt. of India

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).**NOTIFICATION****STAMPS.**

New Delhi, the 3rd January 1931

No 1 —In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General

in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No 3616-Exc, dated the 16th July 1909, namely.—

For entry 41 of the said notification the following entries shall be substituted, namely.—

“41 Receipt endorsed by the payee on a Postal Money Order or given by the payee to the Post Office for a sum paid to him in adjustment of a short or wrong payment of such an Order

41-A Receipt endorsed by the holder of a Post Office Cash Certificate at the time of its discharge.”

A TOTTENHAM,
Joint Secy to the Govt of India

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION**

New Delhi, the 8th January, 1931.

No F-458-I/30-C & G —For the purposes of sub-section (1) of section 63-A of the Government of India Act, and in pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (3) of rule 27 of the Council of State Electoral Rules, the Governor General is pleased to nominate the following persons, being non-officials, to be Members of the said Council of State.—

* * * *

Nawab Khwaja Habibullah of Dacca.

* * * *

Mr. Bijoy Kumar Basu, Solicitor.

* * * *

L GRAHAM,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1931.

Part IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

New Delhi, the 17th January 1931.

Part B.

No 37.—The following promotions are made:—

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA

* * * *

The Eastern Bengal Railway Battalion
2nd Lt. to be Lt

J. D. B Osborn. Dated 15th Aug 1930.

* * * *

JUDICIAL.

No 44 —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920 (XLVIII of 1920), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Territorial Force Rules, 1921, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section, namely:—

1. In rule 22 of the said Rules, for the opening paragraph beginning with the words "A non-commissioned officer or man" and ending with the word "namely" the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"A non-commissioned officer or man of an urban corps or unit, when undergoing military training without having been embodied for that purpose, and a non-commissioned officer or man of a university corps when undergoing training, commits an offence, if he does any of the following acts, namely:—"

2. In rule 24 of the said Rules:—

(a) after clause (a), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(b) award, in the case of a member of a university corps, embodied in camp,

other than a non-commissioned officer, confinement to lines for a period not exceeding ten days"

(u) Clauses (b) to (h) shall be relettered (c) to (i) respectively

G. M. YOUNG,

Secy. to the Govt of India

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATIONS.

DANGEROUS DRUGS.

New Delhi, the 10th January 1931.

No 1 —In pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the 1st February 1931 as the date on which the said Act shall come into force

No. 2.—In pursuance of sub-clause (u) of clause (g) of section 2 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), and of the recommendations of the Health Committee of the League of Nations under Article 10 of the Geneva Convention, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare the following narcotic substances to be manufactured drugs, namely:—

(1) The following opium derivatives, namely, eucodal and dicodide, and their respective salts and any preparation, admixture and extract containing either of them;

(2) The following narcotic drugs, namely, dilauidide, and benzoyl-morphine and other esters of morphine, and salts and preparations of dilauidide, benzoyl-morphine and other esters of morphine; and

(3) Acedicone.

No. 3 —In pursuance of sub-clause (22) of clause (g) of section 2 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), and of findings by the Health Committee of the League of Nations under Article 8 of the Geneva Convention, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that any preparation named in the

first column of the Schedule annexed hereto, being of the composition or pharmacopœia specified in the corresponding entry of the second column, shall, subject to fulfilment of the condition, if any, specified in the corresponding entry in the third column, not be a manufactured drug

SCHEDULE

Preparation 1	Composition or Pharmacopœia 2	Conditions. 3
1 Anodyne Balm	Dried officinal Opium (Sieve No 4) 60 gr Soap .. 120 gr Camphor . 90 gr Saffron 30 gr Alcohol 80° .. 3,000 gr	
2 <i>Anti-dysentery mixture</i> (British Dispensary, Bangkok)	Rx. Oil ricini 42 6188 millilitres Morphine hydrochlor 0 1944 gramme Flavoured emulsion to make 340 95 millilitres	
3. Bernatzik's Injections	(a) Hydrarg bicyanat 0 03 Cocain . 0 02 (b) Hydrarg Succin 0 03 Cocain .. 0 01	
4 Cardiazol-Dicodide Solutions	Not less than 10 per cent of cardiazol and not more than 0 5 per cent of dicodide salts.	
5 Caustic " Nerve Pastes "	These preparations contain, in addition to cocaine salts, or morphine salts or both, at least 25 per cent of arsenous acid, and are made up with the requisite proportion of creosote or phenol to produce the consistency of a paste	
6. Cereoli Iodoformi et Morphine.	British Pharmacopœia Codex	
7 Cocaine and atropine tablets (oculets).	Not more than 0 0003 gramme of cocaine salts and not less than 0 0003 gramme of atropine salts to each tablet	
8. <i>Coryza Tablets No 2</i> (Frank S. Betz and Co, U.S.A.).	Rx Powdered opium .. 0 0043 gramme. Quinine sulph . 0 022 „ Ammon chlor. .. 0 022 „ Camphor .. 0 022 „ Ext belladonna leaves . 0 0043 „ Ext. aconite root . 0 0043 „	
9. <i>Diarrhoea pills</i> ..	Rx. Camphor .. 0 0648 „ Lead acetate .. 0 013 „ Bismuth subnitrate . 0 162 „ Tannic acid .. 0 0648 „ Opium powder .. 0 026 „	

Preparation.	Composition or Pharmacopœia.	Conditions.
1	2	3
10. <i>Diarrhœa tablets</i> No. 2 (Sullivan) (Frank S. Betz and Co., U. S. A.)	Rx. Powdered opium 0.016 gramme. Camphor 0.016 „ Powdered ipecac 0.008 „ Lead acetate 0.011 „	
11. Dover's Powder ..	Austrian Pharmacopœia, VIII.	
12. Dover's powder (<i>Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ C. positus</i> , compound powder of ipecacuanha).	Ipecacuanha root, in powder 10 gr. Opium, in powder 10 „ Potassium sulphate, in powder 80 „ British Pharmacopœia, 1914.	
13. <i>Dysentery tablets</i> . (H. K. Mulford Co., U.S.A.).	Rx. Powdered opium 0.013 gramme. Powdered ipecac 0.0648 „ Powdered calomel 0.0324 „ Lead acetate 0.0324 „ Bismuth beta-naphthol 0.1944 „	
14. <i>Elixir camphoræ compositum</i> (compound elixir of camphor, synonym: <i>Elixir ipecacuanhæ cum Scilla</i>).	Camphor 4 grains. Oil of anise 5 minims. Benzoic acid 6 grains. Diamorphine hydrochloride 4 „ Liquid extract of ipecacuanha 120 minims. Tincture of squill 1½ fl. ounce. Simple syrup to 20 fl. ounces.	
15. <i>Elixir diamorphinæ et terpinii</i> .	British Pharmacopœia Codex (modified) with Apomorphine (Elixir of Diamorphine and Terpin). Apomorphine hydrochloride 5 grains. Diamorphine hydrochloride 4 „ Terpin hydrate 44 „ Alcohol 10 fl. ounces. Glycerin 5 „ Syrup of wild cherry to 20 „	
16. Emp. Opii	British Pharmacopœia, 1898.	
17. <i>Emplastrum Opii</i>	Elemi 20 parts. Terebinthina 30 „ Cera flava 15 „ Olibani pulvis 18 „ Benzoes pulvis 10 „ Opii pulvis 5 „ Balsamum Peruvianum 2 „	
18. <i>Emplastrum Opii</i>	Elemi 8 gr. Terebinthina communis 15 gr. Cera flava 5 gr. Olibani pulverata 8 gr. Benzoes pulverata 4 gr. Opii pulverati 2 gr. Balsami peruviani 1 gr.	

Preparation	Composition or Pharmacopœia	Conditions.
1	2	3
19 <i>Emplastrum Opii</i>	Extract of opium 25 gr. Refined elemi 25 gr. Diachylon plaster with gum 50 gr	
20 <i>Indian cigarettes of Chamauli</i> (Dr Ph Chapelle)	Rx Belladonna leaves 0 962 grammo Cannabis indica extract 0 0005 „ Nitrate of potash 0 033 „	
21 <i>Lin Opi</i>	British Pharmacopœia	
22 <i>Lin Opi Ammon</i>	British Pharmacopœia Codex	
23 <i>Linctus diamorphine</i>	British Pharmacopœia Codex (modified) with Ipecacuanha (Linctus of Diamorphine) Liquid extract of ipecacuanha 120 minims Diamorphine hydrochloride 4 grains Tincture of hyoscyamus 1½ fl ounce Spirit of Chloroform .. 1½ „ Syrup of balsam of tolu .. 3 fl ounces Syrup of wild cherry .. 3 „ Glycerin .. to 20 „	
24 <i>Linctus senegæ compositus</i> (compound Linctus of Senega, Synonym, Syrupus Scillæ et Senegæ)	Liquid extract of senega .. 1 fl ounce Liquid extract of squill . 1 „ „ Tartarated antimony . 8 grains Diamorphine hydrochloride 4 „ Glycerine . .. 2 fl ounces Simple syrup . . . to 20 „	
25. <i>Linctus thymæ compositus</i> (Hewletts) (compound Linctus of Thyme)	Diamorphine hydrochloride 4 grains Apomorphine hydrochloride 5 „ Distilled water .. 1 fl ounce Liquid extract of thyme (1-1) 5 fl ounces Solution of tolu B. P. C. .. 1½ fl ounce Glycerin .. to 20 fl ounces	
26 <i>Linimentum opii</i> and <i>Linimentum opii ammon</i> , if mixed with any other British Pharmacopœia or British Pharmaceutical Codex liniment	British Pharmacopœia British Pharmaceutical Codex.	
27. Mixtures of Dover's powder with mercury and chalk, aspirin, phenacetin, quinine and its salts, and sodium bicarbonate	..	
28 <i>Natrium Biboracicum Compositum cum Cocaino.</i>	In tablets, compressed tablets, lozenges, pastilles and the like, difficult to break up, and containing not more than 0.2 per cent of cocaine salts in conjunction with not less than 20 per cent borax and not less than 20 per cent antipyrine, or some similar analgesic, and not more than 40 per cent of flavouring matter. Maximum weight of each tablet, etc., 1 gramme.	

Preparation	Composition or Pharmacopœia.	Conditions
1	2	3
29 <i>Opium plaster</i>	British Pharmacopœia	
30 <i>Pasta Arsenicalis</i>	British Pharmacopœia Codex	
31 <i>Pill of ipecacuanha and squill</i>	British Pharmacopœia	
32 <i>Pill of lead and opium</i>	British Pharmacopœia.	
33 <i>Pil Digitalis et Opii Co</i>	British Pharmacopœia Codex	
34 <i>Pil Hydrarg c cret et Opii</i>	British Pharmacopœia Codex	
35 <i>Pil Hydrarg c Opii</i>	British Pharmacopœia Codex	
36 <i>Pilulæ Hydrargyri Bichlorati cum Opii Extracto (Dupuytron's Pills)</i>	Hydrargyrum Bichloratum triturated .. 10 cgr. Extract of Opium . 20 cgr Extract of Couch-grass . 20 cgr Liquorice Root in Powder q. s for 10 pills.	
37 <i>Pilulæ Hydrargyri Iodati cum Opii pulvere (Ricord's Pills).</i>	Hydrargyrum Iodatum freshly prepared . 50 cgr Opium Powder . 20 cgr Powdered Liquorice . 30 cgr White Honey q. s for 10 pills	
38 <i>Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Scilla (Pill of Ipecacuanha with Squill).</i>	Compound powder of ipecacuanha 50 gr Squill, in powder . 10 gr Ammoniacum, in powder . 10 gr Syrup of glucose, a sufficient quantity .	
39 <i>Pil Plumbi c Opii</i>	British Pharmacopœia	
40 <i>Pilulæ Terebinthinae Compositæ.</i>	Swedish Pharmacopœia, 10th Edition	
41 <i>Pulvis Doveri</i>	Opium 10 per cent, Ipecacuanha 10 per cent and K_2SO_4 80 per cent	
42 <i>Pulv Ipecac Co (Dover's Powder)</i>	British Pharmacopœia	
43 <i>Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus (compound powder of ipecacuanha, synonym Dover's powder)</i>	Ipecacuanha root, in powder 10 gr Opium, in powder . 10 gr Potassium sulphate, in powder .. 80 gr.	
44 <i>Pulvis ipecacuanhæ opiatius (Pulvis Dover P I)</i>	<i>Deutsches Arzneibuch</i> , 6.	
45 <i>Pulv. Kino Co</i>	British Pharmacopœia.	
46 <i>Pulvis Kino Co.</i>	Powdered Kino . . . 15 parts Powdered Opium . . . 1 part Powdered Cinnamon Bark .. . 4 parts	
47. Sterilised solutions of morphine or eucodal and atropine.	Not more than 2 per cent of morphine or of eucodal salts and no less than 0.05 per cent of atropine salts	Provided that the solutions are delivered in ampoules of I. L. C. C.
48. <i>Stila's Injections</i> ..	(a) Hydrarg, Succin 0.03 Cocain mur 0.01 (b) Hydrarg Succin 0.05 Cocain mur 0.03	

Preparation.	Composition or Pharmacopœia	Conditions
1	2	3
49. Suppos, Plumbi, Co ..	British Pharmacopœia	
50. <i>Tabella hydrargyri cum opio</i>	Rx Mercurous chloride powder . 0 065 gramme Antimony oxide powder 0 065 „ Ipecacuanha root powder 0 065 „ Powdered opium . 0 065 „ Milk sugar 0 065 „ Gelatine solution a sufficient quantity to make 1 tablet	
51. <i>Tabella plumbi cum opio</i>	Rx Sugar of lead . 0 195 gramme Powdered opium 0 065 „ Gelatine solution a sufficient quantity to make 1 tablet	
52. <i>Tablets B.B compound</i> (Dr Lionel Verkey)	Rx Berberis vulg powder 0 0324 gramme Nux vomica 0 013 „ Eucodal . 0 0032 „ Ipecac 0 0648 „ Rhubarb . 0 013 „ Comp cinnam 0 0324 „ Aromatic chalk . 0 0032 „	
53. Tablets of Powdered Ipeca- cuanha with Opium	Austrian Pharmacopœia, VIII	
54. <i>Tabletæ Plumbi c Opio</i> ..	British Pharmacopœia Codex	
55. <i>Ung. Gallæ Co</i> .	British Pharmaceutical Codex	
56. <i>Ung Gallæ Co and Emp opii</i> , if mixed with other ointments and plasters contained in the British Pharmacopœia or British Pharmaceutical Codex	British Pharmaceutical Codex British Pharmacopœia, 1898	
57. <i>Ung Gallæ c opio</i> .	British Pharmacopœia	
58. <i>Ung Gallæ c opio</i> (Gall and Opium Ointment)	British Pharmacopœia	
59. <i>Unguentum Gallæ cum Opio</i> (gall and opium ointment)	Gall ointment . 92 5 gr Opium in powder 7 5 gr	
60. <i>Voice Tablets</i> .	Kalochloric. Borax. Cocain 0 00025 pro dosi.	
61. <i>Yatren 105</i> (Yatren Powder)	Yatren (Iod-oxy-chinolin-sulfonic acid) with 5 per cent. opium admixture.	

A. TOTTENHAM,
Joint Secy. to the Govt of India,

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.**

New Delhi, the 5th January 1931

No F-145-R-I/30—The following Resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information.—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 9th day of December 1930, hereby makes the following amendment in the Fundamental Rules, namely—

"In Note 2 to Rule 90 of the said Rules, after the words 'commissioned officer' the words 'who became subject to these Rules before the 9th of December, 1930', shall be inserted"

The 10th January 1931

No F-3 (57)-R-I/29—The following Resolution of the Secretary of State in Council is published for general information.—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 9th day of December, 1930, hereby makes the following amendments in the Fundamental Rules, namely:—

I In Rule 46 of the said Rules for clauses (a) and (b) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(a) *Fees*—Subject to rules made by the Governor General in Council under Rule 46A, a local Government may permit a Government servant, if it be satisfied that this can be done without detriment to his official duties or responsibilities, to perform a specified service or series of services for a private person or body or for a public body, including a body administering a local fund or for an Indian State, and to receive as remuneration therefor, if the service be material, a non-recurring or recurring fee.

NOTE—This clause does not apply to the acceptance of fees by medical officers in civil employ for professional attendance which is regulated by the orders of the Secretary of State in Council.

(b) *Honoraria*—A local Government may grant or permit a Government servant to receive an honorarium from general revenues as remuneration for work performed which is occasional in character and either so laborious or of such special merit as to justify a special reward. Except when special reasons, which should be recorded in writing, exist for a departure from this provision, sanction to the grant or acceptance of an honorarium should not be

given unless the work has been undertaken with the prior consent of the local Government and its amount has been settled in advance."

II. For Rule 46A of the said Rules the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"46A The Governor General in Council may make rules prescribing the conditions and limits subject to which a fee may be received by a medical officer in civil employ for services other than professional attendance."

III For Rule 47 of the said Rules, the following shall be substituted with effect from 4th June 1929, namely.—

"47 Subject to the provisions of the rules made by the Governor General in Council under rule 46A, a local Government may make rules prescribing the conditions and limits subject to which authorities subordinate to it may sanction the grant or acceptance of honoraria, and the acceptance of fees, other than the acceptance of fees by medical officers in civil employ for professional attendance."

IV In clause (c) of rule 103 of the said Rules, for the word 'fees' the word 'honoraria' shall be substituted

J E C JUKES,

Secy to the Govt of India.

The 8th January 1931.

No. D-148-F.—The following draft of certain further amendments to the Indian Securities Rules, 1920, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Indian Securities Act, 1920 (X of 1920), is published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th of February 1931. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the said date will be considered by the Governor General in Council

Draft Amendments

In rule 10 of the said Rules after clause (c) the following clauses shall be inserted, namely—

"(d) if the interest on the note has remained undrawn for ten years or more;
(e) if the interest cages on the reverse of the note have been completely filled or if the vacant printed cages on the reverse of the note do not correspond with the half-years for which interest has become due on the date when the note is presented for drawal of interest."

(2) Clauses (d) and (e) shall be relettered (f) and (g) respectively.

H. DENNING,

Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

New Delhi, the 24th January 1931.

Part B.

No 53 — The following promotions are made:—

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA

The Calcutta and Presidency Battalion.

Capt to be Maj

J Woolley, V D. Dated 2nd Oct 1930

Lts to be Capts.

J S Newman Dated 2nd Oct 1930

C Williamson Dated 17th Dec 1930.

H S B Ballantyne Dated 17th Dec 1930

* * * * *

The Eastern Bengal Company

2nd Lt to be Lt.

D Keiller Dated 17th Dec 1930

The undermentioned officers designate of the Army in India Reserve of Officers are promoted to the temporary rank specified for the periods noted against their names.—

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles

To be temp Maj

Capt L M Candler, V.D From 4th to 19th Dec 1930

* * * * *

CANTONMENTS-ACCOUNTS

No 58 —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Cantonment Account Code, 1924, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, namely.—

In rule 31 of the said Code, after sub-rule (2) the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely.—

“(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 7 or in this rule, a cantonment authority having an account with a Bank may use cheques issued by the Bank in lieu of cheques in Form No. Cant.-7-B.”

No. 59 —The following draft of a further amendment to the Cantonment Account Code, 1924, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), is published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st March 1931.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the said date will be considered by the Governor General in Council

Draft amendment

In form No Cant 1-B, of the forms set forth in Schedule II to the said Code, under the head of expenditure “L—Miscellaneous” for sub-head (5) the following sub-head shall be substituted, namely:—

“(5) Payments to Government.—

(1) rent for unoccupied land in class ‘B’ (4) or (5);

(11) Government share of—

(a) rent;

(b) premia

received in respect of land in class ‘B’ (3), (4) or (5) when disposed of by lease;

(111) payments in respect of forests,

(iv) payments in respect of land in class ‘C’.”

G M YOUNG,

Secy to the Govt of India

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.**NOTIFICATION****COMMERCE**

New Delhi, the 10th January 1931

No 1345-C (15)—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Indian Soft Coke Cess Act, 1929 (VIII of 1929), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Government of Bengal, to nominate Rai Bahadur Abinash Chandra Banerji to the Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee, *vice* Mr. P S. Keelan, C.I.E., vacated.

J C B DRAKE,

Joint Secy to the Govt of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1931

Part IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC WORKS BRANCH

New Delhi, the 4th December 1930

No E-22 —The following resolution made by the Secretary of State in Council is published for general information —

In exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 10th day of September 1930, hereby makes the following amendments in the Indian Service of Engineers (Recruitment) Rules, 1929, namely:—

(1) After rule 12 of the said Rules the following rules shall be inserted, namely:—

“12A. On the completion of their training, the candidates shall, if considered fit, be appointed as Assistant Executive Engineers on probation for one year. Their pay shall commence from the date of appointment under this rule and their service for seniority, increments, leave and pension shall count

from the same date. In the event of more than one candidate being appointed to any province, their seniority *inter se* shall be determined according to their position in the competitive examination

12B On the completion of the period of probation, the Assistant Executive Engineers shall, if considered fit for permanent appointment, be confirmed in their appointments by the Governor General in Council

12C The Governor-General in Council may extend the period of probation beyond the period of one year specified in rule 12A.”

(2) After rule 16 of the said Rules the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

“16A Rules 12A, 12B and 12C shall apply to candidates appointed under this part”

The 11th December 1930.

No E-22 —In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (b) of rule 2 of the Indian Service of Engineers (Recruitment) Rules, 1929, the Governor General in Council is

pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the regulations published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour No. E-22 (2), dated the 26th September 1929, namely—

1 In regulation 3 of the said regulations—

(a) After clause (vii) the following clause shall be inserted, namely—

“(viii) have obtained the diploma of Faraday House, London, or,”

(b) Clauses (viii) and (ix) shall be re-numbered (ix) and (x), respectively

2 In Schedule II to the said regulations, under the heading “*Victoria University (Manchester)*,” for the words and brackets “or Electrical Engineering (Higher Course degree or Ordinary Course degree with a First Division pass in the Final Examination),” the words “Electrical or Municipal and Sanitary Engineering” shall be substituted.

The 30th December 1930

No E-115—The following resolution made by the Secretary of State in Council is published for general information:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a Meeting of the Council of India held this 11th day of November 1930, hereby makes the following amendments in the Indian Service of Engineers (Recruitment) Rules, 1929, namely—

1 For Rule 5 of the said Rules the following shall be substituted, namely—

“5 Except in so far as the Secretary of State in Council may, by general or special order, otherwise prescribe, no person shall be deemed eligible for appointment who is not a male and who does not satisfy the Secretary of State in Council—

(a) that his character is such as to qualify him for employment in the Indian Service of Engineers, and

(b) that he is a British subject of non-Asiatic domicile whose father (if alive) is a British subject, or (if dead) was at the time of his death either a British subject, or a person in the permanent service of the Crown, or a person who had retired from that service.

Provided that in the case of a male British subject the requirements of Clause (b) of this Rule may be waived by the Secretary of State in Council if he is satisfied that their observance would occasion exceptional hardship, and the candidate is so closely connected by ancestry or upbringing with His Majesty's dominions as to justify special treatment.”

2 For Rule 6 of the said Rules the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“6 A candidate must be a male and either—

(1) a British subject of Indian domicile whose father (if alive) is a British subject, or a subject of a State in India, or (if dead) was at the time of his death either a British subject or a subject of a State in India, or a person in the permanent service of the Crown, or a person who had retired from that service, or

(2) a ruler or a subject of a State in India in respect of whom the Governor General in Council has made a declaration under Section 96A of the Government of India Act

Provided that in the case of a British subject the requirements of this rule may be waived by the Secretary of State in Council if he is satisfied that their observance would occasion exceptional hardship, and the candidate is so closely connected by ancestry or upbringing with His Majesty's dominions as to justify special treatment”

B RAMA RAU,

Joint Secy to the Govt of India (offg).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The 24th January 1931.

No 254-M-I/31—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 243 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 116-S. (4), dated the 5th June 1926, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the following officers to be Wireless Telegraphy Inspectors.—

The Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, Bombay,

The Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta District, Calcutta,

The Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Rangoon District, Rangoon

MARINE ENGINEERING

New Delhi, the 24th January 1931

No 201-M-II (12)/30—The following Press Communiqué regarding the grant of three scholarships in 1931 tenable in England for the training of Indians in Marine Engineering and also the rules and conditions for the grant of these scholarships are published for general information —

Press Communiqué

Three State technical scholarships of the value of £240 per annum each (inclusive of a bonus of £40) tenable in England for the training of Indians in Marine Engineering will be awarded during the year 1931. The training in Marine Engineering consists of (i) workshop service (i.e., practical training in the construction and erection of marine engines), and (ii) sea service. The total period of training will extend from six to seven years. Of this four to five years will be required to complete the training at such private firms of marine engineers as may be arranged by the High Commissioner for India. This period of workshop apprenticeship will be followed by training for 18 months at sea in a foreign-going ship, arrangements for which will also be made by the High Commissioner.

2 The scholarships will be awarded after a competitive examination which will be held at different centres in India on the 20th April 1931 and the following days. Rules and conditions for the grant of these scholarships and the rules for the competitive examination for the selection of candidates for the scholarships are being published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 24th January 1931. Applications for entry to the examination must be made on the prescribed form copies of which can be obtained from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, and they must reach that Department on or before the 20th March 1931.

Rules and conditions for the grant of three scholarships in 1931 tenable in England for the training of Marine Engineers.

I. Candidates will be required to appear at an examination. The regulations prescribing the qualifications of candidates, the rules for the examination and the method of selection are detailed in Appendix II to these rules.

II. The selected candidates will be apprenticed for training at such private firm or firms of marine engineers as may be arranged by the High Commissioner for India. This apprenticeship will extend over a period of 4 to 5 years.

III. The period of apprenticeship will be followed by training for 18 months at sea in a foreign-going ship in order to enable the candidates to sit for the Second Class Engineers' Examination of the Board of Trade.

IV. The selected candidates will be required to observe the rules laid down by the Government of India or the High Commissioner (*vide* below).

Rules required to be observed by the scholar.

1 All Government scholars are required to avail themselves of the information and advice which the High Commissioner for India is in a position to give them, and to apply to the Education Department of the High Commissioner's Office for instructions as regards their studies and in any circumstances of difficulty, and in regard to any matter requiring the sanction of the High Commissioner or the Government of India.

2 Every scholar should, on reaching England, at once report himself to the Education Department of the Office of the High Commissioner for India in London, India House, Aldwych, W. C. 2. Accommodation for new arrivals is provided at 21, Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S. W. 7.

3 Every scholar must obey all instructions which he may receive from the Office of the High Commissioner.

4 Every scholar must from time to time, whenever the High Commissioner for India requires it, submit a certificate from the authority under whom he is working, showing that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory.

5 Every scholar must give a written undertaking that he will at once and without discussion of possible alternatives devote himself exclusively to the course of training laid down for him, comply with whatever instructions are given and do whatever work they may involve. Any scholar who neglects his studies, or tries to work for any other profession concurrently, will render himself liable to forfeiture of his scholarship.

6 Every scholar will be required to keep a concise diary of his work to be submitted to the High Commissioner for India at the dates laid down in the rules for the keeping of such diaries.

7 Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the scholar's allowance will be paid quarterly in advance by the Office of the High Commissioner. It will begin from the date of the scholar's reporting his arrival in England, and the High Commissioner will disburse it to the scholar in such instalments as convenience may dictate. Three months after the date of reporting arrival the amount to the ensuing official Quarter Day* will be paid and subsequent payments will be made in advance on or after each official Quarter Day.

8 Every scholar is required to lodge with the High Commissioner in London, before his arrival in England, the sum of £40 for initial expenses. He will have no claim to payment of any instalment of his scholarship until this deposit has been made.

9 The necessary travelling expenses of scholars by second class or by third class if no second be available, will, if sanctioned, be defrayed by the High Commissioner. Applications for payment of these charges should be

* NOTE—The official quarter days are the 1st January, the 1st April, the 1st July and the 1st October.

made to the High Commissioner. But charges for private tuition, unless specially sanctioned, for books, instruments, hotel bills and medical attendance must be paid by the scholar himself.

10 No claim can be admitted for the payment of any expenditure unless the scholar has obtained *previous* sanction from the High Commissioner.

11 The allowance will be at the rate of £200 a year *plus* a bonus of £40 a year and will be reduced or withdrawn while the scholar is being trained at sea on a foreign-going ship. Every scholar who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the High Commissioner may consider sufficient, fails to comply with the rules here set forth will forfeit his scholarship. It may be terminated at any time by the High Commissioner, if a scholar fails in health or conduct, in which case he will be provided at the discretion of the High Commissioner with a second class passage to India.

12 He must also execute a bond in the form appended (Appendix I) undertaking to pay a sum up to Rs 20,000 if he fails to return to India when instructed to do so or if he settles in some other country within five years of the termination of his scholarship.

13. A free second class passage from the port of embarkation in India to England will be provided and the cost of the overland journey from Marseilles will in no circumstances be refunded to a scholar, unless he is expressly instructed by Government to travel overland and is provided with a steamer ticket to Marseilles only. In the latter event the High Commissioner for India will refund the rail and baggage expenses on the direct instructions of the Government of India.

14 The scholar should clearly understand that the grant of the scholarship does not entitle him on completion of his course to an appointment in Government service, but he should immediately on his return to India report his arrival to the Government of India.

APPENDIX I.

Bond for Central State Scholars

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents, that I, _____ son of _____ undergoing a course of instruction in connection with a Government scholarship and I, _____ father of _____ do hereby bind ourselves, and each of us, our and each of our heirs, executors and administrators, to pay to the Secretary of State for India in Council a sum up to Rupees twenty thousand (Rs. 20,000)

Sealed with our seals, dated this _____ day of _____ one thousand nine hundred and _____

Whereas the above bounden _____ has been nominated to a Government scholarship for the study of Marine Engineering in the United Kingdom

and whereas the above bounden _____ as nominee of such scholarship is entitled under certain conditions to £200 a year *plus* a bonus of £40 a year during his apprenticeship in the United Kingdom extending over a period of four to five years

and subsequently at such reduced rate or rates as may be determined by the High Commissioner for India for a further period of eighteen months while he is being trained at sea in a foreign-going ship, certain travelling expenses and also a second class single passage from India to England.

Now, the condition of the above written obligation is that:—

If, in the event of the above bounden _____

not returning to India as and when directed by the High Commissioner or by the Government of India by which he has been nominated or settling in any other country within five years of the expiry of his scholarship, he shall forthwith refund to the Secretary of State for India in Council up to a maximum of Rupees twenty thousand (Rs 20,000), all monies paid to him or on his behalf in respect of the said scholarship, travelling expenses or second class passage.

Then the above written obligation shall be void and of no effect, otherwise it shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered
by the above bounden _____

(*Here the candidate should sign and his seal should be affixed. If the executor has no seal of his own, it would be quite sufficient if ordinary plain sealing wax is used.)

In the presence of _____

†

(†Here two respectable witnesses should sign.)

Signed, sealed and delivered
by the above bounden _____

(‡Here the candidate's father should sign. If the executor has no seal of his own, it would be quite sufficient if ordinary plain sealing wax is used.)

In the presence of § _____

§

(§Here two respectable witnesses should sign.)

APPENDIX II

Regulations for the competitive examination for the selection of State Scholars for training as Marine Engineers.

1 An examination will be held on the 20th April 1931 and the following days simultaneously at the following places —

Name of Province	Name of centre and place for examination
Madras	Madras (Old College at Nungambakam)
Bombay	Bombay (Secondary Training College, Bombay)
Bengal	Calcutta (Presidency College)
United Provinces	Allahabad (Office of the Director of Public Instruction)
Punjab	Lahore (Text Book Committee Hall).
Burma	Rangoon (Government High School)
Bihar and Orissa	Patna (Bihar College of Engineering)
Central Provinces	Nagpur (Science College).
Assam	Gauhati, District Kamrup (Cotton College)
Delhi	Delhi (Government High School)

2 Qualifications—A candidate—

(a) must be not less than 15 or more than 17 years of age on the 1st of April 1931,

(b) must be a British subject or a subject of a Ruling Prince in India, and born of parents domiciled in India,

(c) must have passed one of the following examinations—

- (1) Matriculation of an Indian University,
- (2) Cambridge School Certificate,
- (3) School leaving certificate, including the Final Passing out certificate of the I. M. M. Training Ship "Dufferin" recognised as equivalent to the Matriculation examination of an Indian University

3 Applications—Applications for entry must be made on the prescribed form attached to these rules accompanied by the following certificates—

(1) Birth certificate or other satisfactory evidence of age (a)

(2) Certificate of good character from two respectable persons (other than relatives of the applicant)

(3) Certificate of nationality

(4) A certificate to show that the candidate has passed one of the examinations specified in Regulation 2 above (a)

(5) Medical certificate of physical fitness to undergo the proposed course of study in England by a Government medical officer of the rank of a Civil Surgeon

(6) Certificate from father or guardian that he is willing to send the candidate to the United Kingdom, if selected.

Applications should reach the Commerce Department of the Government of India on or before the 20th March 1931 together with a treasury chalan for Rs 20 representing the examination fee, which will not be refunded.

Candidates will be informed of the place and time of the examination and will be sent a pass which must be shown to the officer conducting the examination.

4 Subjects of Educational Examination.—

The subjects of the Examination, and the maximum number of marks obtainable in each subject, are as follows.—

	Maximum Marks.
(1) Arithmetic	... 250
(2) Mathematics	... 300
(3) English	... 300
(4) History and Geography	... 250
(5) Science	... 300
(6) Drawing	... 100
Total	... 1,500

The *Syllabus* of the Examination is as follows:—

Mathematics — Properties of angles, triangles, quadrilaterals, circles, loci, that is, the substance of Euclid's first three books

(a) Copies of these certificates and not the originals should be sent with the application. In the event of the applicant's selection he will be required to furnish at once the original certificates,

treated in the manner of recent books on Geometry. The calculation of the areas of simple surfaces, and the volumes of simple solids, such as the cylinder, sphere, wedge, and cone. The use of instruments drawing to scale, and drawing of loci from simple data. Stress will be laid on skill and accuracy in the use of instruments. Solution of right-angled triangles by drawing and by the use of trigonometrical sines and tangents. Algebra up to and including graphs and quadratic equations with one unknown quantity.

The use of logarithms is allowed.

English includes Handwriting, Spelling, Composition and Literature. The test in Literature will consist of questions upon a book or books prescribed from time to time (b). The questions will require merely intelligent reading and not detailed study of the book. Handwriting and Spelling will be taken into account in the assignment of marks in English and other subjects, but for Handwriting a separate test will also be set.

For adequate proficiency in Handwriting full marks will be awarded, and greater proficiency will receive no further reward.

History—Outlines of Indian History with special reference to India's place in the History of the British Empire.

Geography—With special reference to the British Empire. A knowledge of minute detail will not be looked for. Particular questions may involve both History and Geography.

Science—The test will consist of elementary questions upon—Practical methods of measuring length, area and volume. Quantity of matter in a body. Comparison of bodies by weighing. The use of the common balance and spring balance. Idea of Time, Experiments with pendulums. Measuring time, the clock. Ideas of force from common experience. Composition and resolution of forces in one plane. Ideas of work and energy. Principle of work as applied to simple machines, levers, blocks and tackle, etc. Mechanical advantage. Determination of density. Pressure of the air: the barometer. Effect of heat, the thermometer. Simple chemical and physical properties of common substances, such as air, water, chalk, lime, coal, salt, oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen.

Drawing—The examination will test one or more of the following.—Drawing of a simple object, memory drawing, elementary design in black and white.

5. Candidates must obtain such an aggregate of marks in the Examination as a whole as may indicate a competent amount of general proficiency.

6. *Result of Examination*.—Candidates will be informed by letter of the result of their examination, and a limited number of the most successful candidates will be called for interview by a Selection Committee which will make the final award of scholarships.

7. Selected candidates will be required to proceed to England in the month of June 1931.

(b) The book prescribed for 1931 is "Tanglewood Tales" by Nathaniel Hawthorne (Longmans, Green & Co.).

Form to be filled up by Candidates for a Scholarship for training as Marine Engineers.

(This form must be filled up in the candidate's own handwriting and submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, New Delhi, in time for delivery on or before the 20th March 1931. No form of application received after that date will be accepted)

6 Name of father.

7 Profession or occupation of father

1. Name in full (in block capitals).

8 Educational qualifications (State name of School and College or University giving dates of entering and leaving)

2. Present address in full.

3. Exact date of birth, and age last birthday.

9. Name of examination centre at which the candidate desires to appear.

4. Place of birth.

Signature of Candidate.

5. Nationality.

Date

1931.

J. A. WOODHEAD,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1931

Part IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

New Delhi, the 1st January 1931

No 24-H—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

* * * * *

Maulvi Mahammad Akram, Pleader, Patuakhali, Barisal District, Bengal.

* * * * *

O C WATSON,

Political Secy to the Govt of India

New Delhi, the 28th January 1931

No. 67-G—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr J W Roger as Honorary Consul for Hungary at Calcutta

No 68-G—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. R. W. Plummer as Honorary Consul for Austria at Calcutta.

J G ACHESON,

Foreign Secy to the Govt of India (offg).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

POLICE

New Delhi, the 28th January 1931.

No F -21-VII/31—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General

in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, namely:—

In Schedule II to the said Rules, for entry "3-A. Punjab" the following entry shall be substituted namely —

"(a) The districts of Mianwah, Deera Ghazi Khan, Muzaffargarh, Jhang, Gurgaon, Hussar, Ambala, Simla, Kangra, Rohtak, Jullundur, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Jhelum, Ludhiana, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Attock, Shahpur, Hosharpur, Sheikhpura, Montgomery and Lyallpur	Swords other than swordsticks	Those contained in sections 13 and 15.
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------	----------------------------------------

(b) The remainder of the Punjab	Swords other than swordsticks possessed or carried by the following classes of persons.—	Ditto.
---------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------

(a) Jagirdars enjoying a jagir of Rs. 50 or more per annum;

(b) persons paying Rs 50 or more per annum as land revenue,

(c) income-tax payers;

(d) title-holders, and

(e) retired military officers of and above the rank of Jemadar

H. W. EMERSON,

Secretary to the Govt. of India

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 29th January, 1931.

No 19/31-P —The following Statute is published for general information.—

THE EXPIRING LAWS CONTINUANCE ACT, 1930

(21 GEO 5, CH 4)

CHAPTER 4.

AN ACT TO CONTINUE CERTAIN EXPIRING LAWS

A D 1930.

19th December, 1930

Whereas the Acts mentioned in the Schedule to this Act are, in so far as they are in force and are temporary in their duration, limited to expire, as respects those mentioned in Part I of that Schedule, on the thirty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and thirty, and, as respects those mentioned in Part II, thereof, in England on the twenty-fifth day of December, nineteen hundred and thirty, and in Scotland on the twenty-eighth day of May, nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and as respects that mentioned in Part III, thereof, on the fourteenth day of January, nineteen hundred and thirty-one

And whereas it is expedient to provide for the continuance, as in this Act mentioned, of those Acts and of the enactments amending or affecting the same

Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows.—

Continuance of
Acts in Schedule

1.—(1) The Acts mentioned in Parts I and III of the Schedule to this Act shall, to the extent specified in column three of that Schedule, be continued until the thirty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and thirty-one

(2) The Acts mentioned in Part II of the Schedule to this Act shall, to the extent specified in column three of that Schedule, be continued in England until the twenty-fifth day of December, nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and in Scotland until the twenty-eighth day of May, nineteen hundred and thirty-two

(3) Any unrepealed enactments which are temporary in their duration, shall, in so far as they amend or affect the enactments continued by the foregoing provisions of this Act, be continued in like manner, whether they are mentioned in the Schedule to this Act or not

Short title and
application to
Northern
Ireland

2.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1930

(2) This Act shall apply to Northern Ireland in so far as it deals with any enactment relating to a subject with respect to which the Parliament of Northern Ireland has not power to make laws, but, subject to this provision this Act shall not apply to Northern Ireland

Schedule.

PART I.

1 Session and Chapter	2 Short title	3 How far continued.	4 Amending Acts
* * (7) 9 & 10 Geo. 5, c 92 * *	* * * The Alien Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1919 * * *	* * Section one * *	* *

L GRAHAM,

Secy to the Govt of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

New Delhi, the 31st January 1931.

Part B.

No. 67.—The following appointments are made:—

* * * *

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

The undermentioned officers designate of the Army in India Reserve of Officers are granted temporary commissions for the periods noted against their names:—

*Calcutta Light Horse.**To be Capt.*

Ronald Usher Fuller. From 28th Nov. to 15th Dec. 1930.

To be Lt.

John Howard Blinko. From 9th to 23rd Nov. 1930.

To be 2nd Lt.

Henry James Nicol. From 2nd to 12th Dec. 1930.

* * * *

*Calcutta Scottish.**To be Lt.*

Wavell Henry Dewis. From 18th Aug. to 2nd Sep. 1930.

No. 74.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers:—

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA

Capt. G. S. Robertson, 1st Bn., E. I. Ry. R.
Lt. J. A. Tassie, Cal. Sco.

New Delhi, the 7th February 1931.

Part B.

No. 83.—The following appointments are made:—

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

* * * *

The undermentioned officer designate of the Army in India Reserve of Officers is granted a temporary commission for the period noted against his name:—

*The Calcutta Scottish.**To be Capt.*

John Stewart Parnell Stoddart. From 1st to 16th Sep. 1930.

* * * *

G. M. YOUNG,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1931

Part IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

New Delhi, the 9th February 1931.

No 81-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr W C G. Brodie as Acting Honorary Consul for Peru at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr H V Simmons

No 82-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Don Victor M Molina as Acting Honorary Vice-Consul for Spain at Calcutta

J G. ACHESON,

Foreign Secy to the Govt. of India (offg)

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 27th January 1931

No L-1750 —The following draft of a further amendment to the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1924, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 28

of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923), is published, as required by sub-section (1) of section 31 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 30th April 1931. Any objection or suggestion which may be received in respect of the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft amendment.

In sub-regulation (b) of regulation 140 of the said Regulations for the decimal and figure "4" the decimal and figure "8" shall be substituted

J A. SHILLIDY,

Secy to the Govt of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

COMMERCE

New Delhi, the 31st January 1931.

No 1938-C.—The following draft of a further amendment to the Coal Grading Board Rules, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of

the Coal Grading Board Act, 1925 (XXXI of 1925), is published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 2nd March 1931

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor General in Council

Draft amendment

In rule 29 of the said Rules—

- (1) In clause (i) for the letters, figures and words "Rs 120 per Seam" the letters, figures and words "Rs 60 per Seam" shall be substituted
- (2) In clause (ii) for the letters, figures and words "Rs 100 per Seam" the letters, figures and words "Rs 40 per Seam" shall be substituted

RESOLUTION.

BENGAL PILOT SERVICE

New Delhi, the 4th February 1931

No 226-P. & L (2)/30—The Governor General in Council is pleased to nominate the following gentlemen as representatives of European and Indian Commerce of Calcutta, respectively, on the Advisory Pilot Committee, Bengal, constituted in this Department Resolution No 214-M-II (7)/29, dated the 20th February 1930, for the year 1931—

- (1) Mr A O Brown, of Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company
 - (2) Rai A C Banerjee Bahadur, M A, of Messrs A C Banerjee and Company
- Ordered that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*

J C B DRAKE,

Joint Secy to the Govt of India

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

ESTABLISHMENTS.

New Delhi, the 5th February 1931

No F.-327/30—The services of the Honourable Sir Provash Chunder Mitter, Kt, C.I.E., Member, Bengal Executive Council, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th February 1931.

POLICE

The 3rd February 1931

No F-20-IX/30—The following Resolution by the Secretary of State in Council is published for general information:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 11th day of November 1930, hereby makes the following amendments in the Indian Police Service (Recruitment) Rules, 1927, namely:—

1 For Rule 5 of the said Rules the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"5 No person shall be eligible for admission to the examination who is not a male and does not satisfy the Secretary of State for India in Council—

- (a) that his character is such as to qualify him for employment in the Indian Police Service, and
- (b) that he is a British subject of non-Asiatic domicile whose father (if alive) is a British subject, or (if dead) was at the time of his death either a British subject, or a person in the permanent service of the Crown, or a person who had retired from that service

Provided that in the case of a male British subject the requirements of Clause (b) of this Rule may be waived by the Secretary of State in Council if he is satisfied that their observance would occasion exceptional hardship, and the candidate is so closely connected by ancestry or upbringing with His Majesty's dominions as to justify special treatment "

2 For Rule 6 of the said Rules the following shall be substituted, namely—

"6 A candidate must be a male and either—

- (i) A British subject of Indian domicile whose father (if alive) is a British subject, or a subject of a State in India, or (if dead) was at the time of his death either a British subject or a subject of a State in India, or a person in the permanent service of the Crown, or a person who had retired from that service: or
- (ii) a ruler or a subject of a State in India in respect of whom the Governor General in Council has made a declaration under section 96A of the Government of India Act

Provided that in the case of a British subject the requirements of this rule may be waived by the Secretary of State in Council if he is satisfied that their observance would occasion exceptional hardship, and the candidate is so closely connected by ancestry or upbringing with His Majesty's dominions as to justify special treatment "

H W EMERSON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

New Delhi, the 9th February 1931

No F 58/31-Public —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 60 of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the villages specified in the list below, which have hitherto been included in the district of Malda in the Presidency of Bengal, shall be included in the district of Purnea in the province of Bihar and Orissa —

List of villages

Serial No	Name of the village	Name of adjacent village
1	Baratabari	Kutubpur
2	Kandol	Kushail

No F 58/31-Public —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 60 of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the village specified below, which has hitherto been included in the district of Purnea in the province of Bihar and Orissa, shall be included in the district of Malda in the Presidency of Bengal —

Name of village	Name of adjacent village
Garra	Madhaipur

C W GWYNNE,

Joint Secy to the Govt of India

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 29th January 1931

No F-1-XIII-R.-II/30 —The following Resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information —

“In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96-B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India, held this 16th day of December 1930, hereby makes the following amendments in the Civil Service Regulations, namely —

In Article 475A of the said Regulations:—

(1) In Schedule A, for the entry “Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India,” the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“Director, Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, Pusa, when the post is held by an officer in pensionable service.

Directors of Agriculture, Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Burma, when the posts are held by members of the Indian Agricultural Service

Principal Administrative Officer, Agricultural Expert and Veterinary Expert of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, when the posts are held by officers in pensionable service”

(2) In Schedule B, for the entry “Directors of Agriculture” the entry “Directors of Agriculture, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces and Assam” shall be substituted

J E C JUKES,

Secy to the Govt of India

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

New Delhi, the 14th February 1931.

Part B.

No 95 —The following appointments are made —

AUXILIARY FORCE INDIA

* * * *

The undermentioned officer designate of the Army in India Reserve of Officers is granted a temporary commission for the period noted against his name.—

Calcutta Light Horse

To be Lt

George Richard Todman From 3rd to 18th Nov 1930

* * * *

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS

No 103 —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following further amendment to the Cantonment Fund Servants Rules, 1925, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, namely —

To sub-rule (2) of rule 32 of the said Rules, the following shall be added, namely —

“Approved service may, where the Cantonment Authority deems fit, include previous service under another Cantonment Authority or other Cantonment Authorities if such other Cantonment Authority or Cantonment Authorities pays or pay a share of the bonus proportionate to the length of such previous service. The Cantonment Authority shall not credit the bonus to the Provident Fund until it has received the proportionate share or shares”

G M. YOUNG,

Secy to the Govt of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1931

Part I A

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

POLICE

New Delhi, the 9th February 1931

No F -20-1/31 —A competitive examination for admission to the Indian Police Service will be held by the Public Service Commission at Bombay, Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore, Rangoon and Nagpur, beginning on Monday, the 14th September 1931. The qualifications of candidates and the subjects of the written examination will be as prescribed in the rules and regulations appended hereto

2 The following vacancies will be filled on the result of the competitive examination in the several selection areas:—

Bombay	..	.	1
Bengal	..	.	1
United Provinces	..	..	1
Punjab	..	..	1
Burma	..	..	1
Central Provinces	..	..	1

Candidates selected for admission to the examination will be informed at what time and place they should present themselves

3. A candidate seeking admission to the examination must apply on the prescribed

form before the 18th May 1931, through the Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the District in which he resides, to the Chief Secretary of the Governor's Province in the selection area for which he is a candidate. A candidate from a State in India must apply through his Political Officer or Agent. Copies of the Application Form, together with the Rules, Regulations and Syllabus of the examination, may be obtained from the Chief Secretary of the Province

4 Candidates who have appeared at a degree examination of a University but have not been informed of the result, may apply for admission to the Indian Police Service examination. Their applications will be accepted provisionally and they will be required to furnish, before the 1st August 1931, to the Chief Secretary to the Local Government, or thereafter to the Public Service Commission, proof of having passed their degree examination

5 No allegation that an Application Form or a letter respecting such form has been lost or delayed in the post will be considered unless the person making such allegation produces a Post Office Certificate of posting. Candidates who delay their application till a late date do so at their own risk

6 Candidates for whom a declaration under Section 96A of the Government of India Act is necessary should take immediate steps to obtain the requisite declaration

H. W. EMERSON,
Secy to the Govt of India.

*Extract from the Indian Police Service
(Recruitment) Rules, 1927*

PART III

*Appointment by Competitive Examination in
India*

6 A candidate must be a male and either—

- (1) a British subject of Indian domicile whose father (if alive) is a British subject, or a subject of a State in India, or (if dead) was at the time of his death either a British subject or a subject of a State in India, or a person in the permanent service of the Crown, or a person who had retired from that service: or
- (11) a ruler or a subject of a State in India in respect of whom the Governor General in Council has made a declaration under section 96A of the Government of India Act

Provided that in the case of a British subject the requirements of this rule may be waived by the Secretary of State in Council if he is satisfied that their observance would occasion exceptional hardship, and the candidate is so closely connected by ancestry or upbringing with His Majesty's dominions as to justify special treatment

7 A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties of a member of the Indian Police, and a candidate who is found after examination by a Medical Board not to satisfy these requirements will not be appointed

8 A candidate must satisfy the Public Service Commission that his character is such as to qualify him for employment in the Indian Police Service

9 A candidate must have attained the age of 21 and not have attained the age of 24 on the first day of August in the year in which he is selected for admission to the Competitive Examination.

10. A candidate must hold a Degree of a University approved by the Governor General in Council or have passed the Diploma Examination in the 1st or 2nd Division from the Aitchison College, Lahore, the Mayo College, Ajmer, the Daly College, Indore, the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, or the Rajkumar College, Raipur, or have passed the Cambridge School Certificate examination. In exceptional cases the Public Service Commission may, on the recommendation of the Local Government, treat as a qualified candidate a candidate who, though not possessing any of the foregoing qualifications, has passed examinations conducted by other institutions of a standard which in the opinion of the Public Service Commission justifies his admission to the examination

11 (1) For the purposes of the examination the Governor General in Council shall constitute selection areas, and every candidate shall be assigned to an area, in which he is resident or in which he is treated as resident

(2) For the purpose of these rules a candidate is resident in a selection area in which his parents reside at the time of his application, or have previously resided for a period of not less than three years or in which he has himself resided (otherwise than as a student of a University only) for a like period, but the Public Service Commission may in special circumstances allow a candidate to be treated as resident in a selection area in which he is not resident

Provided that a candidate shall not be treated as resident in Burma unless at the date of his birth and at the time of making his application he was domiciled in Burma

(3) A candidate resident in a State in India shall be treated as resident in the selection area in which he wishes to serve, provided that the Public Service Commission may in special circumstances treat such candidate as resident in some other selection area

(4) No candidate shall in any year be treated as resident in more than one selection area

12 (1) In each selection area a Selection Committee shall be constituted by the Local Government and shall perform in accordance with arrangements made by the Local Government and approved by the Public Service Commission the functions hereinafter assigned to it. Every Selection Committee shall include at least one unofficial member

(2) For the purpose of this rule the Local Government means in the case of the North-West Frontier Province the Chief Commissioner and in other cases the Local Government of the Governor's province which constitutes, or is included in, the selection area

(3) The Selection Committee shall examine every application from candidates assigned to the area for which they have been constituted and shall interview every candidate who appears to be qualified under these rules for appointment to the Indian Police Service

(4) The Selection Committee shall make a list of those persons whom they recommend for admission to the examination. They shall include in the list no candidate whom, having regard to his personality, character, physique and general suitability as shown by his previous career, they do not consider in all respects suited for appointment to the Indian Police Service in the selection area. They shall also exclude from the list any candidate with regard to whom they are satisfied that he will not qualify in the written examination

(5) Each Selection Committee shall send its list of recommended candidates to the Local Government, who shall forward it to the Public Service Commission with such observations as they may desire to make. The Public Service Commission shall make a final selection of candidates to be admitted to the examination for each year, and in so doing may make additions to or omissions from the list prepared by the Selection Committee, provided that no such additions or omissions shall be made except

after consultation with the Local Government. To every candidate whom they select for admission to the examination, the Public Service Commission shall give a certificate of having been selected for the examination, and no person to whom such certificate has not been given shall be admitted to the examination.

13 No recommendations except those invited in the form of application will be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his application by other means may disqualify him for selection.

14 The Competitive Examination shall be conducted in accordance with regulations made by the Governor General in Council and such fees may be charged to candidates as may be prescribed in those regulations.

15 A list of the candidates shall be made out for each area in order of their proficiency as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each candidate and in that order so many of the candidates up to the determined number of appointments in each area as are found by the Public Service Commission to be qualified by examination shall be declared to be successful candidates for the Indian Police Service, provided that the Governor General in Council is satisfied that they are duly qualified in other respects.

Regulations made by the Governor General in Council under the Indian Police Service (Recruitment) Rules, 1927, for recruitment to the Indian Police Service by Competitive Examination in India —

1 Candidates desiring to be admitted to the Competitive Examination shall apply before such date to such person and in such manner as the Governor General in Council shall prescribe.

2 The Governor General in Council has constituted the following selection areas —

- (1) The Presidency of Madras and Coorg
- (2) The Presidency of Bombay
- (3) The Presidency of Bengal
- (4) The United Provinces and Ajmer-Merwara
- (5) The Punjab, Baluchistan and Delhi
- (6) Burma
- (7) Bihar and Orissa
- (8) The Central Provinces
- (9) Assam
- (10) The North-West Frontier Province

3 The Competitive Examination shall be held in India at such time and in such place or places as the Governor General in Council shall direct. The selected candidates will be examined in the following subjects, each of which will carry 200 marks. —

Section A —To be taken by all candidates—

- (1) English.
- (2) Geography
- (3) Indian History
- (4) Elementary Mathematics
- (5) General Knowledge

Section B —Candidates are allowed to take up not more than two of the following. —

- (6) Sanskrit
- (7) Arabic
- (8) Persian.
- (9) Latin
- (10) French
- (11) Physics
- (12) Chemistry
- (13) Botany
- (14) Zoology
- (15) Higher Mathematics.
- (16) Political Economy
- (17) English Language and Literature.
- (18) Constitutional Law.
- (19) Criminal Law and Procedure
- (20) British History.

4 The standard and syllabus of the examination shall be such as the Public Service Commission shall prescribe and the Commission shall, if they think it desirable, determine what shall be the qualifying marks in all or any of the subjects of examination.

5 From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Public Service Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

6 If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible a deduction will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to him.

7 Credit will be given for good English, including orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words, in all the subjects of the examination and not only in the subjects which are specially devoted to English.

8 Candidates must pay the following fees:—

- (i) Rs 5 with the application form,
- (ii) Rs 16 before examination by a Medical Board, and
- (iii) if selected for admission to the examination, Rs 50 within three weeks after the notification of selection.

No claim for a refund of these fees will be entertained.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1931

Part IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India
republished for general information.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 12th February 1931.

No L-1756. — Whereas the Governor General in Council by notification in the Department of Industries and Labour, No L-1756, dated the 11th September 1930, gave notice of his intention to direct that the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923), shall apply to persons employed in the occupations hereinafter declared to be hazardous occupations;

Now therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 2 of the said Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the occupation of all persons engaged in constructing, maintaining, dismantling, altering or repairing aerial ropeways is a hazardous occupation and to direct that the provisions of the said Act shall, subject to the provisions of the said sub-section, apply in the case of any person who is employed in such occupation.

J A. SHILLIDY,
Secy. to the Govt of India

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

ESTABLISHMENTS.

New Delhi, the 13th February 1931

No F.-34-13/30 — In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 16 of the Superior Civil

Services Rules, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the following addition to the posts included in Schedule I to the said Rules with effect from the 1st April 1924 —

In the said Schedule under the heading "Miscellaneous Posts," after the entry "Superintendent, Government Test House, Alipore, Indian Stores Department (while held by Mr N Brodie), basic pay Rs 1,000—100—1,500, overseas pay £30," the following entry shall be inserted, namely.—

"Chemist, Government Test House, Alipore, Indian Stores Department (while held by Mr N Brodie), basic pay Rs 700—50—950, overseas pay £30"

The 18th February 1931

No F.-34/31 — The following Resolution made by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information.—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 2 of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 13th day of January 1931, hereby makes the following amendment in the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay, Passage and Pension) Rules, 1924, namely:—

In note 3 to Schedule I of the said Rules under the heading "3—Stores Department, State Railways" for the words "with effect from the 1st April 1928," the words "with effect from the 31st May 1924" shall be substituted.

The 21st February 1931

No F-266/30 —In pursuance of clause 4 of the Regulations for admission to the Indian Civil Service by examination in the United Kingdom, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No 1114, dated the 12th September 1918, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following instructions for the issue of certificates of age and nationality to natives of India who are candidates for the examinations for the Indian Civil Service held in England, namely —

Instructions for the issue of certificates of age and nationality to natives of India who are candidates for the examinations for the Indian Civil Service held in England.

General

I A candidate for admission to compete in England for the Indian Civil Service is required before leaving India to obtain a certificate of age and nationality signed, should he be a resident in British India, by the Secretary to Government of the Province, or the Commissioner of the Division within which his family resides, or, should he reside in a State in India, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides

NOTE —In the case of a candidate who has proceeded to England without obtaining a certificate, the certificate may be granted to his father or guardian, provided that the latter produces the requisite evidence, and when making the application states when the candidate went to England, and where he has been residing during his stay in that country

II In order to obtain a certificate a candidate is required, if resident in British India, to prove the date and place of his birth and his nationality before the Magistrate of the District in which his family resides, or, if resident in a State in India, before the Political Officer of the State in which his family resides

III A candidate must, if resident in British India, signify to the Secretary to Government of the Province, or the Commissioner of the Division in which his family resides, his desire to compete, not less than three months before the date on which he proposes to go to England. If resident within a State in India, he must signify his desire in like manner to the highest Political Officer accredited to the State within which his family resides. The Officer to whom the application is made shall forward it for the purpose of inquiry to the Magistrate of the District or Political Officer of the State in which the applicant's family resides.

IV The Magistrate or Political Officer to whom such application has been forwarded shall call upon the candidate to appear and give evidence of the date and place of his birth and of his nationality within one month. He will carefully examine the value of the evidence given, and forward a summary

of it, with certified copies of all documents tendered, and his comments and opinion, to the Officer who forwarded the application to him for inquiry

V The documentary evidence which a candidate may be expected to produce comprises —

- (a) The horoscope
- (b) Family books
- (c) Tradesmen's account books showing entries relating to the birth
- (d) The Matriculation Certificate. If the Matriculation Certificate does not contain sufficient particulars to show that the candidate is qualified by age to enter for the examination, a certificate from the candidate's University or College showing his date of birth as recorded on entering the University or College must also be furnished

NOTE —The age of a candidate as recorded on entering his University is regarded as correct unless there is proof to the contrary. If a candidate claims that his age is other than as so recorded he must submit *with this application* the evidence on which he bases his claim. In such a case the Magistrate or Political Officer will require, among other evidence, a satisfactory explanation of the circumstances in which a wrong age was recorded at the time of entry into the University. He will also require a statement of any attempts made by the candidate to have the University record amended and of the result of such attempts

Oral testimony of persons acquainted with the candidate's family or otherwise able to give relevant evidence will also be taken, and the candidate is required to comply, to the best of his power, with any requisition the Magistrate or Political Officer, as the case may be, may make in order to clear up any doubt as to the purport of the documentary proof

VI Any declaration of age made after the 1931, on the occasion of seeking admission to any University examination, educational institution, or Government office, or otherwise recorded in a formal and deliberate manner, will be taken as conclusive evidence in disproof of the subsequent assertion by the same person that he is of different age to that so declared or recorded

VII Where the date and place of birth have been formally registered in a register kept by any public officer in British India, an extract from the register duly certified by the proper official shall be accepted as sufficient proof of the date and place of the birth.

In the case of a candidate who is a British subject and whose father is alive

VIII If the Secretary to Government, Commissioner of the Division, or highest Political Officer accredited to the State, as the

case may be, is satisfied by the papers submitted, he will issue a certificate in the following form setting out the nature of the evidence produced by the candidate.—

'I hereby certify that _____, who is a candidate for the Indian Civil Service examination in London, has submitted the proofs of his birth detailed below* and has satisfactorily shown that he was actually born on or about the date stated, viz, the _____ day of _____ 19____, and further I hereby certify that he is a British subject and that his father is a British subject†/a subject of State in India†'

*(Here enter details)

†Strike out as required

In the case of a candidate who is a British subject and whose father is dead.

IX If the Secretary to Government, Commissioner of the Division, or highest Political Officer accredited to the State, as the case may be, is satisfied by the papers submitted, he will issue a certificate in the following form, setting out the nature of the evidence produced by the candidate:—

'I hereby certify that _____, who is a candidate for the Indian Civil Service examination in London, has submitted the proofs of his birth detailed below† and has satisfactorily shown that he was actually born on or about the date stated, viz, the _____ day of _____ 19____, and further, I hereby certify that he is a British subject and that his father was at the time of his death a British subject†/ a subject of _____ State in India†/ a person in the permanent service of the Crown†/ a person who had retired from the permanent service of the Crown †'

*(Here enter details)

†Strike out as required

X If the Secretary to Government, Commissioner of the Division, or highest Political Officer accredited to the State, as the case may be, finds reason to believe that the evidence brought forward is not such as to justify the grant of a certificate in the form set out in paragraph VIII or paragraph IX above, the certificate will be refused.

In the case of a candidate who is a Ruler or a subject of a State in India

XI If the Secretary to Government, Commissioner of the Division, or highest Political Officer accredited to the State, as the case may be, is satisfied by the papers submitted that the candidate has stated the date and place of his birth and nationality correctly, he will forward the papers with his observations, including any as to the nationality of the candidate's father and mother, to the Government of India, who will consider whether a declaration of eligibility shall, with the

approval of the Secretary of State, be issued under section 96A of the Government of India Act That officer will also issue to the candidate a certificate in the following form setting out the nature of the evidence produced by the candidate —

'I hereby certify that _____, who is a candidate for the Indian Civil Service examination in London, has submitted the proofs of his birth detailed below† and has satisfactorily shown that he was actually born on or about the date stated, viz, the _____ day of _____ 19____, and further I hereby certify that he is the Ruler†/a subject† of the _____ State in India'

†(Here enter details)

†Strike out as required

NOTE—The relevant clauses of the Regulations mentioned in this Notification are:—

"2 A candidate must be a male and either—

- (a) a British subject whose father (if alive) is a British subject or a subject of a State in India, or (if dead) was at the time of his death either a British subject or a subject of a State in India or a person in the permanent service of the Crown or a person who had retired from that service, or
- (b) a Ruler or a subject of a State in India in respect of whom the Governor General in Council has made a declaration under section 96A of the Government of India Act.

Provided that in the case of a male British subject the requirements of this rule may be waived by the Secretary of State in Council if he is satisfied that their observance would occasion exceptional hardship and the candidate is so closely connected by ancestry or upbringing with His Majesty's Dominions as to justify special treatment

3 A candidate must have attained the age of twenty-one, and must not have attained the age of twenty-four, on the first day of August of the year in which the examination is held

4 A candidate who is a native of India must obtain a certificate of age and nationality issued in accordance with such instructions as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe, and signed, should he be a resident in British India, by the Secretary to Government of the Province, or the Commissioner of the Division within which his family resides, or, should he reside in a Native State, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides"

No F-394-II/30—The following Resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by subsections (1) and (2) of section 97 of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State

for India in Council, after consultation with the Civil Service Commissioners, hereby makes the following amendments in the Regulations for admission to the Indian Civil Service by Examination in the United Kingdom, namely.—

1 In clause 4 of the said Regulations:

- (a) In line 1 substitute a small for a capital letter in the word "native"
- (b) In line 2 for the word "qualification" the word "nationality" shall be substituted
- (c) In lines 2 and 3 for the words "Under Regulations 2 and 3 issued under Notification of the Government of India No 1114, dated 12th September 1918," the words "issued in accordance with such Instructions as the Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, prescribe" shall be substituted

2 In line 4 of clause 8 of the Regulations for the word "the" preceding the word "certificate" the word "their" shall be substituted

And the Secretary of State in Council hereby certifies in pursuance of section 2 of the Rules Publication Act, 1893, that, on account of urgency, it is necessary that the foregoing amendments do come into operation forthwith as provisional amendments.

2 The footnote to Rule 4 has also been amended to read as follows.—

Candidates should be careful to see that the wording of this certificate is strictly in accordance with the appropriate form laid down in the instructions published in the Government of India, Home Department, notification No F-266/30-Ests., dated the 21st February 1931, but certificates issued under the Government of India, Home Department, notification No 1114, dated the 12th September 1918, will normally be accepted in the case of candidates at the competition to be held in July and August, 1931.

POLITICAL.

New Delhi, the 18th February 1931

No D-1214 —In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Unlawful Instigation (Second) Ordinance, 1930 (XI of 1930), the Governor General in Council is pleased to empower the local Government of the province of Bengal to make declarations under sub-sections (2) and (3) of the said section

H W. EMERSON,
Secy to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

New Delhi, the 14th February 1931

No 78-M.-I /29 —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 290 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), and in supersession of all rules on the subject made by the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Burma, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the examination of and the grant of certificates of competency to persons desirous of practising the profession of a ship surveyor at any port in British India and for the conduct of inquiries into charges of incompetency and misconduct on the part of the holders of such certificates —

Rules.

I Candidates shall apply to the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi or Rangoon, for a copy of the form Exn S.S. set out in the Schedule to these rules and entitled "Application to be examined for a Certificate of Competency as a Ship Surveyor" The instructions printed on the form shall be strictly followed, and the application shall be forwarded not later than two weeks before the date of the examination to the Principal Officer, accompanied by the required testimonials, the prescribed fee and the under-mentioned certificates, namely.—

- (a) Certificate as to date of birth
- (b) Certificate as to good conduct, sobriety and physical fitness for performing the duties of a ship surveyor
- (c) Certificate of competency as a Master of a Foreign-going ship, or as First Class Engineer of a steam or motor ship; or satisfactory proof of having attained the rank of Lieutenant Commander or Engineer Lieutenant Commander in the Royal Navy or in the Royal Indian Marine; or a certificate from a ship-builder in the United Kingdom that the candidate has served in a ship-building yard for five years, and is well acquainted with ship-building practice

II A candidate shall not be eligible to appear at the examination if he is under 25 or over 55 years of age on the date of the examination

III. On receipt of the application correctly filled in and of the documents and fee required to accompany it, the Principal Officer shall, if the applicant is eligible to appear at the examination, intimate to the applicant the date, hour, and place for the examination. Until further notice examinations will be held during the second week of January, April, July and October

IV. The examination shall be conducted by means of written questions and written answers. A fixed time shall be allowed for answering the questions, and the Principal Officer shall be responsible that the examination is conducted properly.

V The Principal Officer shall forward the examination papers to the Governor General in Council. In order to pass, not less than two-thirds of the maximum number of marks shall be obtained at the written examination.

VI Candidates shall appear punctually at the time appointed for the examination.

VII Candidates discovered, whilst under examination, improperly obtaining information from any source or in any way communicating, without permission, with other persons shall be regarded as having failed.

VIII If a candidate fails in the examination he shall not be examined until after a lapse of six months from the date of his failure, and if he thereafter again presents himself, he shall be examined *de novo*.

IX The examination shall test the candidate's knowledge of the following subjects—

(1) The application of mathematical principles to the solution of problems relating to the strength, stability, change of draught and trim and watertight subdivision of ships.

(2) English composition of a standard to prove that the candidate is able to draw up an intelligent, clear and comprehensible report of casualties, defects and repairs to vessels.

(3) The principles underlying the modern practice in ship-building generally. The details of construction of different types of vessels and the reasons for varying methods of construction. The launching of vessels.

(4) The properties and strength of materials used in ship construction.

(5) Repairs to vessels which have sustained damage, detail specifications of the work to be carried out on the hull and fittings. Defects and how remedied. The maintenance of steel, iron, wood and composite ships.

(6) The strength, security and condition of external and internal fittings, such as rudders, propellers, steering gears, underwater fittings, masts and rig generally, windlasses, winches and cargo lifting gear, hatches and hatch covers, etc.

(7) Equipment of vessels, boats and life saving appliances, fire extinguishing appliances, anchors and cables, hawsers and warps, navigation lights, and signals of distress, etc.

(8) The measurement of tonnage by methods applied by the Board of Trade, the Suez Canal and Panama Canal Authorities.

(9) Safe stowage of cargo and the restrictions on dangerous cargoes. The ventilation of holds with special reference to the ventilation of coal cargoes. The causes of spontaneous combustion and the formation of explosive gases in holds and bunkers and the measures adopted to prevent accidents from these causes.

Explanation.—The term "ship" or "vessel" in this rule includes iron, steel, wood and composite built vessels.

X. The Governor General in Council, after considering the candidate's certificates and the examination papers, may, if he is satisfied that the candidate is qualified, grant a certificate to practise the profession of a ship surveyor at any port in British India.

XI The Certificate shall be in the following form:—

"BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL

Certificate of Competency as Ship Surveyor

This certificate is granted to _____ who has been found to be a qualified person under the provisions of section 290 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), to practise the profession of a Ship Surveyor at any port in British India.

By order of the Government of India this
day of _____ 19____

Secretary to the Government
of India

Registered in the Department of Commerce,
Government of India

(Reverse)

No. of Certificate _____

Bearer _____

Date and place of birth _____

Signature _____

NB—This certificate is liable to be cancelled or suspended under the rules made by Government under section 290 of Act XXI of 1923.

Any person other than the owner thereof becoming possessed of this certificate is required to transmit it forthwith to the officer _____.

Issued at the port of _____ on the
day of _____ 19____.

Principal Officer,

Mercantile Marine Department,
District "

XII Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, a certificate in the form aforesaid may, at the discretion of the Governor General in Council, be granted without examination to any person who holds a certificate granted by a Local Government before the 1st April 1929, entitling him to practise the profession of a ship surveyor.

XIII The fee to be paid by each candidate is Rs 70. No part of the fee shall be returned to the candidate in the event of his failure to qualify for a certificate.

XIV. In the event of any charge of incompetency or misconduct being brought, or a complaint made, against a ship surveyor holding a certificate of competency granted by the Governor General in Council or any Local Government, the Governor General in Council shall, if an investigation into the circumstances of the case is considered necessary, appoint such persons as he thinks fit to

be a Court of Inquiry for the purpose of making such investigation. The Court shall then fix the date and the time of the investigation and cause notice thereof together with a copy of the charge or charges or of the complaint against him to be furnished to the ship surveyor. If on the date and at the time appointed, the ship surveyor is present, or if he is not present but the Court is satisfied that the notice has been duly served upon him and that there is no sufficient excuse for his absence, the Court shall proceed to investigate the case and for the purpose of the investigation may examine witnesses and shall hear any defence and evidence that may be adduced by the ship surveyor. The proceedings of the investigation, together with a report on the conclusions arrived at by the Court and any recommendation they may wish to make, shall be submitted to the Governor General in Council.

XV. Upon receipt of the report of the Court, the Governor General in Council, if the circumstances appear to require it, may suspend the certificate for a term or may cancel and recall the same at his discretion.

SCHEDULE.

Exn. S. S.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Application to be examined for a Certificate of Competency as a Ship Surveyor in pursuance of Act XXI of 1923.

Applicant's name (in full).....

Permanent address.....

Declaration to be made by applicant.

I do hereby declare that the particulars contained in this form are correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief and that the Papers enumerated in division 14 and sent with this form, are true and genuine documents, given and signed by persons whose names appear thereon and I make this declaration conscientiously believing it to be true.

Signature of applicant.....

Date.....

Receipt of Fee.

Amount received.....Rs.

Date of receipt.....

Mercantile Marine Office at which received

The declaration above was signed in my presence, and the fee named has been received by me.

Signature.....

Designation.....

Date.....

NOTE.—The following statement is required to be in the applicant's own handwriting. If it is found that any important particular is incorrect the applicant, if successful, will be liable to have his certificate cancelled. Before submitting this form the applicant should, in his own interest, see that it is complete in respect of the relevant particulars.

1. Name in full (Surname first, in Block Capitals).
2. Date of birth.
3. Place of birth (Town country).
4. If applicant has failed within the last six months in a previous examination for the certificate now required he must here state when and where he failed.
5. Particulars of Certificate of apprenticeship, competency or technical training.
6. Give particulars of your apprenticeship, if any, to the theory and practice of ship-building and repair. Periods spent in various departments to be stated.
7. Give particulars of your service if any, in the designing, building, repair and general maintenance of ships.
8. Give particulars of your service if any, in building and repairing wooden ships, launches, lifeboats and buoyant apparatus.
9. Give particulars of your experience in masting and rigging of merchant steamers and sailing ships, and
 - (a) Investigating the stability and other seaworthy qualities of ships.
 - (b) Investigating the strength of ships and their structural parts.
 - (c) In planning and providing the equipments of ships, viz., anchors, cables, windlasses, and davits.

- 10 Particulars of testimonials of good conduct and sobriety, state who from

(1)
(2)
(3)

- 11 Certificate of physical fitness for performing the duties of a Ship Surveyor attested by present employer.

12. State any further qualification or experience or knowledge you possess making you suitable to carry out the duties of a Ship Surveyor.

- 13 What is your present employment?

- 14 Give in the form below a statement of the whole of your service (including apprenticeship)

NOTE—The testimonials should be numbered consecutively according to the number given in the first column below.

Number of testimonial, if any	Names of Firms served under ashore Names of ships served in at sea and official Nos	Capacity	Date of commencement	Date of termination	Time employed in this service			Remarks
					Years	Months	Days	

Certificate of Examiner

NOTE—The examiner should fill in the following particulars in all cases as soon as possible and forward this form () to the Government of India.—

Date and Place of Examination . . .
Insert passed or failed in:—

	Maximum Marks	Marks obtained
(i) Ship construction..		
(ii) Mathematics ..		
(iii) Buoyancy and Displacement		
(iv) Stability ..		
(v) Drawing ..		
(vi) Ship Repairs ..		
(vii) Essay..		
Total		

The candidate having obtained _____ marks passed the examination.

Date . . .

Signature of Examiner.

J A WOODHEAD,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

New Delhi, the 17th February 1931

No F -37-IV-R -II/30 —In exercise of the power conferred by rule 44 (d) of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rule, regulating the pension of civil pensioners permanently residing in Cutch State.—

Rule

“Civil pensioners of the Central Government permanently residing in Cutch State and drawing their pensions there, whose pensions are less than Rs 51-12 per mensem, shall be eligible, for the period from the 27th May to the 31st December 1930, for Cutch exchange allowance at the rate of 15 per cent, subject to the condition that the pension *plus* allowance does not in any case exceed Rs 51-12 per mensem ”

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 17th February 1931

No D -950-Ex.-I —The following officiating promotions and reversion in the Indian Audit and Accounts Service are notified:—

With effect from the 17th December 1930.

Mr J C Nixon, i.c.s., to revert to Class II of Accountants General

* * * * *

A. C. McWATERS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

New Delhi, the 21st February 1931.

Part B.

No. 111.—The following promotions are made:—

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

* * * * *

1st Bn, The East Indian Railway Regiment
2nd Lt. to be Lt.

R. L Tanner Dated 26th Jan 1931.

The Calcutta and Presidency Battalion
2nd Lt. to be Lt.

A. Gemmell Dated 31st Jan. 1931.

* * * * *

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No 114 —The following draft of a notification cancelling the rule published with the notification of the Government of India in the Army Department No 102, dated the 28th January 1927, prescribing the form of report

to be made by the officer deputed under section 47 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), which the Governor General in Council proposes to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 280 of the said Act is hereby published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 16th March 1931. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the aforesaid date will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the rule published with the notification of the Government of India in the Army Department No. 102, dated the 28th January 1927.

G. M. YOUNG,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(Railway Board.)

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 27th of January 1931.

No. 5908F.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the administration of the East Indian Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the first column of the schedule annexed hereto the tax specified in the second column thereof.

Schedule.

Local authority.	Tax.
Kamarhati Municipality ..	Rate on holdings.

J. F. BLACKWOOD,
Secretary, Railway Board.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1931

Part IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

POLITICAL

New Delhi, the 5th March 1931

No S-481-Poll—The following statement by the Governor General in Council is published for general information.—

1 Consequent on the conversations that have taken place between His Excellency the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi, it has been arranged that the civil disobedience movement be discontinued, and that, with the approval of His Majesty's Government, certain action be taken by the Government of India and local Governments

2 As regards constitutional questions, the scope of future discussion is stated, with the assent of His Majesty's Government, to be with the object of considering further the scheme for the constitutional Government of India discussed at the Round Table Conference. Of the scheme there outlined, Federation is an essential part, so also are Indian responsibility and reservations or safeguards in the interests of India, for such matters as, for instance, defence; external affairs; the position of minorities, the financial credit of India, and the discharge of obligations.

3 In pursuance of the statement made by the Prime Minister in his announcement of the 19th of January 1931, steps will be taken for the participation of the representatives of the Congress in the further discussions that are to take place on the scheme of constitutional reform

4 The settlement relates to activities directly connected with the civil disobedience movement

5 Civil disobedience will be effectively discontinued and reciprocal action will be taken by Government. The effective discontinuance of the civil disobedience movement means the effective discontinuance of all activities in furtherance thereof, by whatever methods pursued and, in particular, the following.—

- (1) The organised defiance of the provisions of any law
- (2) The movement for the non-payment of land revenue and other legal dues
- (3) The publication of news-sheets in support of the civil disobedience movement
- (4) Attempts to influence civil and military servants or village officials against Government or to persuade them to resign their posts

6 As regards the boycott of foreign goods, there are two issues involved, firstly, the character of the boycott and secondly, the methods employed in giving effect to it. The position of Government is as follows. They approve of the encouragement of Indian industries as part of the economic and industrial movement designed to improve the material condition of India, and they have no desire to discourage methods of propaganda, persuasion or advertisement pursued with this object in view, which do not interfere with the freedom of action of individuals, or are not prejudicial to the maintenance of law and order. But the boycott of non-

Indian goods (except of cloth which has been applied to all foreign cloth) has been directed during the civil disobedience movement chiefly, if not exclusively, against British goods, and in regard to these it has been admittedly employed in order to exert pressure for political ends.

It is accepted that a boycott of this character, and organised for this purpose, will not be consistent with the participation of representatives of the Congress in a frank and friendly discussion of constitutional questions between representatives of British India, of the Indian States, and of His Majesty's Government and political parties in England, which the settlement is intended to secure. It is, therefore, agreed that the discontinuance of the civil disobedience movement connotes the definite discontinuance of the employment of the boycott of British commodities as a political weapon and that, in consequence, those who have given up, during a time of political excitement, the sale or purchase of British goods must be left free without any form of restraint to change their attitude if they so desire.

7. In regard to the methods employed in furtherance of the replacement of non-Indian by Indian goods, or against the consumption of intoxicating liquor and drugs, resort will not be had to methods coming within the category of picketing, except within the limits permitted by the ordinary law. Such picketing shall be unaggressive and it shall not involve coercion, intimidation, restraint, hostile demonstration, obstruction to the public, or any offence under the ordinary law. If and when any of these methods is employed in any place, the practice of picketing in that place will be suspended.

8. Mr. Gandhi has drawn the attention of Government to specific allegations against the conduct of the police, and represented the desirability of a public enquiry into them. In present circumstances Government see great difficulty in this course and feel that it must inevitably lead to charges and counter-charges, and so militate against the re-establishment of peace. Having regard to these considerations, Mr. Gandhi agreed not to press the matter.

9. The action that Government will take on the discontinuance of the civil disobedience movement is stated in the following paragraphs.

10. Ordinances promulgated in connection with the civil disobedience movement will be withdrawn.

Ordinance No. 1 of 1931 relating to the terrorist movement does not come within the scope of the provision.

11. Notifications declaring associations unlawful under the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 will be withdrawn, provided that the notifications were made in connection with the civil disobedience movement.

The notifications recently issued by the Burma Government under the Criminal Law Amendment Act do not come within the scope of this provision.

12. (i) Pending prosecutions will be withdrawn if they have been filed in connection with the civil disobedience movement and relate to offences which do not involve violence, other than technical violence, or incitement to such violence.

(ii) The same principles will apply to proceedings under the security provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code.

(iii) Where a local Government has moved any High Court or has initiated proceedings under the Legal Practitioners' Act in regard to the conduct of legal practitioners in connection with the civil disobedience movement, it will make application to the Court concerned for permission to withdraw such proceedings, provided that the alleged conduct of the persons concerned does not relate to violence or incitement to violence.

(iv) Prosecutions, if any, against soldiers and police involving disobedience of orders will not come within the scope of this provision.

13. (i) Those prisoners will be released who are undergoing imprisonment in connection with the civil disobedience movement for offences which did not involve violence, other than technical violence, or incitement to such violence.

(ii) If any prisoner who comes within the scope of (i) above has been also sentenced for a jail offence, not involving violence, other than technical violence, or incitement to such violence, the latter sentence also will be remitted, or if a prosecution relating to an offence of this character is pending against such a prisoner, it will be withdrawn.

(iii) Soldiers and police convicted of offences involving disobedience of orders—in the very few cases that have occurred—will not come within the scope of the amnesty.

14. Fines which have not been realised will be remitted. Where an order for the forfeiture of security has been made under the security provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, and the security has not been realised, it will be similarly remitted.

Fines which have been realised and securities forfeited and realised under any law will not be returned.

15. Additional police imposed in connection with the civil disobedience movement at the expense of the inhabitants of a particular area will be withdrawn at the discretion of local Governments. Local Governments will not refund any money, not in excess of the actual cost, that has been realised, but they will remit any sum that has not been realised.

16. (a) Moveable property, which is not an illegal possession, and which has been seized in connection with the civil disobedience movement, under the Ordinances or the provisions of the Criminal Law, will be returned, if it is still in the possession of Government.

(b) Moveable property, forfeited or attached in connection with the realisation of land revenue or other dues, will be returned, unless the Collector of the district has reason to believe that the defaulter will contumaciously refuse to pay the dues recoverable from him within a reasonable period. In deciding

what is a reasonable period, special regard will be paid to cases in which the defaulters, while willing to pay, genuinely require time for the purpose, and if necessary, the revenues will be suspended in accordance with the ordinary principles of land revenue administration

(c) Compensation will not be given for deterioration

(d) Where moveable property has been sold or otherwise finally disposed of by Government, compensation will not be given and the sale proceeds will not be returned, except in so far as they are in excess of the legal dues for which the property may have been sold

(e) It will be open to any person to seek any legal remedy he may have on the ground that the attachment or seizure of property was not in accordance with the law

17 (a) Immoveable property of which possession has been taken under Ordinance IX of 1930 will be returned in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance

(b) Land and other immoveable property in the possession of Government, which has been forfeited or attached in connection with the realisation of land revenue or other dues, will be returned unless the Collector of the district has reason to believe that the defaulter will contumaciously refuse to pay the dues recoverable from him within a reasonable period. In deciding what is a reasonable period, special regard will be paid to cases in which the defaulter, while willing to pay, genuinely requires time for the purpose, and if necessary, the revenues will be suspended in accordance with the ordinary principles of land revenue administration

(c) Where immoveable property has been sold to third parties, the transaction must be regarded as final, so far as Government are concerned

Note—Mr. Gandhi has represented to Government that according to his information and belief some, at least, of these sales have been unlawful and unjust. Government on the information before them cannot accept this contention

(d) It will be open to any person to seek any legal remedy he may have on the ground that the seizure or attachment of property was not in accordance with the law

18 Government believe that there have been very few cases in which the realization of dues has not been made in accordance with the provisions of the law. In order to meet such cases, if any, local Governments will issue instructions to District Officers to have prompt enquiry made into any specific complaint of this nature, and to give redress without delay if illegality is established

19. Where the posts rendered vacant by resignations have been permanently filled, Government will not be able to reinstate the late incumbents. Other cases of resignation will be considered on their merits by local Governments who will pursue a liberal policy in regard to the reappointment of Government servants and village officials who apply for reinstatement

20 Government are unable to condone breaches of the existing law relating to the salt administration, nor are they able, in the

present financial conditions of the country, to make substantial modifications in the Salt Acts

For the sake however of giving relief to certain of the poorer classes, they are prepared to extend their administrative provisions, on lines already prevailing in certain places, in order to permit local residents in villages, immediately adjoining areas where salt can be collected or made, to collect or make salt for domestic consumption or sale within such villages, but not for sale to, or trading with, individuals living outside them

21 In the event of Congress failing to give full effect to the obligations of this settlement, Government will take such action as may, in consequence, become necessary for the protection of the public and individuals and the due observance of law and order

ESTABLISHMENTS

New Delhi, the 23rd February 1931

No F-352/30—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 16 of the Superior Civil Services Rules, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the following addition to the posts specified in Schedule III to the said Rules, namely—

To the entries under the heading "All-India Services" the following entry shall be added, namely—

"Indian Veterinary Service"	Director of Veterinary Services, Madras, when held by an officer of the Indian Veterinary Service
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The 25th February 1931

No F-34-II/31—The following Resolution by the Secretary of State in Council is published for information—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 96B (2) of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 27th day of January 1931, hereby makes the following amendments in the Superior Civil Services Rules, namely—

I In Schedule VII to the said Rules, in Part 2 of Section B under the head "Burma," the letter and brackets (a) against the entry "1 Commissioner of Police, Rangoon," shall be omitted

II In Schedule IX to the said Rules, in Section B, under the head Provincial Governments—

(2) after the entry relating to "Commissioner of Police, Bombay," the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

"Commissioner of Police, Rangoon 1,850—100—2,150 13-6-8"

(22) in the first column, the entry "Deputy Inspectors General of Police including Commissioners of Police, Madras and Rangoon" for the words "including Commissioners of Police, Madras and Rangoon," the words "including Commissioner of Police, Madras," shall be substituted

H. W. EMERSON,
Secy. to the Govt of India

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

Public Works Branch.

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 19th February 1931

No E-49.—The undermentioned members of the Provincial Engineering Services have been appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to the Indian Service of Engineers in the provinces noted against each as Assistant Executive Engineers with effect from the 1st January 1931—

* * * * *

Babu Probodh Chandra Basu—Bengal

B RAMA RAU,

Joint Secy to the Govt of India (offg)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

New Delhi, the 17th February 1931

No D-148-F—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Indian Securities Act, 1920 (X of 1920), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Securities Rules, 1920, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, namely—

In rule 10 of the said Rules,

(1) after clause (c) the following clauses shall be inserted, namely—

(d) if the interest on the note has remained undrawn for ten years or more,

(e) if the interest cages on the reverse of the note have been completely filled or if the vacant printed cages on the reverse of the note do not correspond with the half-years for which interest has become due on the date when the note is presented for diawal of interest

(2) Clauses (d) and (e) shall be relettered (f) and (g) respectively.

H. DENNING,

Addl Secy. to the Govt. of India

The 18th February 1931

No. F-150-R-I/30—The following Resolution by the Secretary of State in Council is published for general information:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96-B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the

concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 20th day of January, 1931, hereby makes, with effect from the 18th March, 1930, the following amendment in the Fundamental Rules, namely

In Rule 22 of the said Rules, at the end of sub-clause (ii) of clause (a), the following shall be added, namely

‘ But if the minimum pay of the time scale of the new post is higher than his substantive pay in respect of the old post, he will draw that minimum as initial pay.’

New Delhi, the 23rd February 1931.

No D-1167-Ex-I/31—In exercise of the power conferred by Rule 32 of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rule, which shall take effect from the 1st March 1931—

Rule.

The post of Deputy Port Officer (Pilotage), Calcutta, shall be included in the cadre of the Bengal Pilot Service

No D-1167-Ex-I/31—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 33 of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rule, which shall take effect from the 1st March 1931, regulating the pay of the post of the Deputy Port Officer (Pilotage), Calcutta—

Rule.

The following pay shall attach to the post of the Deputy Port Officer (Pilotage), Calcutta—

(i) For officers appointed to the Bengal Pilot Service on or before 23rd June 1927—

Pay	Rs 2,550 per mensem
Overseas pay	£13-8-8, if the officer be of non-Asiatic domicile, Rs 177-12-5 1/3 if he be of Asiatic domicile

(ii) For officers appointed to the Service after 23rd June 1927—

Pay	Rs 2,150 per mensem
Overseas pay	£13-8-8, payable only if the officer be of non-Asiatic domicile

The 24th February 1931.

No. F-6-III-R-II/31—In exercise of the power conferred by rule 37 of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rule regulating the pension of the Deputy Shipping Master, Bombay, and the Deputy Shipping Master, Calcutta—

Rule.

The posts of “the Deputy Shipping Master, Bombay, and the Deputy Shipping Master, Calcutta, when held by persons recruited from

the Mercantile Marine" shall be added to the list of appointments enumerated in Article 404-A, Civil Service Regulations (5th Edition, 3rd reprint).

No. F.6-III-R.-II/31.—In exercise of the power conferred by Rule 37 of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rule regulating the pension of the Deputy Shipping Master, Bombay, and the Deputy Shipping Master, Calcutta:—

Rule.

The posts of the Deputy Shipping Master, Bombay, and the Deputy Shipping Master, Calcutta, shall be added to the list of appointments enumerated in Article 349-A, Civil Service Regulations (5th Edition, 3rd reprint).

The 25th February 1931.

No. D.-1275-Ex.-I/31.—In exercise of the power conferred by Rule 32 of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, the Governor General in Council

is pleased to make the following rule determining the strength of the General Central Service (Class I):—

Rule.

The General Central Service (Class I) shall include the following post, namely:—

"Shipping Master, Calcutta."

No. D.-1276-Ex.-I/31.—In exercise of the power conferred by Rule 36 of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rule determining the strength of the General Central Service (Class II):—

Rule.

The General Central Service (Class II) shall include the following posts, namely:—

"Deputy Shipping Master, Bombay."
"Deputy Shipping Master, Calcutta."

A. C. McWATTERS,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1931

Part I A

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India
republished for general information.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(Railway Board.)

NOTIFICATIONS

New Delhi, the 17th February 1931

No 7299F —In pursuance of clause (1) of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and in supersession, in so far as it relates to the local authority specified in the first column of Schedule II annexed hereto, of the notification specified in the corresponding entry in the second column thereof, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the administration of the Assam-Bengal Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the local authority specified in the first column of Schedule I annexed hereto the tax specified in the corresponding entry in the second column thereof :—

Schedule I.

Local authority			Tax
1			
District	Police-station.	Name of union board	
1(1)	1(2)	1(3)	2
Noakhali	Sudharam	Benodepur	Union rate

Schedule II.

Local authority 1			Notification of the Govern- ment of India, Railway De- partment (Railway Board).
District.	Police-station	Name and number of local authority (chankidari pan- chayat)	
1(1)	1(2)	1(3)	
Noakhali	Sudharam	VIII—Benodepur	No 15-4-F-16, dated the 19th January 1921

New Delhi, the 18th February 1931

No 5805F —In pursuance of clause (1) of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and in supersession, in so far as it relates to the local authorities specified in the first column of Schedule II annexed hereto, of the notification specified in the corresponding entry in the second column thereof, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the administration of the Assam-Bengal Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the local authorities specified in the first column of Schedule I annexed hereto the tax specified in the second column thereof.—

Schedule I.

Local authority.			Tax.
1			
District.	Police-station	Name of local authority, t. s., union board	
1(1)	1(2)	1(3)	2
Mymensingh	Purbadhala	Jama Purbadhala	Union rate.
		Narayandia	Ditto
		Khalisur	Ditto
	Netrokona	Chalisa	Ditto

Schedule II.

Local authority 1			Notification of the Government of India, Railway Department (Railway Board)	
District	Police-station	Name and number of local authority (chaukdari panchayats)		
1(1)	1(2)	1(3)		2
Mymensingh	Purbadhala	VII—Meghamul X—Narandahar XV—Narayandia XII—Simukandi	No 15-F-2-16, dated 14th October 1926	
	Netrokona	VIII—Challisa		Ditto

J. F. BLACKWOOD,
Secy., Railway Board.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 5th March 1931

No 406-H. (G) —In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 213 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules regarding signals of distress on pilgrim ships, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (3) of the said section, namely:—

Rules.

1 (1) These rules may be called the Signals of Distress (Pilgrim Ships) Rules, 1931

(2) They apply to pilgrim ships, and shall come into force on the 1st day of May 1931 from which date rule 18 of the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No 1902 (Sanitary), dated the 14th October 1910, shall be cancelled

Provided that these rules shall not apply, and rule 18 of the rules published with the said notification shall continue to apply, to pilgrim ships with regard to which a certificate of survey was granted before the 1st day of May 1931, under section 136 or section 144 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, while such certificate is in force.

2 In these rules—

(1) "Approved" means approval by the Governor General in Council.

(2) "Surveyor" means a Surveyor appointed under section 129 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923

3 **Signals of distress.**—Any of the following commonly recognised night signals of distress may be used either together or separately:—

(1) A gun or other explosive signal fired at intervals of about a minute

(2) Flames on the vessel (as from a burning tar or oil barrel).

(3) Rockets or shells, throwing stars of any colour or description, fired one at a time at short intervals.

(4) A continuous sounding with any fog signal apparatus

(5) The international distress signal made by radiotelegraphy or radiotelephony or by any other distance signalling method.

4 **Means of making signals of distress to be provided.**—All ships shall be provided with the means of making signals of distress at night specified in rules 5 to 7 or, in lieu thereof, with such other means of making signals of distress as have been previously approved

5 (1) **Gun.**—One gun at least 3½ inches in the bore, or one mortar at least 5½ inches in the bore, shall be carried on all ships, with 24 charges of ammunition in the case of foreign-going ships, and 12 charges in the case of home-trade ships.

(2) Each charge shall contain 16 ozs of powder in a flannel bag. The necessary requisites for firing the gun, namely, rammers, sponges, wads, priming wires, friction tubes, powder flask, with fine powder for priming and means for firing and withdrawing the charges, shall also be provided

(3) Approved socket distress signals and sound signal rockets may be carried in lieu of a gun, provided that the number of signals so carried shall be equal to the number of charges of ammunition required under sub-rule (1)

6 **Deck flares.**—Two deck flares, self-igniting in water, shall be provided in every ship. Such deck flares shall be capable of burning brightly for at least 40 minutes. Full instructions for use shall be attached to each flare, and suitable receptacles for containing the water required for their combustion shall be provided, efficient means being adopted for ensuring free flow of water to the bottom of the light

7. (1) **Rockets and socket signals.**—Twelve rockets or shells, throwing stars of any colour or description, shall be supplied, each rocket containing 16 ozs of composition.

(2) Approved socket distress signals may be supplied in lieu of rockets, provided that the number of signals so supplied shall be equal to the number of rockets required under sub-rule (1). If socket signals are also carried in lieu of a gun and charges of ammunition, the number shall be equal to the total number of charges of ammunition and of rockets required under sub-rule (1) of rule 5 and sub-rule (1) of this rule. Socket signals shall be fired only from the sockets supplied by the makers of the signals.

(3) The socket used for firing the socket signals shall in all cases be fixed at an angle which shall approximate as closely as possible to, but shall not be less than, 20 degrees from the perpendicular, so as to obviate the risk of a signal falling on the vessel's deck if it fails to rise to the usual height. The sockets shall be of sufficient strength, and of such a gauge as to ensure that the signal will rise to a safe height before exploding.

(4) In all cases where socket signals are carried there shall be at least two sockets, one forward and one aft, on opposite sides of the vessel.

8. **Testing and renewal of signals.**—All pyrotechnic signals shall be clearly and permanently marked or stamped with the date of manufacture. Adhesive labels or painted figures alone shall not be accepted in lieu of such marking or stamping. Where sheet brass labels are used in contact with tin cases, the brass plates shall be properly soldered on and there shall be no corrosion of the canister.

9 (1) **Stowage of signals and combustibles.**—A separate, detached, and completely enclosed receptacle shall be provided for each of the following kinds of explosives:—

- (1) gun powder or cartridges made therewith,
- (2) rockets,
- (3) socket signals,
- (4) deck flares and lifebuoy lights,
- (5) any other description of pyrotechnic signals

(2) Such separate receptacles shall not be made merely by divisions or partitions in a cupboard or locker or chest, but each such receptacle shall be a separate magazine, exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives of the kind in question. Charges of powder, if carried, shall be contained in flannel bags, and the magazine in which they are kept shall be made of copper and strongly constructed. To prevent injury to the rockets and other signals, the receptacles shall either be internally divided in such a way that the signals can be stowed vertically, or they shall be of roughly the same length as the signals, but sufficiently narrow to prevent the signals being turned round. The lids shall be secured by hinges or brass screws so as to permit of an inspection being made without injury to the case. The receptacles shall, where possible, be kept in a house on deck, and stowed or ranged as far apart as circumstances will permit, so that in the event of spontaneous combustion, or of risk of any sort arising any of the cases may be at once removed. Where the socket signals are supplied by the manufacturer in wooden boxes with a tin box inside containing the friction tubes, no other receptacle shall be required for the latter.

(3) No article of an explosive or highly inflammable character shall be carried in any room or place in which any receptacle containing distress signals is deposited.

10 In the case of a small vessel under 200 feet in length when it is shown to be unreasonable to require full compliance with any of the provisions of these rules, such relaxation shall be granted as the Governor General in Council may, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, direct.

Penalty.

11. Whoever does any act in contravention of any of the provisions of these rules shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees

F NOYCE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

POLICE

New Delhi, the 2nd March 1931

No F-25-III/31—The following amendment to the Statutes establishing "The King's Police Medal" and the Regulations attached thereto (published with the Home Department Notification No 904, dated the 30th September 1909) is published for general information:—

"THE KING'S POLICE MEDAL"

The King has been pleased to issue a Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual to the following effect:—

GEORGE R I

George The Fifth, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to all to whom these Presents shall come:

Greeting'

Whereas His late Majesty King Edward the Seventh did by Warrant under His Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the seventh day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nine, institute and create a new medal to be styled the King's Police Medal

And whereas the fifth clause of the said Royal Warrant was amended by Warrant under Our Sign Manual bearing date the third day of October, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen:

And whereas We are desirous of amending the seventh clause of the said Royal Warrant of the seventh day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nine:

Now know ye that We do by these Presents for Us, Our Heirs and Successors abrogate the seventh clause of the said Royal Warrant of the seventh day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nine, and in lieu thereof We ordain that it shall be competent for Us, Our Heirs and Successors by an Order under Our Sign Manual and on a recommendation to that effect by or through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State to cancel and annul the award to any person of the above Decoration and that thereupon his name in the Register shall be erased. Provided that it shall be competent for Us, Our Heirs and Successors to restore any Decoration which may have been so forfeited when such recommendation has been withdrawn. And every person to whom the said Decoration is awarded shall, before receiving the same, enter into an agreement to return the Medal if his name shall be erased as aforesaid

Given at Our Court at Saint James's, the First day of October, 1930, in the Twenty-first year of Our Reign

By His Majesty's Command,

J R. CLYNES

*Regulations to be observed in recommending
His Majesty to grant the King's Police
Medal.*

I, the Right Honourable John Robert Clynes, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, hereby make the following Regulation amending the Regulations made on the 7th July, 1909:

1. To Regulation 6 (b) of the said Regulations there shall be added the words "or other police service of conspicuous merit."

J. R. CLYNES.

Whitehall,
1st October, 1930.

H. W. EMERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

New Delhi, the 28th February 1931.

No. 108-M.-I. (2)/30.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 214 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), and in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the officers specified in the second column of the annexed Schedule to be Inspectors of Lights and Fog-signals at the ports specified in the corresponding entry in the first column thereof:—

Schedule.

Ports.	Officers.
Calcutta	1. The Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta District, Calcutta. 2. The Nautical Surveyor, Calcutta. 3. The Principal, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Engineer and Ship Surveyors, Calcutta. 4. The Ship Surveyor, Calcutta.
Chittagong	The Nautical Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Department, Chittagong.

J. A. WOODHEAD,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

COMMERCE.

New Delhi, the 7th March 1931.

No. 1527-C. (27).—Mr. S. N. Gupta, i.c.s., Deputy Trade Commissioner in London, is appointed as Indian Trade Commissioner at Hamburg with effect from the 1st March 1931.

LIGHTHOUSES.

New Delhi, the 7th March 1931.

No. 25-P. & L./31.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Indian Lighthouse Act, 1927 (XVII of 1927), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce No. 25-M. II (5)/29, dated the 1st February 1930, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe that light dues shall be payable at the rates specified below, namely:—

- All ships, other than sailing ships, arriving at, or departing from, any port in British India, except the vessels mentioned in (b) below.—One anna and four pies per ton.
- Ships, other than sailing ships, calling at Aden and /or Perim and not proceeding to another port in British India.—One pie per ton.
- Sailing ships.—Half the rates in (a) and (b) above.

J. C. B. DRAKE,
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.

**FOREIGN AND POLITICAL
DEPARTMENT.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

New Delhi, the 2nd March 1931.

No. 106-H.—*Corrigendum.*—In the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 10-H, which appeared in the Gazette of India Extraordinary of the 1st January 1931, for "The Honourable Mr. Justice Hubert Grayhurst Pearson, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal" read "The Honourable Mr. Justice Herbert Grayhurst Pearson, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal."

C. C. WATSON,
Political Secy. to the Govt. of India.

New Delhi, the 11th March 1931.

No. 142-G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. S. D. Gladstone as Acting Honorary Consul General for Siam at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. C. de M. Kellock.

J. G. ACHESON,
Foreign Secy. to the Govt. of India (offg.).

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

New Delhi, the 7th March 1931

Part B.

No 135 —The following appointments are made.—

* * * *

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA

* * * *

The undermentioned officers designate of the Army in India Reserve of Officers are granted temporary commissions for the periods noted against their names:—

* * * *

*The Calcutta and Presidency Battalion**To be Maj*

Cecil Herbert Windsor Clifford From 9th to 24th Dec 1930

*The Calcutta Scottish**To be Capt*

John Athya From 5th to 20th Jan 1931.

* * * *

JUDICIAL

No 138 —The following draft of a further amendment to the Auxiliary Force Rules, 1920, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920 (XLIX of 1920), is published as required by sub-section (4) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 7th April 1931.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the said date will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft Amendment.

In rule 14 of the said Rules, after the word "corresponding," the word "European" shall be inserted

New Delhi, the 14th March 1931

Part B.

No 143 —The following appointments are made.—

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA

* * * *

The undermentioned officers designate of the Army in India Reserve of Officers are granted temporary commissions for the periods noted against their names —

* * * *

*The Calcutta Scottish**To be Capt*

Herbert Arthur Dawton For 1st to 30th Mar 1930 and 5th to 20th Jan 1931

* * * *

No 144 —The following promotions are made —

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.*The Bengal Artillery**Capt to be Maj*

R L. Manners Dated 11th Oct 1930

Lts to be Capts

T G. Morrow. Dated 11th Oct 1930

T W Mitchell. Dated 25th Oct 1930

* * * *

The undermentioned officers designate of the Army in India Reserve of Officers are promoted to the temporary rank specified for the periods noted against their names:—

* * * *

*The Calcutta Scottish.**Temp. 2nd Lt to be temp Lt*

A A Marr From 7th to 22nd Jan. 1931

* * * *

CANTONMENTS-ACCOUNTS

No 149.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Cantonment Account Code, 1924, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, namely.—

In rule 86 of the said Code for the words "actual cash balance" the words "actual yearly cash balance" shall be substituted

G. M. YOUNG,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1931

Part IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India
republished for general information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

ESTABLISHMENTS.

New Delhi, the 12th March 1931

No F.43/31.—The following resolution made by the Secretary of State in Council is published for general information:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (5) of Section 86 of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India in Council with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 10th day of February 1931, hereby makes the following amendment to the Leave of Absence (Allowances) Rules, dated October 15th, 1924, namely:—

At the end of Rule 2 of the said Rules, the following shall be inserted with effect from the 3rd November 1930, namely:—

“Provided that it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State in Council, for special reasons to be recorded, to increase the leave allowances prescribed for a Governor in the Schedule to such amount not exceeding Rs 5,500 a month as appears to him just and equitable.”

H W EMERSON,

Secy to the Govt. of India.

JUDICIAL.

The 7th March 1931.

No F.1073/30.—The Honourable Mr. Justice A. H. Cuming, Kt, I.C.S., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted leave on half-allowance from 14th March to 10th September 1931, both days inclusive.

The 11th March 1931.

No. F.227/31.—In pursuance of Rule 14 of the Indian (Non-Domiciled Parties) Divorce Rules, 1927, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr K. C. Nag, M.B.E., Barrister-at-Law, Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bengal, to exercise under the designation of Proctor within the jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, the duties assigned to His Majesty's Proctor by Sections 181 and 182 of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Consolidation) Act, 1926, *vide* Mr J. W. Nelson, I.C.S., granted leave out of India

The 12th March 1931.

No F.113/31.—Mr N. N. Sircar, Barrister-at-Law, Advocate General for the Presidency of Bengal, is granted, under rule 287 (d) of the Supplementary Rules, extraordinary leave from the 1st July or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of

it, to the 10th September 1931, and leave on full pay during the vacation of the High Court from the 11th September to the 21st November 1931, under rules 287 (a) and 288 of the said Rules

No F-113/I/31—Mr. A. K. Roy, Barrister-at-Law, Standing Counsel, Bengal, is appointed to act as Advocate General for the Presidency of Bengal in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. N. N. Sircar, Barrister-at-Law, on until further orders

C. W. GWYNNE,

Joint Secy to the Govt of India

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS

COMMERCE

New Delhi, the 14th March 1931

No 1938-C—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Coal Grading Board Act, 1925 (XXXI of 1925), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st April 1931, the following further amendments shall be made in the Coal Grading Board Rules, the same having been previously published as required by subsection (1) of the said section, namely:—

In rule 29 of the said Rules—

- (1) In clause (1) for the letters, figures and words "Rs 120 per Seam" the letters, figures and words "Rs 60 per Seam" shall be substituted.
- (2) In clause (11) for the letters, figures and words "Rs 100 per Seam" the letters, figures and words "Rs 40 per Seam" shall be substituted

J. C. B. DRAKE,

Joint Secy to the Govt of India

MERCHANT SHIPPING

The 14th March 1931

No. 5-M-I (43)/30—Mr. H. J. Haggard, Ship Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta, is granted leave on average pay for 3 months and 20 days with effect from the 20th April 1931.

J. A. WOODHEAD,

Secy to the Govt of India

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

New Delhi, the 3rd March 1931

No. F-5-III-R-II/1931—In exercise of the power conferred by Rules 33 (2), 37, 42 and 44 (d) of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rule relating to wound and other extraordinary pensions —

Rule

For the purpose of the rules in Chapter XXXVIII of the Civil Service Regulations, the pay of a Government servant shall include special pay

The 11th March 1931.

No. F-8-XXV-R-I/30 — The following Resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information —

In exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 27th day of January 1931, hereby makes the following amendment in the Fundamental Rules, namely:—

In Rule 93 of the said Rules, the words "on average pay" and the words "during the first four months of his leave" shall be omitted

No. F-8-XXV-R-I/30—In exercise of the powers conferred by Rules 33 (2), 37, 42 and 44 (d) of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1930, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendment in the Fundamental Rules, namely:—

In Rule 93 of the said Rules, the words "on average pay" and the words "during the first four months of his leave" shall be omitted

2 The above amendment takes effect from the date of this Notification.

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 11th March 1931.

SUBJECT.—*Rate of interest on deposits in the General Provident Fund and other similar funds*

No. F-37-V-R-II—In their Resolution No. F-37-V-R-II, dated the 6th December 1930, the Government of India published an

explanation of the method approved by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, for the calculation of the rate of interest on certain Funds. It is announced for general information that the rate of interest on deposits and also on balances at the credit of subscribers to the General Provident and other similar funds on the 31st March 1931, as determined by the approved method, is 5 *per cent.*, and that this rate will continue in force during the financial year beginning on 1st April 1931. The funds concerned are:—

1. The General Provident Fund.
2. The Civil Engineers' Provident Fund.
3. The Finance Department Provident Fund.
4. The Police Department Provident Fund.
5. The Geological Survey Department Provident Fund.
6. The Opium Department Provident Fund.
7. The Northern India Salt Revenue Department Provident Fund.
8. The Forest Department Provident Fund.
9. The Civil Veterinary Department Provident Fund.

10. The Madras Military Assistant Surgeons' Provident Fund.

11. The Indian Civil Service Provident Fund.

12. The Indian Ordnance Department Provident Fund.

13. The Special Provident Funds on bonus or contributory terms.

14. The Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund.

2. It is intended that the same rate of interest (5 *per cent.*) should also apply, with effect from the same date, to compulsory subscriptions and contributions and to the balances at credit of the subscribers on the 31st March 1931 in respect of the State Railway Provident Fund and the Provident Funds of the Assam Bengal, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Burma, Bengal Nagpur, Madras and Southern Mahratta and South Indian Railways whose provident fund securities have been taken over by Government.

ORDERED that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

A. C. McWATTEES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1931

Part IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India
republished for general information.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATIONS

CUSTOMS.

New Delhi, the 21st March 1931

No 14—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India of any copy of a booklet in Bengali entitled "Inqilab Zindabad" (Long Live Revolution), by Soumendra Nath Tagore, Berlin.

SALT

The 21st March 1931

No 4—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duty imposed under the said Act on salt imported by land into British India which on such importation has become liable to a duty of customs under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894)

A. H. LLOYD,

Joint Secy to the Govt of India

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

New Delhi, the 21st March 1931.

No 81-M-I (2)/31.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 727 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (57 and 58 Vict. C 60), and in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Governor General is pleased to appoint the Surveyors appointed under section 129 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), at the ports of * * *, Calcutta, * * * to be Surveyors for the purposes of section 86 of the said Merchant Shipping Act, 1894

J. A. WOODHEAD,

Secy to the Govt of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 13th March 1931.

No. M-1217—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914,

the same having been previously published as required by section 18 of the said Act, namely:—

After Chapter V of the said Rules, the following Chapter shall be inserted, namely —

“CHAPTER V-A.

Factories.

Procedure in applying for a license under Article 10 of Schedule II.

37-A (1) An applicant for a license under Article 10 of Schedule II to manufacture any explosive in any quantity shall submit to the District Authority an application in writing, which shall be accompanied by—

- (a) a site plan, drawn to scale, of the proposed factory and its surroundings showing—
 - (i) the distances between buildings forming part of the factory, and
 - (ii) the distances between the factory or any part thereof and other buildings and works;
 - (b) construction plans of each building in the factory with particulars of construction
- (2) The application shall also specify—
- (a) the nature of the process or processes to be carried on in the factory and in each part thereof;
 - (b) the maximum quantity of explosive to be manufactured during the period for which the license is granted;
 - (c) the maximum quantity of explosive to be possessed at any one time in the factory as a whole, this amount shall include wholly as well as partly mixed ingredients;
 - (d) the maximum number of persons to be employed in each building in the factory;
 - (e) the manner in which it is proposed to store the ingredients.

Issue of notices, inquiry into objections, etc.

37-B. On receipt of an application under rule 37-A the District Authority shall follow the procedure prescribed by rules 39 to 42 so far as it is applicable

Report on completion of inquiry.

37-C. On completion of the inquiry prescribed by rule 42 the District Authority shall

forward the application and the plans to the Chief Inspector of Explosives together with a report stating whether he—

- (a) has any objection on the ground that the applicant is not a suitable person for holding the license applied for,
- (b) disapproves of the proposed site for the factory,
- (c) approves of the proposed site either unconditionally or subject to any such restrictions or precautions as he considers necessary,
- (d) has any objection to the manufacture of the explosive in question in his District

Procedure to be observed by the Chief Inspector of Explosives on receipt of the report.

37-D The Chief Inspector of Explosives shall scrutinise the plans and forward to the applicant through the District Authority, a statement showing the distances which should, in his opinion, be kept clear between the factory or any part thereof and other buildings and works. On receipt of the statement the applicant shall enter therein against each item the exact distance which can actually be so kept clear, shall sign the statement and shall return it together with any representation which he may desire to make to the Chief Inspector of Explosives through the District Authority.

Submission of the application to the licensing authority through the Local Government.

37-E After considering any representation made by the applicant when returning the statement, the Chief Inspector of Explosives shall submit the application to the Local Government with his recommendation. If he recommends the grant of a license, he shall submit a draft license containing the conditions which he considers suitable. The Local Government shall forward the application and draft license to the Governor General in Council with its recommendation thereon

Grant of license.

37-F. The Governor General in Council may grant a license either in the form of the draft forwarded under rule 37-E or with such modifications or restrictions as he may consider suitable, or may reject the application.

Procedure on grant of license.

37-G. A copy of each license granted shall be forwarded to the Chief Inspector of Explosives and the license itself shall be forwarded to the Local Government, who shall forward it to the District Authority.

Endorsement of license.

37-H. The District Authority when satisfied that the applicant has complied with all the conditions prescribed in the license, shall forthwith endorse the license, and unless and until so endorsed the license shall not come into force.

If it is decided not to endorse the license, the District Authority shall forthwith inform the Chief Inspector of Explosives and the Local Government, and the Local Government shall intimate the fact to the Governor General in Council."

J. A. SHILLIDY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

New Delhi, the 13th March 1931.

No. F.-1073/30.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. H. Cuming, Kt., i.c.s., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, having been granted leave from the 20th March to the 10th September 1931, both days inclusive, the Governor General in Council is pleased under the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 105 of the Government of India Act, to appoint Mr. D. C. Patterson, i.c.s., to act as a Judge of the High Court, during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Cuming or until further orders.

No. F.-1073-I/30.—In the Home Department notification No. F.-1073/30-Judicial, dated the 7th March 1931, regarding the grant of leave to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. H. Cuming, Kt., i.c.s., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for "14th March" read "20th March".

The 14th March 1931.

No. F.-15/31.—The Honourable Mr. Justice H. R. Panckridge, Barrister-at-Law, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted leave on half allowance from the 1st May to the 10th September 1931 (both days inclusive).

No. F.-15/31-1.—The Honourable Mr. Justice H. R. Panckridge, Barrister-at-Law, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, having been granted leave from the 1st May to the 10th September 1931, both days inclusive, the Governor

General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 105 of the Government of India Act, to appoint Mr. Torick Ameer Ali, Barrister-at-Law, to act as a Judge of the High Court, during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. Justice Panckridge, or until further orders.

No. F.-243/31.—The Honourable Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted leave on full salary from the 14th April to the 13th May 1931, both days inclusive.

C. W. GWYNNE,
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

New Delhi, the 21st March 1931.

Part B.

No. 156.—The following appointments are made:—

The undermentioned officers designate of the Army in India Reserve of Officers are granted temporary commissions for the periods noted against their names:—

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

* * * *

The Calcutta Scottish.

To be Lt.

Ernest Frederick Gordon. From 5th to 20th Jan. 1931.

* * * *

G. M. YOUNG,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1931

Part I A

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India
republished for general information.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 25th March 1931

No 169G —With reference to notification No 81-G, dated the 9th February 1931, Mr H. V Simmons, Acting Honorary Consul for Peru at Calcutta resumed charge of his office on the 5th March 1931.

J G ACHESON,

Foreign Secy to the Govt. of India (offg.).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

ESTABLISHMENTS.

New Delhi, the 23rd March 1931.

No. F-389/30.—The following Resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information:—

The reference to line 13 is to be read in the light of the regulations as printed in England, and the new words are to be inserted after the word "language" where it last occurs in Clause 10 of the Regulations published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. F-394/30, dated the 9th December 1930

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 97 of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India in Council, after consultation with the Civil Service Commissioners, hereby makes the following amendment in the Regulations for admission to the Indian Civil Service by Examination in the United Kingdom, namely.—

In Clause 10 of the said Regulations after the word "language" in line 13 the words "or who up to the stage of university training, has been educated exclusively in India" shall be inserted. And the Secretary of State in Council hereby certifies, in pursuance of Section 2 of the Rules Publication Act, 1893, that, on account of urgency, it is necessary that the foregoing amendment do come into operation forthwith as a provisional amendment.

H. W. EMERSON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

JAILS

The 23rd March 1931.

No F-36-13/30 —The services of Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Flowerdew, I.M.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, for employment as Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal, with effect from the 9th March 1931.

C. W. GWYNNE,

Joint Secy to the Govt. of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATION

CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 28th March 1931

No 16—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the import duty leviable thereon under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), the following explosives specially adapted for use in dangerous coal mines, when proved to have been imported for use in a coal mine, namely:—

A. 2 Monobel

Cambrite.

Dynobel No 2

Dynobel No 3

Dynobel No 4

Monobel No 1

Negro Powder No. 2

Roburite No 4

Samsonite

Stonobel

Viking Powder No 1.

Viking Powder No 2.

Bobbinite.

A. H. LLOYD,

Joint Secy to the Govt of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

RESOLUTION

TARIFFS

New Delhi, the 26th March 1931

No. 202-T. (26) —Under the Bamboo Paper Industry (Protection) Act, 1925, protective duties were imposed on certain kinds of paper in order to develop the manufacture in India of paper from bamboo. These duties will expire on the 31st March, 1932, and before that date it is necessary that an enquiry should be held in order to ascertain how far the Act has achieved its purpose and whether the

continuance of protective measures beyond that date is desirable. The Tariff Board is therefore requested to examine the question and to consider what protective measures (if any) should be continued after the 31st March, 1932. In making its recommendations the Tariff Board will take all relevant considerations into account including that stated in part (b) of the Resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly on the 16th February 1923.

2 Firms or persons interested in the paper-making industry or in industries dependent on the use of paper who desire that their views should be considered by the Tariff Board should address their representations to the Secretary to the Board

3 The Government of India hope that the Tariff Board will be able to submit their Report by the 15th October, 1931

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be communicated to all local Governments and Administrations, all Departments of the Government of India, the Central Board of Revenue, the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the Indian Trade Commissioner, London, the Secretary, Tariff Board, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in India, all Chambers of Commerce and Associations, the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in India, and Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research

Ordered also that it be published in the "Gazette of India"

J. C. B. DRAKE,

Joint Secy. to the Govt of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 26th March 1931.

No. L-1766—In pursuance of clause (k) of section 15 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 (XVI of 1926), the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify the following as objects on which the general funds of a registered Trade Union may be spent, namely:—

- (a) the financing of industrial and technical research connected with the industry concerned,
- (b) the opening out of new markets for any material dealt with by the industry concerned

J. A. SHILLIDY,

Secy to the Govt. of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

New Delhi, the 28th March 1931

Part B.

No 169 —The following appointments are made —

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA

* * * *

The undermentioned officers designate of the Army in India Reserve of Officers are granted temporary commissions for the periods noted against their names.—

No 1 (Calcutta) Field Company, Royal Engineers

To be temp Lt

Eric Herbert Edney From 16th to 31st Jan 1931

* * * *

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS

No 179 —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following further amendments to the Cantonment Fund Servants Rules, 1925, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, namely:—

1 In rule 1 of the said Rules, after clause (a) the following clause shall be inserted, namely.—

“(aa) ‘dependant’ shall have the same meaning as that assigned to it in the Provident Funds Act, 1925,”

2 For rule 31 of the said Rules the following rules shall be substituted, namely.—

Insurance Policies

“31. (1) A depositor may substitute for the whole or part of his subscriptions to the Provident Fund the premia for a policy of insurance effected on his own life, if he satisfies the Cantonment Authority as to the due payment of the premia.

Provided that, if the depositor fails to satisfy the Cantonment Authority of the due payment of the premia, or the policy falls due, lapses or becomes in any way encumbered, the depositor shall—

(a) commence or resume payment of the amount of subscription for which the policy was substituted, and

(b) repay to the Provident Fund the total amount of subscriptions for which premia have been substituted, in default of which the Cantonment Authority may deduct that amount from the salary of the depositor by instalments not exceeding one-third of his salary and credit it to his account in the Fund

(2) The depositor shall, and the Cantonment Authority shall not, be responsible for payment of such premia

Nominations

31A (1) The Executive Officer shall require every depositor at the time of making his first deposit to make a nomination conferring the right to receive the amount that may stand to his credit in the Provident Fund in the event of his death before ceasing to be a servant of a Cantonment Authority

(2) A depositor who, at the time of making his first deposit, has one or more dependants shall send to the Executive Officer a nomination in Form A set forth in Schedule II in favour of that dependant, or of one or more of his dependants, as the case may be

(3) A depositor who has no dependant shall similarly nominate a person or persons in Form B set forth in Schedule II

Provided that a nomination made under this sub-rule shall be deemed to have been duly made in accordance with the rules of the Provident Fund only for so long as the subscriber has no dependant

(4) If a depositor at any time acquires a dependant, he shall send to the Executive Officer a nomination as provided in sub-rule (2) and, if he has under sub-rule (3) nominated any person other than a dependant, he shall formally cancel the previous nominations

(5) A depositor may in his nomination distribute the amount that may stand to his credit in the Provident Fund amongst his nominees at his own discretion

(6) A nomination may be cancelled by a depositor and replaced by any nomination which is permitted to be made under this rule

(7) Nominations shall, whenever possible, be in the handwriting of the depositor and signed by him, and shall be attested by two witnesses

(8) Current nominations shall be carefully recorded by a responsible officer of the Cantonment Authority

3 In sub-rule (1) of rule 32 of the said Rules—

(a) for the words “equal to, but not exceeding, one half of the amount of the deduction made from his salary under rule 29” the following shall be substituted, namely.—

“at the rate of 3½ per cent or one half-anna in the rupee on the salary of the depositor;” and

(b) for the words “the deduction from his salary” the words “any deduction made from his salary under rule 29” shall be substituted

4 For rule 34 of the said Rules, the following rule shall be substituted, namely.—

“Accumulations when payable

34 The amount of the subscriptions and contributions with interest thereon at the credit of a depositor shall become payable by

the Executive Officer from the Provident Fund—

- (1) on the death of the depositor, subject to the proviso to sub-rule (3) of rule 31A, to the person or persons nominated by him in accordance with that rule, in the proportion specified in the nomination, or
- (2) when the depositor ceases to be a servant of the Cantonment Authority, to the depositor,

and shall be disposed of in the manner provided in section 4 of the Provident Funds Act, 1925

Provided that, if the depositor ceases to be a servant of the Cantonment Authority by reason of his transfer to the employment of another Cantonment Authority, the amount of the subscriptions and contributions and interest thereon at his credit shall become payable, at his option, either to the depositor himself or by money order to the credit of his account in the Provident Fund of the Cantonment Authority to whose employment he has been transferred:

Provided further that the whole or any part of the amount of the contributions made by the Cantonment Authority to the account of the depositor, together with interest thereon, may be deducted from the amount payable under this rule and be paid to the Cantonment Authority, if

- (a) the depositor has been dismissed from the service of the Cantonment Authority for misconduct or has resigned the service of the Cantonment Authority within five years of his appointment thereto otherwise than on medical grounds established to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authority, or,
- (b) the amount so deducted is due under a liability incurred by the depositor to the Cantonment Authority

5 For Schedule II to the said Rules the following Schedule shall be substituted, namely:—

"SCHEDULE II.

(See Rule 31A).

Form A

Form of nomination when depositor has a dependant or dependants

I hereby direct that the amount at my credit in the Provident Fund of the Cantonment Authority at the time of my death shall be

distributed among my dependants mentioned below in the manner shown against their names

Name and address of the nominee or nominees	Relationship if any, with the depositor	Age of the nominee	Amount or share of accumulations
1	2	3	4

Date

Signature of depositor

Two witnesses to signature

NOTE —Column 4 shall be filled in so as to cover the whole amount at credit

Form B

Form of nomination where depositor has no dependant

I hereby declare that I have no dependant and direct that the amount at my credit in the Provident Fund of the Cantonment Authority at the time of my death shall, in the event of my having no dependant, be distributed among the persons mentioned below in the manner shown against their names

Name and address of the nominee or nominees	Relationship if any, with the depositor.	Age of the nominee	Amount or share of accumulations
1	2	3	4

Date

Signature of depositor

Two witnesses to signature.

NOTE.—Column 4 shall be filled in so as to cover the whole amount at credit "

G. M. YOUNG,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1931

Part I A

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India
republished for general information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

JUDICIAL.

New Delhi, the 12th March 1931

No. F. 113/1/31-Judicial—Mr A K Roy, Barrister-at-Law, Standing Counsel, Bengal, is appointed to act as Advocate-General for the Presidency of Bengal in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on leave, of Mr N N Sircar, Barrister-at-Law, or until further orders

The 31st March 1931

No F-1073/30—Mr D C Patterson, I C S, took his seat as an acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 20th March 1931.

The 1st April 1931.

No F-117/31—In pursuance of proviso (1) to sub-section (2) of section 101 of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Honourable Mr Justice Surendra Nath Guha to act as an Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 1st April up to the commencement of the High Court's annual vacation of 1931.

JAILS.

New Delhi, the 1st April 1931.

No F-36-I/31—The services of Major M Das, I M S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment in the Bengal Jail Department with effect from the forenoon of the 17th March 1931.

C W. GWYNNE,

Joint Secy to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 1st April 1931.

No 186-G—With reference to notification No 68-G, dated the 28th January 1931, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr R W. Plummer as Honorary Consul for Austria at Calcutta has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government

E. B. HOWELL,

Foreign Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

New Delhi, the 4th April 1931.

Part A.

No 184—The following relinquishments, resignations and retirements are permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval.—

RELINQUISHMENTS

INDIAN LAND FORCES

* * * *

11th Bn, 19th Hyderabad Regiment, I T F

Hony Lt Susita Chandia Chaudhuri
Dated 1st Sep 1928

* * * *

Part B.

No 187—The following appointments are made —

* * * *

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA

* * * *

The Calcutta Scottish

To be 2nd Lt

John Rolant Hughes Dated 6th Mar.
1931

* * * *

INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE

The Bengal Indian Territorial Force Medical Corps

To be Lt

Subodh Chandra Roy Dated 25th Nov
1929

CANTONMENTS—ACCOUNTS

No 197—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Cantonment Account Code, 1924, the same having been previously published as required

by sub-section (1) of the said section, namely.—

In form No Cant I-B, of the forms set forth in Schedule II to the said Code, under the head of expenditure "I—Miscellaneous" for sub-head (5) the following sub-head shall be substituted, namely.—

"(5) Payments to Government —

(i) rent for unoccupied land in class 'B' (4) or (5).

(ii) Government share of—

(a) rent,

(b) premia,

received in respect of land in class 'B' (3), (4) or (5) when disposed of by lease,

(iii) payments in respect of—

(a) forests;

(b) quarries in class 'B' (5),

(iv) payments in respect of land in class 'C'."

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No 198—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the rule published with the notification of the Government of India in the Army Department No 102, dated the 28th January 1927

ORGANISATION.

No 199—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920 (XLVIII of 1920) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Army Department No 446, dated the 23rd August 1930, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Table annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Army Department No. 1343, dated the 29th September 1928, namely.—

In the second column of the said Table the entry "13th (Andhra) Battalion" shall be omitted

G M YOUNG,

Secy to the Govt of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1931.

Part IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 7th April 1931.

No F.299-I/29-C. & G.—The services of Mr. A. deC. Williams, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal with effect from the 4th April, 1931.

L. GRAHAM,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

New Delhi, the 4th April 1931.

No 17 —In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues) No 11-Customs, dated the 5th April 1930, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from so much of the duty leviable thereon under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894

(VIII of 1894), as is in excess of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem* the following articles, namely:—

- (i) apparatus for wireless telegraphy or telephony other than apparatus designed solely for the reception of broadcast wireless, and
- (ii) component parts of apparatus for wireless telegraphy or telephony other than such parts as can be used as parts of apparatus for the reception of broadcast wireless:

Provided that nothing shall be deemed to be a component part of apparatus for wireless telegraphy or telephony for the purpose of this notification unless it is essential for the working of such apparatus and has been given for that purpose some special shape or quality that would not be essential for its use for any other purpose.

A. H. LLOYD,

Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

New Delhi, the 11th April 1931.

Part B.

No. 205.—The following appointments are made:—

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA

* * * * *

The undermentioned officers designate of the Army in India Reserve of Officers are granted temporary commissions for the periods noted against their names —

Calcutta Light Horse

To be 2nd Lt

Newlyn Bywater From 18th Aug to 2nd Sep 1930

The Calcutta Scottish

To be Lts

Wavell Henry Lewis From 18th Aug to 2nd Sep 1930

Francis John Rasmussen From 18th Aug to 2nd Sep 1930

JUDICIAL

No 210—The following draft of certain further amendments to the Indian Territorial Force Rules, 1921, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920 (XLVIII of 1920), is published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 11th May 1931

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the said date will be considered by the Governor General in Council.—

Draft Amendments.

(i) In the *explanation* to rule 16 of the said Rules, after the words "this rule", the words, figures, and letter, "and of rule 16A", shall be inserted.

(ii) For rule 16A the following rules shall be substituted, namely —

"16A **Voluntary training.**—Every enrolled person who is not a member of an Urban or University Corps or unit may be permitted to be embodied, under the orders of the officer commanding the district in which the corps or unit is located, for such periods of voluntary training as may be from time to time sanctioned by the Governor General in Council in addition to the training prescribed by rules 15 and 16

16B **Embodiment.**—For the purposes of sub-rule (1) of rule 15, sub-rule (1) of rule 16 and rule 16A a person shall be deemed to be embodied with effect from the date specified for such embodiment in the order issued under the authority of the Officer Commanding the District in which the corps or unit is located."

(iii) In clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 17 of the said Rules, after the words "periodical training", the words "or permit voluntary training", shall be inserted.

G. M. YOUNG,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(Railway Board.)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 16th March 1931

No 7455-F—In pursuance of clause (1) of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and in supersession so far as it relates to the local authority specified in the first column of Schedule II annexed hereto, of the notifications specified in the corresponding entry in the second column thereof, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the Administration of the Eastern Bengal Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the local authority specified in the first column of Schedule I annexed hereto, the tax specified in the corresponding entry in the second column thereof —

Schedule I.

Local authority			
I			Tax
District	Police-station	Name and number of local authority (union board)	
1(1)	1(2)	1(3)	II
Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	IV—Belachola V—Kharna VI—Boulmar Nandanpur XI—Kharija Berubari	Union rate, Ditto Ditto Ditto
	Raniganj	I—Dabgram III—Phullai IV—Binnaguri V—Panikouri VI—Shikarpur	Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto

Schedule II.

Local authority			
I			Notification of the Government of India, Railway Department (Railway Board)
District	Police-station	Name and number of local authority (chaudhari panchayat)	
1(1)	1(2)	1(3)	II
Jalpaiguri	Kotwali	II—Kharna, North III—Kharna, Kuniapara IV—Kharna, South XII—Patkata West XVI—Berubari XXV—Gomastapur XXV—Bhelakoba, South XXVI—Bhelakoba, North XXVII—Mondalghat, South XXVIII—Mondalghat, Amar-kharna XXIX—Mondalghat, Amar-kharna, West	No 15-2-F-18, dated 10th January 1921
	Raniganj	IV—Binnaguri "A" VI—Binnaguri "B" IX—Dabgram "A" X—Dabgram "B" XII—Guzimari XVIII—Panikouri XIX—Shikarpur	
	Kalehuni	I—Jomti III—Shotali	

J. F. BLACKWOOD,

Secy., Railway Board.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1931

Part IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India
republished for general information.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

New Delhi, the 11th April 1931.

No 1-M.-II(3)/30.—Captain H S Flynn is appointed Deputy Shipping Master, Calcutta, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th March 1931, *vice* Mr E Whayman granted leave preparatory to retirement

No 56-M -I(16)/30.—In pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 160 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), and in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the officers specified in the second column of the annexed Schedule to be the intermediate authority referred to in the said sub-section in respect of the certifying officers at the ports specified respectively in the corresponding entry in the first column of the said Schedule.—

Schedule			
Ports		Officers	
* * *		* *	
Chittagong, Balasore, Chand- bah and Puri		The Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta District, Calcutta	
* * *		* *	

J. A. WOODHEAD,
Secy. to the Govt of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

New Delhi, the 14th April 1931.

No F 363/31.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M N Mukherji, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted leave on full allowance for 29 days from the 27th April 1931 or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of it

C W. GWYNNE,
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 11th April 1931.

No. 216-G —The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr K A Axelson as Acting Consul-General for Sweden at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr C. A E Silfwerhjelm.

E. B. HOWELL,
Foreign Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 9th April 1931

No F-7-XV-R I/29. — The following Resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 30th day of December 1930 hereby makes the following amendments to the Passage (Subordinate) Rules, 1925, namely —

For Rule 1 of the said Rules, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“1. (1) These rules may be called the ‘Passage (Subordinate) Rules, 1925’ They supersede the rules previously in force regarding the grant of passages to personnel engaged in the United Kingdom for service in India who are provided with second class passages on appointment

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (3) of this rule they apply—

(a) to any person of non-Asiatic domicile who was or is hereafter engaged outside India on contract for a period of not less than 3 years and to whom a 2nd class passage to India was or may be granted by Government for the purpose of joining his appointment during that contract and throughout his Government service thereafter;

(b) to any person of non-Asiatic domicile who was or is hereafter engaged outside India on contract for a period of less than 3 years to such extent as may be decided by the appointing Government to be appropriate provided that they shall apply without qualification to any such person who remains in Government service after completing 3 years’ service;

(c) to any person of non-Asiatic domicile engaged in India on contract to whom they may be declared by the appointing Government to apply subject to such modification as may be decided by that Government to be appropriate.

(3) If a person to whom these rules apply becomes entitled to passage benefits under the Superior Civil Services Rules, or accepts in their stead passage benefits under any other analogous rules, he shall thereupon cease to be a person to whom these rules apply

(4) Female employees shall not be entitled to the benefits admissible to the families of male employees.”

In Rule 9 of the said Rules, the words “notwithstanding that his service may be continued beyond the term of his original agreement” shall be deleted

And the said Rules shall have effect, and may be deemed always to have had effect, as though they had been enacted as so amended

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 6th April 1931.

No 26-F E of 25 — In Notification No 26-F -E of 25, dated the 25th March 1931, the Governor General in Council issued a set of Rules called the Contributory Provident Fund Rules (India) which are intended to apply to all non-pensionable Government servants under the control of the Governor General in Council, who have been, or may be, admitted to the benefits of a special or contributory provident fund, except the State Railway Provident Fund

2 The Rules published with the Notification referred to above, supersede, except to the extent indicated in paragraph 3 below, the ‘Instructions regulating Special Provident Funds’ issued with the Government of India, Finance Department, Circular letter No 1093-F E, dated the 28th August 1918. The Rules preserve the rights and privileges of subscribers conferred by the ‘Instructions’ of 1918 with the following modifications —

(i) Subscription during leave, if made, will be at the full rate for the year, and the option of subscribing at a reduced rate which means complications in accounting is withdrawn.

(ii) Subscribers have now to make a nomination showing how their deposits are to be disposed of in the event of their death in service, and married subscribers are required to nominate a member or members of their family This confers the advantage of prompt payments, free of probate duties and other legal expenses on the recipients

(iii) Subscribers are permitted to withdraw their entire deposits only when they actually retire, but may withdraw their subscriptions *plus* interest thereon when they proceed on leave preparatory to retirement.

(iv) Subscriptions may now range between $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and $15\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of pay instead of being limited to $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of pay.

(v) Subscriptions *plus* interest thereon, may be diverted to the payment of insurance premiums, or for the purchase of single payment life policies

3 Government servants now serving on contracts which do not contain a specific provision that their provident funds would be governed by these Rules when made cannot be compelled to join this Fund while their present contracts remain in force, but it will be observed from paragraph 2 above that the balance of advantage lies in their doing so The proviso to Rule 4 of the Rules deals with this class, and indicates how Government servants on contract who desire to bring themselves within the scope of the Rules, may do so In such cases, a subsidiary agreement has to be executed in the form appended to this Resolution.

ORDERED that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Form of Supplementary Agreement

Articles of Agreement made the
between of
of the first part and the Secretary of State for
India in Council of the second part.

WHEREAS this agreement is supplementary to the Articles of Agreement (hereinafter referred to as "the Principal Agreement") made the between the said parties;

AND WHEREAS it is desirable to modify the terms of the Principal Agreement in manner hereinafter appearing;

NOW THESE PRESENTS WITNESS and the said parties hereto respectively agree as follows:—

1. For the provisions of the Principal Agreement relating to a Provident Fund the following provisions shall be substituted:—

(a) The party of the first part shall subscribe to the Contributory Provident Fund (India) and shall be subject to the Contributory Provident Fund Rules (India);

(b) The party of the second part shall, during the continuance of the Principal Agreement, pay to the credit of the party of the first part in the Contributory Provident Fund (India) contribution not less in amount than that payable under the provisions of the Principal Agreement and at intervals not greater than the intervals provided therein and interest at a rate not less than the rate provided therein.

2. Subject only to the variations herein contained and such other alterations (if any) as may be necessary to make the Principal Agreement consistent with this Agreement the Principal Agreement shall remain in full force and effect.

In witness whereof the said
and Secretary to the Government of
the Department of in
have hereunto set their hands the day and
year first above written.

Signed by the party of the }
first part in the presence of }

Signed by
Secretary to the Government
of in the
Department of
by the order and direction of the
Governor General in Council
acting in the premises for and on
behalf of the Secretary of State
for India in Council in the
presence of }

A. C. McWATERS,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).**NOTIFICATION.****CUSTOMS.**

New Delhi, the 11th April 1931.

No. 19.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 8-Customs, dated the 5th February 1927, namely:—

In the said notification for the words "the foreign territories of Pondicherry and Karikal," the words "French or Portuguese India" shall be substituted.

A. H. LLOYD,

Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 18th April 1931.

Part B.

No. 215.—The following appointments are made:—

* * * * *

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

* * * * *

The undermentioned officers designate of the Army in India Reserve of Officers are granted temporary commissions for the periods noted against their names:—

* * * * *

The Calcutta and Presidency Bn.

To be Lt.

Errol John Dudley Nation. From 1st to 16th Sep. 1930.

To be 2nd Lt.

Errol John Dudley Nation. From 15th Oct. to 13th Nov. 1928.

* * * * *

No. 219.—The following promotions are made:—

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

Calcutta Light Horse.

2nd Lt. to be Capt.

H. E. Colvin. Dated 10th Apl. 1931.

2nd Lt. to be Lt.

M. S. Waterstone. Dated 14th Apl. 1931.

The Eastern Bengal Railway Bn.

Capt. to be Maj. (Hony.).

W. G. Toogood, v.d. Dated 28th Feb. 1931.

Lt. to be Capt. (Hony.).

D. MacAulay. Dated 28th Feb. 1931.

* * * * *

INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.

* * * * *

11th Bn., 19th Hyderabad Regiment (Bengal Wing).

2nd Lts. to be Lts.

Dated 1st Sep. 1928; but with pay as from 1st Apl. 1929.

Kumar Adhikram Mazumdar.

Durga Pada Banerjee.

Rajendra Lal Mukherjee.

* * * * *

No. 223.—The undermentioned officers resign their commissions:—

INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.

* * * * *

2nd (Calcutta) Bn., University Training Corps.

Jemdr. Abdul Munim Chowdhury. Dated 12th Feb. 1931.

G. M. YOUNG,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1931

Part IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

To represent the Employers.

Delegate.

(1) Mr Walchand Hirachand, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Messrs the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Limited, Bombay.

Advisers.

(1) Mr S C Ghose, Chairman, Indian Mining Federation, Calcutta
(2) Mr E S Taitton, Chairman, Indian Mining Association, Calcutta
(3) Mr Rameshwai Piasad Bagla, M.L.A., of the United Provinces Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore

New Delhi, the 10th April 1931

No L-1537.—In pursuance of Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles the Government of India hereby nominate the following officials and non-officials to represent the Government of India, the employers and the workers, respectively, at the Fifteenth Session of the International Labour Conference which will open at Geneva on the 28th May 1931 —

To represent the Government of India.

Delegates

(1) Sir Atul Chatterjee, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., High Commissioner for India, London
(2) Mr A. G. Clow, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Substitute Delegates and Advisers

(1) Mr Tin Tut, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India, Department of Industries and Labour.
(2) Mr. A. Dabdm, India Office, London

Adviser.

(1) Mr N A Mehrban, Bombay Labour Office.

To represent the Workers

Delegate

(1) Mr R R Bakhale, Secretary, Indian Trades Union Federation, Bombay.

Advisers

(1) Mr Fazlur Rahman, B.L., Vice-President, Indian Seamen's Union, Calcutta.
(2) Mr K N. Sen Gupta, B.A., B.L., President, Indian Colliery Employees' Association, Jharra
(3) Mr V M. Ramaswamy Moodaliar, M.A., B.L., M.L.C., President, Madras Central Labour Board.

ORDERED that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*

H. HUSSAIN,
for Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION

PUBLIC WORKS BRANCH.

New Delhi, the 2nd March 1931

No. E-22—The following resolution of the Secretary of State in Council is published for general information —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 3rd day of February, 1931, hereby makes the following amendments in the Indian Service of Engineers (Recruitment) Rules, 1929, namely —

(1) After rule 12-C of the said Rules the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

“12-D If on the expiration of the period of probation referred to in rule 12-A or of any extension thereof under rule 12-C as the case may be the Governor General in Council is of opinion that an Assistant Executive Engineer is not fit for permanent employment, or if at any time during such period of probation or extension he is satisfied that an Assistant Executive Engineer will not be fit for permanent appointment on the expiration of such period or extension, he shall state the grounds of his opinion to the Secretary of State in Council who may discharge the Assistant Executive Engineer or pass such order for his confirmation or for the continuance or extension of his period of probation as he may think fit”

2) The following rule shall be substituted the existing rule 16-A of the said Rules, namely —

“16-A Rules 12-A, 12-B, 12-C and 12-D shall apply to candidates appointed under this part”

B. RAMA RAU,

Joint Secy to the Govt. of India

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE.

NOTIFICATION

CUSTOMS

Simla, the 18th April 1931

No 20 —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11, clause (a) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue directs that the following amendments shall be made in its notification No 21, dated the 27th April 1929 —

In columns 3 and 4 after the words “petroleum products” add the words “and empty receptacles for the same”

S. P. SHAH,

Secy., Central Board of Revenue

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 21st April 1931

No D-1120-R II—The following Resolutions by the Secretary of State for India in Council are published for general information —

Resolution No I

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 24th day of February 1931, hereby makes the following amendments to the Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Family Pension Rules, namely —

In sub-Rule (2) of Rule 1 of the said Rules after the figures “1923,” the words and figures “and before the 1st January 1931” shall be inserted after sub-paragraph (b) of the said sub-Rule, the following shall be inserted, namely —

“(c) Are appointed after 1st January 1931, having been selected for appointment before that date and who elect within six months of the date of their appointment to subscribe under these Rules”

After Rule 2 of the said Rules the following shall be inserted, namely —

“2A If a subscriber appointed to the service as shown in Rule 1 (2) (a) or Rule 1 (2) (b) elects to join the Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund, under the provisions of Rule 3 (2) of that Fund he shall thereupon cease to be a subscriber and his dependants shall cease to have any claim to benefit under these Rules”

Resolution No II

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 24th day of February, 1931, hereby makes the following amendment to the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Rules, namely —

After Rule 9 of the said Rules the following shall be inserted, namely —

“9A Any member appointed as shown in Rule 1 (2) who, under the provisions of Rule 3 (2) of the Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund Rules elects to join that Fund shall thereupon cease to be a subscriber and his family shall cease to have any claim to benefit under these Rules; and the *pro-forma* account maintained under Rule 5 of these Rules shall be debited with the amount to be credited to the said Fund under Rule 4 (a) thereof.”

Resolution No III.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 24th day of February 1931, hereby makes the following amendment to the Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund Rules, namely—In Clause (3) of Rule 3 of the said Rules, for the words “that date” where they occur for the second time the words “the date of his appointment to the service” shall be substituted.

And the said Rules shall have effect and be deemed always to have had effect, as though they had been made as so amended

A C McWATTERS,
Secy to the Govt of India

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 25th April 1931

Part B.

No 232—The following appointments are made—

* * * *

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA

* * * *

The undermentioned officers designate of the Army in India Reserve of Officers are granted temporary commissions for the periods noted against their names:—

*Calcutta Light Horse.**To be Lt*

Eric John Harrison Stanton From 1st Feb. to 2nd Mar. 1931

To be 2nd Lt

Eyre Fitzgerald Francis Massy From 1st o 16th Mar 1931.

* * * *

*The Calcutta Scottish.**To be Capt.*

Wilmot William Boxal Rowbottom, M B E. From 2nd to 17th Mar. 1931.

* * * *

No 234—The following promotions are made—

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA

* * * *

*The Calcutta Scottish**2nd Lt to be Lt*

A A Mari Dated 29th Oct 1930

* * * *

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS

No 244—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Cantonment Fund Servants Rules, 1925, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, namely:—

1 For sub-rule (1) of rule 6 of the said Rules, the following sub-rules shall be substituted, namely—

“(1) A servant of a Cantonment Authority shall not be discharged except—

- (a) during a period of probation, or
- (b) on being declared by a medical officer approved by the Cantonment Authority to be medically unfit for further service, or
- (c) on attaining the age of 55 years or on the expiration of any further period for which he is retained in service after attaining that age, or
- (d) by removal or dismissal under rule 9, or
- (e) in pursuance of a provision contained in a written contract between himself and the Cantonment Authority, or
- (f) in pursuance of a reduction or revision of establishment

(2) A servant in receipt of a monthly wage, who is discharged during a period of probation, shall, in the absence of a written contract to the contrary, be entitled to one month's notice before discharge or to one month's wages in lieu thereof, and a servant who is discharged otherwise than during such period in pursuance of a reduction or revision of establishment shall, in the absence of a written contract to the contrary, be entitled to three months' notice before discharge or to three months' wages in lieu thereof

(3) There shall be paid to a servant discharged in pursuance of clause (f) of sub-rule (1) a compensatory gratuity calculated at the rate of half a month's pay for each year of

qualifying service subject to a maximum of 6 months' pay where his qualifying service has been less than 15 years and of 12 months' pay where his qualifying service has been more than 15 years :

Provided that no gratuity shall be paid, if—

- (a) the servant has been offered and has refused an alternative appointment which was in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority of a suitable nature, or
- (b) the servant's service has not, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, been efficient and faithful.

Explanation I.—For the purpose of this rule "Qualifying service" means continuous service under the Cantonment Authority and where there has been a break in service the last period of continuous service :

Provided that the Cantonment Authority may, in its discretion, include in the computation of qualifying service the amount of any leave earned but not taken by the servant concerned.

Explanation II.—For the purposes of this rule "pay" means substantive pay at the rate applicable to the servant concerned at the time of his discharge.

(4) The Cantonment Authority may, in its discretion, grant leave to any servant discharged in pursuance of clause (f) of sub-rule (1) up to the full amount due subject to the maximum of leave admissible under the Fundamental Rules at any one time. Such leave shall commence from the commencement of the three months' notice referred to in sub-rule (2).

2. Sub-rule (2) of rule 6 of the said Rules shall be re-numbered (5).

G. M. YOUNG,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1931

Part I A

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India
republished for general information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

ESTABLISHMENTS

Simla, the 30th April 1931

No F 266/II/30—In clause VI of the Instructions for the issue of certificates of age and nationality to natives of India who are candidates for the examinations for the Indian Civil Service held in England, published with the Home Department notification No F. 266/30, dated the 21st February 1931, insert the word and figures "21st February" before the figures "1931."

POLICE.

The 24th April 1931

No F 10/I/30—The services of Captain J. K. Jones, 2/6th Gurkha Rifles, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment with the Eastern Frontier Rifles (Bengal Battalion), with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

H W. EMERSON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

JUDICIAL.

New Delhi, the 14th April 1931.

No F. 363/31—The Hon'ble Mr Justice M N Mukherji, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted leave on full allowance for 29 days from the 27th April 1931 or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of it

The 25th April 1931

No F 243/31—The Hon'ble Mr Justice C C Ghose, Kt, Barrister-at-Law, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted leave on full allowance from the 14th May to the 13th June 1931, both days inclusive, in continuation of the leave granted to him in the Home Department notification No. F 243/31-Judicial, dated the 14th March 1931.

C W. GWYNNE,

Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

ECCELESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 18th April 1931.

No 51-A (8)—The Reverend G. E. Dodd, M A, B D, Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay, is appointed to act as Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th April 1931, the date on which he assumed charge of the appointment from the Reverend Donald Macdonald, M.A., B.D.,

RESOLUTION

TARIFFS

Simla, the 23rd April 1931.

No 291-T (64)—With reference to the Resolution in this Department No 291-T (50), dated the 18th July 1929, the Government of India have decided to extend the appointment of the Tariff Board for two years, with effect from the 5th July 1931

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be communicated to all local Governments and Administrations, all Departments of the Government of India, the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the Indian Trade Commissioner in London, and the Secretary, Tariff Board

Ordered also that it be published in the *Gazette of India*

J C B DRAKE,

Joint Secy to the Govt. of India

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATIONS

CUSTOMS

Simla, the 25th April 1931

No 21—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in all notifications now in force under the said section any reference to import duties leviable on goods under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), shall be deemed to include the additional duties leviable on the same goods under section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931

No 22—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India of any copy of any publication issued by Mahendra Pratap, in whatever language it may be published

A H. LLOYD,

Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st April 1931.

No F. 4 (38)-R I/29 — The following Resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 3rd

day of March 1931 hereby makes, with effect from the 26th October 1929, the following amendment of the Fundamental Rules, namely.—

In Rule 51 of the said Rules, for the first sentence of clause (a) the following shall be substituted, namely —

“(a) If the deputation is declared by the Governor General in Council to be under quasi-European conditions, the Government servant deputed shall be granted—

(1) if he is sent from India, is expected by the deputing authority to be absent from India for not more than thirteen weeks from date of embarkation to date of disembarkation, and does not include any leave within the period of his absence—not more than the pay which he would draw if he were on duty in India, or Rs 5,500 a month, whichever is less.

Provided that if, subsequent to his departure, the period of his deputation is so extended that his absence from India as defined above exceeds thirteen weeks, the provisions of this sub-clause shall apply in respect of the first thirteen weeks only of his absence from India, as so defined

(2) otherwise—not more than three-fourths of the pay which he would draw if he were on duty in India”

A. C McWATTERS,

Secy to the Govt. of India.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 25th April 1931.

No 23—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 5 of the Land Customs Act, 1924 (XIX of 1924), the Central Board of Revenue directs that the following amendment shall be made in its Notification No. 51-Customs, dated the 13th October 1928, namely —

In the said Notification after the words “the following classes” the words “being the produce of Goa” shall be inserted.

No 24.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 5 of the Sawantwadi Land Customs Act, 1925 (Sawantwadi Act I of 1925), the Central Board of Revenue directs that the following amendment shall be made in its Notification No. 52-Customs, dated the 13th October 1928, namely.—

In the said Notification after the words “the following classes,” the words “being the produce of Goa” shall be inserted.

S. P SHAH,

Secy., Central Board of Revenue.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1931.

Part IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th May 1931.

No. F. 290/31-C. & G.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 9 and rule 15 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Legislative Assembly (Bengal) Electoral Regulations published with the notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department No. 185, dated the 17th August, 1923, namely:—

1. In regulation 10 of the said regulations for the words and figures “forms IX and X” the words and figures “forms IX, X, XI and XII” shall be substituted.

2. For Form IX and Form X the following forms shall be substituted, namely:—

FORM IX.

(REGULATION 10.)

Claim.

I claim to have my name entered in the electoral roll for the Muhammadan/Non-Muhammadan Constituency of the Legislative

Assembly in respect of the qualification stated below:—

1	2	3	4	5	
Name of claimant in full.	Father's name or husband's name in the case of a married woman voter.	Place of residence.	Post office.	Description of qualification claimed. (Here should be entered precise details giving rise to qualification.)	Remarks.

Dated, the day of 193 .

Signature.

NOTE.—In rural constituencies under column 3 “Place of residence” show the names of the village, the union and the thana in which the claimant resides. In urban constituencies columns 2 and 4 need not be filled in.

FORM X.

(REGULATION 10.)

Claim.

I claim to have my name entered in the electoral roll for the European constituency

of the Legislative Assembly in respect of the qualification stated below —

1	2	3	4	5
Name of claimant in full	Whether European	Place of residence	Description of qualification claimed (Here should be entered precise details giving rise to qualification)	Remarks

Dated, the day of 193 .

Signature.

FORM XI.

(REGULATION 10)

Claim

I claim to have my name entered in the electoral roll for the Bengal Landholders constituency of the Legislative Assembly in respect of the qualification stated below —

1	2	3	4
Name of claimant in full	Place of residence	Description of qualification claimed (Here should be entered precise details giving rise to qualification)	Remarks.

Dated, the day of 193 .

Signature.

FORM XII.

(REGULATION 10.)

Objection.

I hereby give you notice that I object to the name of being retained on the electoral roll for the constituency of the Legislative Assembly for the following reasons. —

(Here should be entered precise details as to the disqualification or the absence of qualification to be determined, in

accordance with the provisions of rules 7 and 8 and of Schedule II of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules)

Dated, the day of 193

Signature

Number in the electoral roll of Constituency of the Legislative Assembly in which the name of applicant is entered

L. GRAHAM,

Secy to the Govt of India

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 5th May 1931.

No F 34/4/31 — The following resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 96-B (2) of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes, at a meeting of the Council of India held this 31st day of March 1931, hereby makes the following amendment to the Superior Civil Services Rules, namely:—

In Schedule I to the said Rules in the section "Superior Railway Services" under the head "B. Superior Revenue Establishment" sub-head "4-Coal Department State Railways," the words "for officers of Non-Asiatic domicile" shall be omitted

H. W. EMERSON,

Secy to the Govt. of India.

JUDICIAL.

The 5th May 1931.

No F. 15/31.—Mr. Torrick Ameer Ali, Barrister-at-Law, took his seat as an acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, on the forenoon of the 1st May 1931.

C. W. GWYNNE,

Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATION

CUSTOMS

Simla, the 2nd May 1931

No 26—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Motor Spirit (Duties) Act, 1917 (II of 1917), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Motor Spirit (Duties) Order, 1917, and the Kerosene (Duties) Order, 1922, namely.—

In paragraph (c) of sub-clause (I) of clause 4 of each of the said Orders, for the words "or evidence of payment of such duty into an approved treasury elsewhere" the following shall be substituted, namely —

"less any amount or amounts that may have been paid, before the return is submitted, into an approved treasury or approved treasuries elsewhere, provided that evidence of such payment or payments shall be presented to the Collector within 14 days of the close of the month to which the return relates"

A H LLOYD,

Joint Secy to the Govt of India

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (INDIA).

NOTICES

Simla, the 30th April 1931

A competitive examination for admission to the Indian Service of Engineers, the Indian Railway Service of Engineers and the Superior Telegraph and Wireless Engineering Branches of the Posts and Telegraphs Department will be held in Delhi beginning on the 2nd November 1931 under the Rules and Regulations published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 2nd May 1931. Candidates accepted for admission to the examination will be informed at what place in Delhi and at what hour they should present themselves.

The examination will be a combined examination for the purpose of filling vacancies in the three services mentioned above. A candidate may apply to be admitted as a candidate for all or any of these services. If he wishes to be admitted as a candidate for more than one service he should state this on his application form. In that case he need send in only one application form and undergo one examination by a Medical Board. He will be required to pay the fees mentioned in the Regulations once only and will not be required to pay separate fees for each service for which he applies. If he proves successful as a candidate for more than one service he

will ordinarily be assigned to that service for which he expressed a preference at the time of his application provided that the vacancies have not already been filled, but the Government of India reserve power to assign him to any service for which he is a candidate, if in their opinion exigencies of the public service render this desirable.

The number of candidates to be selected at this examination for each of the three services will be announced hereafter.

The application must be made through the Collector or Deputy Commissioner* to the proper authority of the area in which the candidate's parents reside at the time of the application, or of an area in which they have previously resided for a period of not less than three years, or in which the candidate has himself resided, otherwise than as a student at a college or University only, for a like period.

The proper authority is, for a Governor's Province, the Chief Secretary,† for Coorg, the North-West Frontier Province, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Baluchistan or Andamans and Nicobar Islands, the Chief Commissioner; and for a state in India, the Political Officer or Agent, who should be addressed through the Durbar.

No candidate will be admitted to the examination from whom the Collector or Deputy Commissioner* or the Political Officer or Agent has not received on or before the 27th June 1931 an application on the prescribed form accompanied by the necessary documents. Copies of the application form and of the Rules and Regulations may be obtained from the local Governments and Political Officers or Agents.

No allegation that an application form or letter respecting such form has been lost or delayed in the post will be considered unless the person making such allegation produces a post office certificate of posting. Candidates who delay their application until a late date will do so at their own risk. A candidate for whom a declaration under section 96A of the Government of India Act is necessary should take immediate steps to obtain the same.

Candidates must have attained the age of 20 and must not have attained the age of 25 on the 1st day of August 1931.

NOTE—The examination will be held concurrently with the examination for the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways and the same papers will be set in the subjects common to both the examinations. Candidates accepted for admission to the examination for the Indian Service of Engineers, etc., may be accepted as candidates for the other examination if they are eligible under the regulations and if they pay the fees prescribed for both examinations.

*In the case of Calcutta the Commissioner of Police.

†In the case of the Government of Bengal, the Secretary, in the Public Works Department.

A competitive examination for admission to the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways will be held in Delhi beginning on the 2nd November 1931 under the Regulations published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 2nd May 1931. Candidates accepted for admission to the examination will be informed at what place in Delhi and at what hour they should present themselves.

The number of candidates to be selected at this examination will be announced hereafter.

The application must be made through the Collector or Deputy Commissioner* to the authority† mentioned in Regulation 2, Part II of the Regulations.

No candidate will be admitted to the examination from whom the Collector or Deputy Commissioner* or the Political Officer or Agent has not received on or before the 27th June 1931 an application on the prescribed form accompanied by the necessary documents. Copies of the Application Form and of the Regulations may be obtained from the Local Governments and Political Officers or Agents.

No allegation that an application form or letter respecting such form has been lost or delayed in the post will be considered unless the person making such allegation produces a post office certificate of posting. Candidates who delay their applications until a late date will do so at their own risk.

A candidate for whom a declaration under section 96A of the Government of India Act is necessary should take immediate steps to obtain the same.

Candidates must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 25 on the 1st day of August 1931.

NOTE.—The examination will be held concurrently with the examination for the Indian Service of Engineers, the Indian Railway Service of Engineers and the Superior Telegraph and Wireless Engineering Branches of the Posts and Telegraphs Department and the same papers will be set in the subjects common to both the examinations. Candidates accepted for admission to the examination for the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments may be admitted to the other examination if they are eligible under the rules and if they pay the fees prescribed for both examinations.

*In the case of Calcutta the Commissioner of Police.

†The authority in the case of the Government of Bengal is the Secretary in the Public Works Department.

A. G. Dix,

Secy., Public Service Commission.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(Railway Board.)

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 4th May 1931

No. 7507F—In pursuance of clause (1) of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and in supersession in so far as it relates to the local authority specified in the first column of Schedule II annexed hereto of the notification specified in the corresponding entry in the second column thereof, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the administration of the Eastern Bengal Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the local authorities specified in the first column of Schedule I annexed hereto the tax specified in the second column thereof.—

Schedule I.

I Local authority			II Tax
District.	Police-station	Name of local authority, i.e., Union Board	
1(1)	1(2)	1(3)	
Khulna ..		Phulhala Damodar	Union rate ditto

Schedule II.

I Local authority			II Notification of the Government of India, Railway Department (Railway Board)
District.	Police-station	Name of local authority, i.e., Union Board	
1(1)	1(2)	1(3)	
Khulna ..	Phulhala	Phulhala	No 15-F-16-III, dated the 11th April 1923

A. M. Ali,

Secy, Railway Board

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 9th May 1931.

Part B.

No 275—The following appointments are made —

* * * *

FACTORIES STAFF.

Mr R. J. Dunderdale, B.A., A.M.Inst.C.E., Chartered Civil Engineer, Supdt., Metal and Steel Factory, Ishapore, is appointed offg. Deputy Director of Ordnance Factories and Manufacture, Master-General of the Ordnance Branch, A. H. Qrs, with effect from the 6th Apl. 1931, *vice* Lt-Col L. C. Larmour, I.A.O.C., on leave.

* * * *

No 278—The following promotions are made —

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

The East Indian Railway Regiment

Cpts to be Majs (Hony)

E Day, V. D Dated 3rd Apl 1931
G W Marshall Dated 3rd Apl 1931

FACTORIES STAFF.

The following promotions are made in the Metal and Steel Factory, Ishapore, with effect from the 6th Apl 1931, *vice* Mr Dundendale appointed offg Deputy Director of Ordnance Factories and Manufacture, A H Qrs —

M₁ R C Frain, M C, B Sc, A M I Mech E—From Works Manager (Non-Production) to Officiating Superintendent

Mr D Keir—From Assistant Works Manager to Officiating Works Manager (Non-Production)

The following promotions are made in the Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore, with effect from the 3rd Apl 1931, *vice* Maj F C Foreman, on leave —

M₁ J B Dunning, B Sc, A M I Mech E—From Works Inspection Officer to Officiating Works Manager

Mr W D Huist, A M I Mech E—From Assistant Works Manager to Officiating Works Inspection Officer

No 279—The undermentioned officer is granted leave —

FACTORIES STAFF

Maj F C Foreman, A M I Mech E, M I E (India), A I R O, Works Manager, Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore, is granted combined leave out of India for 8 months (privilege leave for 4 months and furlough on full average salary for the remaining period), with effect from 3rd Apl 1931

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS

No 282—The following draft of certain further amendments to the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Rules, 1923, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1923 (VI of 1923), is published as required by sub-section (1) of section 36 of the said Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 9th June 1931

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the aforesaid date will be considered by the Governor General in Council

Draft Amendments

(1) Rules 5 to 14 of the said Rules shall be omitted and rules 15 and 16 shall be re-numbered 5 and 6 respectively

(2) In Schedule A to the said Rules for Forms I, II and III the following forms shall be substituted, namely —

“ FORM I

Notice to owner under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1923 [to be used when clause (a) of that sub-section is applicable]

To

WHEREAS I, Officer Commanding the Station, Cantonment, have received an application in writing from being [a military officer stationed in (posted to) the Cantonment]/[a President of a military mess in the Cantonment] stating that he is unable to secure suitable accommodation in the Cantonment for [himself]/[the mess] on reasonable terms by private agreement and that no suitable house or quarter belonging to Government is available for his occupation or for the occupation of the mess, and whereas I am satisfied on inquiry of the truth of the facts so stated.

*Words not required to be struck out.

AND WHEREAS I consider that the liability imposed by section 5 of the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1923, should be enforced in respect of house No situated at within the said cantonment, of which house you are the owner —

This is to require you to permit the said house to be inspected, measured and surveyed by on the day of 19, at a m /p m

(Signed)

*Commanding Officer of the
Cantonment of*

FORM II.

Notice to owner under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1923 [to be used when clause (b) of that sub-section is applicable]

To

WHEREAS I, Officer Commanding the Station, Cantonment, am satisfied on inquiry that there is not in the Cantonment a sufficient and assured supply of houses available at reasonable rates of rent by private agreement to meet the requirements of the military officers and military messes whose accommodation in the Cantonment is, in my opinion, necessary or expedient

AND WHEREAS I consider that the liability imposed by section 5 of the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1923, should be enforced in respect of house No. _____ situated at _____ within the said cantonment, of which house you are the owner:—

This is to require you to permit the said house to be inspected, measured and surveyed by _____ on the _____ day of _____ 19 _____, at _____ a.m./p.m.

(Signed)

*Commanding Officer of the
Cantonment of _____*

FORM III.

Notice to owner under clause (a) * [and clause (c)] of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1923.

To _____

WHEREAS on the report of _____ I _____, Officer Commanding the Station _____ Cantonment, am satisfied that house No. _____ situated at _____ within the said cantonment, of which you are the owner, is suitable for occupation by a military officer or a military mess.

*(And take notice that you are hereby further required to execute on or before the _____ day of _____ 19 _____ at a total estimated cost of _____ Rs. _____ the repairs specified in the annexed list, being in my opinion necessary for the purpose of putting the house into a state of reasonable repair.

List of repairs to be executed.

Nature of repair.	Estimated cost.
Take notice that you are hereby required to execute on or before the _____ day of _____ 19 _____, a lease of the said house to the Government for a period of _____ years [*and to give possession of the same to me within 21 days from the service of this notice]:—	
And take notice that the amount of the annual rent proposed as reasonable for the said house (calculated† on the assumption that you will carry out the repairs hereinafter required) is Rs. _____ and that unless within a period of 30 days from the service of this notice you refer the matter to the court of the District Judge you will be deemed to have accepted the said rent.	
*To be omitted when the house is occupied (see section 11 of the Act).	
†To be omitted where the owner is not required to execute repairs under clause (c) of section 7 (1).	

(Signed)

*Commanding Officer of the
Cantonment of _____*

FORM IV.

Notice to occupier under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1923.

To _____

WHEREAS on the report of _____ I _____, Officer Commanding the Station _____ Cantonment, am satisfied that house No. _____ situated at _____ within the said cantonment, of which you are the existing occupier, is suitable for occupation by a military officer or a military mess:—

Take notice that you are hereby required to vacate the said house on or before the _____ day of _____ 19 _____.

(Signed)

*Commanding Officer of the
Cantonment of _____*

(3) For sub-clause (2) of clause II in the form of lease set out in Schedule B to the said rules, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(2) That, subject to his right to avoid the lease in any such event as is specified in Clause (e) of section 108 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, he will yield up the said dwelling house on the expiration of this lease in a state of reasonable repair.”

JUDICIAL.

No. 283.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920 (XLIX of 1920), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Auxiliary Force Rules, 1920, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (4) of the said section, namely:—

In Rule 14 of the said Rules after the word “corresponding”, the word “European” shall be inserted.

No. 284.—The following draft of a further amendment to the Auxiliary Force Rules, 1920, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920 (XLIX of 1920), is published as required by sub-section (4) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 9th June 1931.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the said date will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft Amendment

After rule 14 of the said Rules, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

“14-A **Allowances admissible to Cadets.**—Enrolled persons, who are liable to military training under section 6 but not to military service under section 7 of the Act will be granted the following allowances at the rates, and subject to the conditions, laid down in the regulations —

- (i) Travelling allowances,
- (ii) Expenditure admissible to other classes of the Auxiliary Force (India) from the training grant,
- (iii) Rations in camp,
- (iv) Musketry allowances”

G M YOUNG,
Secy to the Govt of India

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATIONS

PUBLIC WORKS BRANCH

New Delhi, the 27th March 1931

No E-22 —The following resolution made by the Secretary of State in Council is published for general information —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 24th day of February 1931, hereby makes the following amendment to the Indian Service of Engineers (Recruitment) Rules, 1929, namely —

In rule 12 of the said Rules after the words “will be required” the words “before appointment” shall be inserted.

Simla, the 27th April 1931

No E22 —The rules and regulations published with this Department's Notifications Nos E22 (1) and E22 (2), dated the 26th September 1929, and No E22 (2), dated the 7th May 1930, as modified up to date, are republished below for general information —

The Indian Service of Engineers (Recruitment) Rules, 1929.

PART I —METHODS OF RECRUITMENT

1 These rules may be called the Indian Service of Engineers (Recruitment) Rules, 1929

2 The Indian Service of Engineers shall be recruited by any of the following methods —

- (a) By selection in England in accordance with Part II of these rules and such supplementary regulations as may be made by the Secretary of State in Council;

- (b) by competitive examination in India in accordance with Part III of these rules and such supplementary regulations as may be made by the Governor-General in Council;

- (c) by direct appointment in accordance with Part IV of these rules of persons selected in India otherwise than by competitive examination,

- (d) by the promotion in accordance with Part V of these rules on the recommendation of local Governments of members of the Provincial Engineering Services;

- (e) by the transfer in accordance with Part VI of these rules of an officer in Government service in India other than a member of the Provincial Engineering Service

3 (1) All appointments to the Indian Service of Engineers shall be made by the Secretary of State in Council

(2) No appointment shall be made to the Indian Service of Engineers by any method not specified in Rule 2

(3) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2) the method or methods of recruitment to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies in the Indian Service of Engineers or such vacancies therein as may be required to be filled during any particular period, and the number of candidates to be recruited by each method, shall be determined by the Governor-General in Council in accordance with the principles prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council

PART II —APPOINTMENT BY SELECTION IN ENGLAND.

4 Candidates shall have attained the age of 21 and shall not have attained the age of 24 on the 1st January of the year of candidature

5 Except in so far as the Secretary of State in Council may, by general or special order, otherwise prescribe, no person shall be deemed eligible for appointment who is not a male and who does not satisfy the Secretary of State in Council—

- (a) that his character is such as to qualify him for employment in the Indian Service of Engineers, and

- (b) that he is a British subject of non-Asiatic domicile whose father (if alive) is a British subject, or (if dead) was at the time of his death either a British subject, or a person in the permanent service of the Crown, or a person who had retired from that service

Provided that in the case of a male British subject, the requirements of Clause (b) of this Rule may be waived by the Secretary of State in Council if he is satisfied that their observance would occasion exceptional hardship, and the candidate is so closely connected by ancestry or upbringing with His Majesty's dominions as to justify special treatment.

PART III —APPOINTMENT BY COMPETITIVE
EXAMINATION IN INDIA

6 A candidate must be a male and either—

- (i) a British subject of Indian domicile whose father (if alive) is a British subject or a subject of a State in India, or (if dead) was at the time of his death either a British subject or a subject of a State in India, or a person in the permanent service of the Crown, or a pensioner who had retired from that service, or
- (ii) a ruler or a subject of a State in India in respect of whom the Governor-General in Council has made a declaration under Section 96A of the Government of India Act

Provided that in the case of a British subject the requirements of this rule may be waived by the Secretary of State in Council if he is satisfied that their observance would occasion exceptional hardship, and the candidate is so closely connected by ancestry or upbringing with His Majesty's dominions as to justify special treatment

7 A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties of a member of the Indian Service of Engineers, and a candidate who is found after examination by a Medical Board not to satisfy these requirements will not be appointed

8 A candidate must satisfy the Public Service Commission that his character is such as to qualify him for employment in the Indian Service of Engineers

9 A candidate must have attained the age of 20 and not have attained the age of 25 on the 1st day of August next preceding the date of the competitive examination

NOTE—The Governor-General in Council may, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, relax this condition in special cases in respect of the first competitive examination to be held in 1930

10 A candidate must possess such degree or other academic qualification as may be prescribed by the Governor-General in Council. No candidate shall be admitted to the competitive examination unless he holds a certificate of acceptance for admission granted by the Public Service Commission

11 The competitive examination shall be conducted in accordance with regulations made by the Governor-General in Council, and such fees may be charged to candidates as may be prescribed in those regulations. The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to the examination may, in the discretion of the Governor-General in Council, be limited to such number, not being less than 200, as the Governor-General in Council may decide. If a limit is imposed and the number of candidates exceeds that limit, the Public Service Commission shall select from among the applicants those who shall be admitted to the examination

12 The selected candidates will be required before appointment to undergo satisfactorily a course of training in accordance with rules made by the Governor-General in Council

12A On the completion of their training, the candidates shall, if considered fit, be appointed as Assistant Executive Engineers on probation for one year. Their pay shall commence from the date of appointment under this rule and their service for seniority, increments, leave and pension shall count from the same date. In the event of more than one candidate being appointed to any province, their seniority *inter se* shall be determined according to their position in the competitive examination

12B On the completion of the period of probation, the Assistant Executive Engineers shall, if considered fit for permanent appointment, be confirmed in their appointments by the Governor-General in Council

12C The Governor-General in Council may extend the period of probation beyond the period of one year specified in rule 12A

12D If on the expiration of the period of probation referred to in rule 12A or of any extension thereof under rule 12C as the case may be the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that an Assistant Executive Engineer is not fit for permanent employment, or if at any time during such period of probation or extension he is satisfied that an Assistant Executive Engineer will not be fit for permanent appointment on the expiration of such period or extension, he shall state the grounds of his opinion to the Secretary of State in Council who may discharge the Assistant Executive Engineer or pass such order for his confirmation or for the continuance or extension of his period of probation as he may think fit.

PART IV —APPOINTMENT BY SELECTION IN
INDIA OTHERWISE THAN BY COMPETITIVE
EXAMINATION

13 The Governor-General in Council shall call on the Public Service Commission to recommend and arrange in order of preference such number of candidates as he may direct to be selected with regard to the community to which they belong or to such other considerations as he may prescribe

14 The recommendation shall be made from the list of candidates who have sat at the last preceding competitive examination held in India for the Indian Service of Engineers, and have attained a qualifying standard, and the candidates so recommended must satisfy the Public Service Commission that they are in all respects suitable for employment in the Indian Service of Engineers

15 The Governor-General in Council shall forward to the Secretary of State in Council the recommendations made by the Public Service Commission and shall propose candidates for appointment as selected candidates

16 The selected candidates will be required to undergo satisfactorily a course of training, as laid down in Rule 12

16A Rules 12A, 12B, 12C and 12D shall apply to candidates appointed under this part.

PART V.—APPOINTMENT BY PROMOTION FROM THE PROVINCIAL ENGINEERING SERVICES.

17. Where recruitment is to be made by promotion from the Provincial Engineering Services it shall be made in accordance with Rule 6 of the Public Service Commission (Functions) Rules, 1926, or any variation thereof for the time being in force.

PART VI.—APPOINTMENT BY TRANSFER OF A GOVERNMENT SERVANT OTHER THAN A MEMBER OF THE PROVINCIAL ENGINEERING SERVICE.

18. The Secretary of State in Council may, in special cases and on the recommendation of the Governor-General in Council, made after consulting the Public Service Commission, transfer an officer in Government service in India (other than a member of the Provincial Engineering Service) to the Indian Service of Engineers.

Regulations for recruitment to the Indian Service of Engineers by competitive examination in India.

1. Candidates desiring to be admitted to the competitive examination shall apply before such date to such person and in such manner as the Governor-General in Council shall direct.

2. The competitive examination shall be held in India at such time and in such place or places as the Governor-General in Council shall direct.

3. A candidate must—

- (i) hold the Engineering Certificate of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, or
- (ii) have passed parts A and B of the Associate Membership examination of the Institution of Engineers (India); or
- (iii) have passed one of the Indian examinations mentioned in Schedule I; or
- (iv) have obtained an Engineering degree of one of the Universities mentioned in Schedule II under the conditions mentioned in that schedule; or
- (v) have passed Sections A and B of the Associate Membership examination of the Institution of Civil Engineers; or
- (vi) have passed the Associateship examination of the City and Guilds Institute (Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington) in Engineering; or
- (vii) have passed the Associate Membership examination of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers or Graduate-ship examination of the Institution of Electrical Engineers; or
- (viii) have obtained the diploma of Faraday House, London; or
- (ix) have passed the Associate examination of the Bengal Engineering College in Mechanical Engineering; or

(x) have obtained such other diploma or distinction in Engineering as the Governor-General in Council, on the advice of the Public Service Commission, may specify in this behalf.

4. Candidates will be required to undergo examination by a Medical Board, and no candidate will be admitted to the written examination who does not satisfy the Medical Board that he fulfils the requirements of Rule 7.

5. No recommendations except those invited in the form of application will be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his application by other means may disqualify him for selection.

6. Candidates must pay the following fees:—

- (i) Rs. 5 with the application form,
- (ii) Rs. 16 before examination by a Medical Board, and
- (iii) if accepted for admission to the competitive examination, Rs. 75 within three weeks after the date of the intimation of such acceptance.

No claim for a refund of these fees will be entertained.

7. The standard and syllabus of the examination shall be determined by the Public Service Commission and the Commission shall, if they think it desirable, determine what shall be the qualifying marks in all or any of the subjects of examination.

8. The examination will include the following subjects each of which will carry the number of marks shown against it:—

(a) *Compulsory*—

	Marks.
(1) English (including Essay and Précis Writing).	100
(2) General knowledge	200
(3) Applied Mathematics	100
(4) Applied Mechanics (including Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures).	100
(5) <i>Viva voce</i>	200

(b) *Optional*—

Not more than two of the following subjects:—

	Marks.
(1) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism).	100
(2) Prime Movers	100
(3) Hydraulics and Hydraulic machines.	100
(4) Construction	100
(i) Building materials,	
(ii) Design of structures,	
(iii) General principles governing the design of Railways, roads, harbours and other works.	
(5) Surveying	100
(6) Sanitary Engineering and Water Supply.	100
(7) Electrical Engineering	100

9 From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Public Service Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge

10 If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible a deduction will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to him

11 Credit will be given for good English, including orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words, in all the subjects of the examination and not only in the subjects which are specially devoted to English

SCHEDULE I

Final examinations leading up to the following degrees:—

- B E of Bombay University
- B E. of Calcutta University (College of Engineering, Sibpur)
- B E of Madras University
- B Sc (Engineering), Benares Hindu University

The examination for the Certificate in Electrical Technology of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

SCHEDULE II

Oxford.—B A, with Honours in the Engineering Science Final Honours School

Cambridge.—B A, with Honours in Mechanical Science Tripos, or Ordinary degree (B A) in Engineering, provided the graduate has passed in the principal subjects, Engineering I, Engineering II, and Engineering III

St Andrews.—B Sc in Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree)

Glasgow.—B Sc in Civil or Mechanical or Electrical Engineering, or in Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary degree)

Edinburgh.—B Sc in Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree)

Dublin.—B A I (Ordinary or with Honours in Engineering)

Durham.—B Sc in Civil, or Mechanical, or Electrical, or Marine Engineering, or in Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary degree).

London.—B Sc (Internal degree) in Engineering, Ordinary or with Honours [not including the B Sc in Engineering (Mining), or the B Sc in Engineering (Metallurgy)] The External degree is also accepted to the same extent, provided it is recognised by the Institution of Civil Engineers as exempting from Sections A and B of the A M I C E examination

Victoria University (Manchester).—B Sc in Engineering (Honours degree or Ordinary degree obtained in and after 1920) B Sc Tech in Mechanical, Electrical or Municipal and Sanitary Engineering.

Birmingham.—B Sc in Civil, Mechanical, or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree)

Liverpool.—B Eng in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Marine Engineering, or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary degree)

Leeds.—B Sc in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree)

Sheffield.—B Eng in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours degree or Ordinary degree with a First Class in the Final Examination) A First Class in the Final Examination will not be required in the cases of degrees obtained in or after June 1930

Bristol.—B Sc in Civil or Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree)

University of Wales.—B Sc in Civil, Mechanical, or Electrical Engineering.

National University of Ireland.—B E

Queen's University, Belfast.—B Sc in Engineering

Aberdeen.—B Sc in Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree)

NOTE.—The above degrees will be accepted only if taken after 3 years' study and the passing of the regular examinations in the several Universities. The conditions as to three years' study will not, however, apply to Indians who, having taken an Indian degree, which exempts them from part of the University course, shall have taken one of the above degrees in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned

Rules regulating the training of candidates selected under the provisions of sub-rules (b) and (c) of rule 2 of the Indian Service of Engineers (Recruitment) Rules, 1929

1. Candidates selected under the provisions of sub-rules (b) and (c) of rule 2 of the Indian Service of Engineers (Recruitment) Rules, 1929, are required to undergo a course of practical training for one year. During this period they will be designated "students" and granted such subsistence allowance as may be considered suitable by the local Government of the province to which they may be posted for undergoing the course.

2. Every candidate is required to conduct himself during the period of practical training in a manner satisfactory to the Governor-General in Council and to give evidence of satisfactory progress in his training in such a manner as may be required, failing which, or in the event of serious misconduct, he is liable to be discharged

3. The Governor-General in Council may extend the period of practical training beyond the period of one year specified in rule 1

B. RAMA RAU,

Joint Secy to the Govt of India (offg.).



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1931

Part IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 30th April 1931

No 1226-R II —The following Resolution by the Secretary of State in Council is published for general information —

In exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 24th day of March 1931, hereby makes the following amendment to the Superior Services (India) Family Pension Fund Rules, namely —

After Rule 20 of the said Rules, the following shall be inserted, namely —

“Monthly contributions shall ordinarily be payable from the date of acceptance at the rate appropriate to the ages of the parties on that date, but they may, at the option of the subscriber, be recovered with effect from the date of application at the rate appropriate to the ages on that date.

Single premiums shall ordinarily be calculated according to the ages of the parties at the date of payment, but they may, at the option of the subscriber, be calculated according to the ages at the date of application and shall then be regarded, for the purposes of Rule 25, as due on that date”

And the said Rules shall have effect and be deemed always to have had effect, as though they had been made as so amended

A C McWATTERS,
Secy to the Govt of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 16th May 1931

Part B.

No 293 —The following appointments are made —

* * * *

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA

* * * *

The undermentioned officers designate of the Army in India Reserve of Officers are granted temporary commissions for the periods noted against their names.—

* * * *

The Calcutta Scottish.

To be Lt.

Clarence Richard Charles Gardiner. From 7th to 22nd Mar 1931.

* * * *

INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.

The Bengal Indian Territorial Force Medical Corps.

To be Lt.

Birendra Krishna Dutt, M B. Dated 13th Aug 1930.

G M. YOUNG,
Secy. to the Govt of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1931.

Part IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 21st May 1931.

No. F.34/6/31.—The following Resolution made by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 14th day of April 1931, hereby makes the following amendments to the Superior Civil Services Rules, namely:—

1. In Schedule I to the said Rules, under the heading "Superior Railway Services"—

(i) Under the sub-heading

"A.—*Engineering Establishment*"—

(a) for the words "and Great Indian Peninsula Railways" the words "Great Indian Peninsula and Burma Railways" shall be substituted;

(b) After Note 1 the following note shall be inserted, namely:—

"NOTE 1-A.—The pay of officers of the Burma Railways who were taken over by the State on 1st January 1929, shall be regulated as laid down in the above table. They will, however, draw personal pay at the rate of Rs. 50 *per mensem* in the Junior Scale and Rs. 75 *per mensem* in the Senior Scale, at all stages of the scales."

(ii) Under the sub-heading

"B.—*Superior Revenue Establishment*"—

(a) After Note 1 appended to the table "Transportation (Power) and Mechanical Engineering Department, State Railways" the following note shall be inserted, namely:—

"NOTE 1-A.—The pay of Superintendent, Telegraphs and Assistant Superintendent, Telegraphs, and of officers of the Locomotive Department, Burma Railways, who were taken over by the State on 1st January 1929 shall be regulated as laid down in the above table. They will, however, draw personal pay at the rate of Rs. 50 *per mensem* in the Junior Scale and Rs. 75 *per mensem* in the Senior Scale, at all stages of the scales."

(b) After Note 1 appended to the table "Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial and Publicity Departments, State Railways, including Military officers holding posts borne on the Cadre thereof," the following note shall be inserted, namely:—

"NOTE 1-A.—The pay of officers of the Traffic Department, Burma Railways, who were taken over by the State on 1st January 1929 shall be regulated as laid down in the above table. They will, however, draw personal pay at the rate of Rs. 50 *per mensem* in the Junior Scale and Rs. 75 *per mensem* in the Senior Scale, at all stages of the scales."

2 In Schedule III to the said Rules, under the heading "Central Services" after the entries relating to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Burma Railways—Deputy Carriage and Wagon
Superintendent
Superintendent of Stores.

3 In Appendix A to Schedule IV to the said Rules under the heading "2—Central Services" in the remarks against the entries relating to the "Indian Railway Service of Engineers" and "Superior Revenue Establishment, State Railways" after the words "Great Indian Peninsula" the word "Burma" shall be inserted

H W EMERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India

NOTICE.

A competitive examination for recruitment to the Indian Service of Engineers, the Indian Railway Service of Engineers, and the Superior Telegraph and Wireless Engineering Branches of the Posts and Telegraphs Department and also to the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of Indian State Railways will be held by the Public Service Commission on the 2nd November 1931. Copies of the Regulations, Application Forms and Syllabus of Examination may be obtained from the Local Governments or from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, Simla, not later than the 10th June 1931.

A G DIX,
Secy., Public Service Commission

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 18th May 1931

No 272-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Henry Aldridge as Honorary Consul for Venezuela at Calcutta

E B HOWELL,
Foreign Secy. to the Govt. of India

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 23rd May 1931

Part B.

No 309 —The following appointments are made —

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA

* * * *

The Assam-Bengal Railway Bn

To be Hon'y Chaplain (C of E)

The Revd Evelyn Holt Bohum Coulcher,
M A Dated 24th Mar 1931

The undermentioned officer designate of the Army in India Reserve of Officers is granted a temporary commission for the period noted against his name —

Calcutta Light Horse

To be Lt

Hubert Elton From 20th Feb to 7th Mar. 1931

(A D Notn No 215, dated 18th Apl 1931, in so far as it relates to this officer, is hereby cancelled)

* * * *

No 312 —In accordance with the recommendation of the Defence Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference, the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, has been pleased to constitute a committee of experts, including representatives of Indian States, in order to work out the details of the establishment of a military college in India to train candidates for commissions in all arms of Indian Defence services

The Committee will consist of the following. —

CHAIRMAN

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

MEMBERS

Officials.

The Chief of the General Staff
The Adjutant General in India.
The Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department
The Deputy Military Secretary, Army Headquarters
Sir George Anderson, Kt, C I E, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab
Khan Bahadur Mir Sharbat Khan, C.I.E., Political Agent, Loralai

Non-Officials.

Sir Abdur Rahim, K.C.S.I., Kt., M.L.A.
 Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram,
 M.L.C.
 Lieut.-Colonel H. A. J. Gidney, M.L.A.
 Dr. B. S. Moonje.
 S. N. Mukarji, Esqr., Principal, St.
 Stephen's College, Delhi.
 Captain Sher Mohammad Khan, M.B.E.,
 M.L.A.
 Lieutenant Narain Singh Bahadur, M.C.,
 I.D.S.M.

Members from Indian States.

Major-General Rao Raja Ganpat Rao
 Raghunath Rajwade, C.B.E., Inspector-
 General, Gwalior Army.
 Colonel Lachhman Singh, Quartermaster-
 General, Patiala State Forces.
 Lieut.-Colonel Mirza Kader Beg, Sardar
 Bahadur, Commandant, 1st Hyderabad
 I.S. Lancers.

2. The Committee will assemble in Simla on
 the 25th May 1931.

No. 314.—The following relinquishment and
 resignations are permitted:—

RELINQUISHMENT.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

The Revd. C. G. Pearson, M.A., Hony.
 Chaplain to the Cal. L. H. Dated 1st Apl. 1931.

RESIGNATIONS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

Capt. L. M. Candler, V.D. Dated 14th Apl.
 1931.

* * * *

G. M. YOUNG,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1931.

Part IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 30th May, 1931.

No. 19-II/31-P.—The following Statute is published for general information:—

THE ARMY AND AIR FORCE (ANNUAL) ACT, 1931.

(21 GEO. 5, CH. 14.)

CHAPTER 14.

J.D.
381.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE, DURING TWELVE MONTHS (AND, AS RESPECTS CERTAIN PLACES OUTSIDE THE UNITED KINGDOM, DURING FIFTEEN MONTHS) FOR THE DISCIPLINE AND REGULATION OF THE ARMY AND AIR FORCE.

[29th April 1931.]

WHEREAS the raising or keeping of a standing army within the United Kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with the consent of Parliament, is against law:

And whereas it is adjudged necessary by His Majesty and this present Parliament that a body of land forces should be continued for the safety of the United Kingdom and the defence of the possessions of His Majesty's Crown, and that the whole number of such forces should consist of one hundred and forty-eight thousand, eight hundred, including those to be employed at the depots in the United Kingdom for the training of recruits for service at home and abroad, but exclusive of the numbers actually serving within His Majesty's Indian possessions, other than Aden:

1 & 8
Geo. 5. c.
11.

And whereas under the Air Force (Constitution) Act, 1917, His Majesty is entitled to raise and maintain the air force, and it is

judged necessary that the whole number of such force should consist of thirty-two thousand, including those employed as aforesaid, but exclusive of the numbers serving as aforesaid:

And whereas it is also judged necessary for the safety of the United Kingdom, and the defence of the possessions of this realm, that a body of Royal Marine forces should be employed in His Majesty's fleet and naval service, under the direction of the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral aforesaid:

And whereas the said marine forces may frequently be quartered or be on shore, or sent to do duty or be on board transport ships or vessels, merchant ships or vessels, or other ships or vessels, or they may be under other circumstances in which they will not be subject to the laws relating to the government of His Majesty's forces by sea:

And whereas no man can be forejudged of life or limb, or subjected in time of peace to any kind of punishment within this realm, by martial law, or in any other manner than by the judgment of his peers and according to the known and established laws of this realm; yet, nevertheless, it being requisite, for the retaining all the before-mentioned forces, and other persons subject to military law or to the Air Force Act, in their duty, that an exact discipline be observed and that persons belonging to the said forces who mutiny, or stir up sedition, or desert His Majesty's service, or are guilty of crimes and offences to the prejudice of good order and military or air force discipline, be brought to a more exemplary and speedy punishment than the usual forms of the law will allow:

And whereas the Army Act and the Air Force Act will expire in the year one thousand

nine hundred and thirty-one on the following days:—

- (a) In Great Britain and certain other places within His Majesty's dominions, on the thirtieth day of April; and
- (b) Elsewhere, whether within or without His Majesty's dominions, on the thirty-first day of July:

Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. Short title.—This Act may be cited as the Army and Air Force (Annual) Act, 1931.

2. (1) Army Act and Air Force Act to be in force for specified times.—The Army Act and the Air Force Act shall be and remain in force during the periods hereinafter mentioned, and no longer, unless otherwise provided by Parliament (that is to say):—

- (a) In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, from the thirtieth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, to the thirtieth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two, both inclusive; and
- (b) Elsewhere, whether within or without His Majesty's dominions, from the day, as respects each place, on which but for this Act they would have expired in that place, to the thirty-first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two, both inclusive.

(2) The Army Act and the Air Force Act, while in force, shall apply to persons subject to military law or to the Air Force Act, as the case may be, whether within or without His Majesty's dominions.

(3) A person subject to military law or to the Air Force Act shall not be exempted from the provisions of the Army Act or Air Force Act by reason only that the number of the forces for the time being in the service of His Majesty, exclusive of the marine forces, is either greater or less than the number hereinbefore mentioned.

3. Prices in respect of billeting.—There shall be paid to the keeper of a victualling house for the accommodation provided by him in pursuance of the Army Act or the Air Force Act the prices specified in the First Schedule to this Act.

AMENDMENTS OF ARMY AND AIR FORCE ACTS.

4. Amendment of Army Act, ss. 79, 161.—In the provisos to sections seventy-nine and one hundred and sixty-one of the Army Act (which provisos relate to the restoration of forfeited service) for the words "the Army Council may restore" there shall be substituted the words "the Army Council may by general or special regulations provide for the restoration of," and the words "by the Army

Council" shall be omitted; and in the proviso to the said section one hundred and sixty-one for the words "good or faithful service" there shall be substituted the words "good and faithful service."

5. Amendment of Army Act, s. 85.—In section eighty-five of the Army Act (which relates to continuance in service after twenty-one years' service) for the words "the total period of service for which he has re-engaged under the last preceding section of this Act, inclusive of any period served in the reserve" there shall be substituted the words "a total period of twenty-one years' service inclusive of any period served in the reserve, but exclusive, in the case of a soldier to whom an order made under the proviso to section seventy-six of this Act applies or has applied, of any period during which he was under eighteen years of age."

6. Amendment of Army Act, ss. 91, 130.—For the purpose of giving effect to section twenty of the Mental Treatment Act, 1930 (which provides for the discontinuance, as respects England, of the terms "asylum" and "lunatic") the amendments specified in the Second Schedule to this Act shall be made in sections ninety-one and one hundred and thirty of the Army Act.

7. Application to Air Force.—References in the three last foregoing sections of this Act to the Army Act shall be deemed to include references to the Air Force Act, and those sections (including the Second Schedule to this Act) shall in their application to the Air Force Act have effect subject to any of the general modifications set out in Part I of the Second Schedule to the Air Force (Constitution) Act, 1917, which apply, and subject also to the modifications that in section five of this Act for the words "twenty-one years' service," wherever those words occur, there shall be substituted the words "twenty-four years' service" and the words "an order made under" shall be omitted.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

PRICES IN RESPECT OF BILLETING.

Accommodation to be provided.	Maximum Price.
Lodging and attendance for soldier where meals furnished.	Ten pence a night for the first soldier and eight pence a night for each additional soldier.
Breakfast as specified in Part I of the Second Schedule to the Army Act.	Seven pence each.
Dinner as so specified	Ten pence.
Supper as so specified	Four pence.
Where no meals furnished, lodging and attendance and candles, vinegar, salt, and the use of fire, and the necessary utensils for dressing and eating his meat.	Ten pence a night for the first soldier and eight pence a night for each additional soldier.
Stable room and ten pounds of oats, twelve pounds of hay, and eight pounds of straw a day for each horse.	Two shillings and three pence a day.
Stable room without forage	Six pence a day.
Lodging and attendance for officer	Three shillings night.

Note.—An officer shall pay for his food,

Section 6.

20 & 21
Geo. 5.
23.

Section 1.

In the application of this Schedule to the All Force references to All Force Act and airman shall be substituted for references to Army Act and soldier

Section 6

SECOND SCHEDULE

AMENDMENTS OF ARMY ACT, s 91

Throughout the section for the word "asylum" and the words "an asylum" there shall be substituted the words "mental hospital" and the words "a mental hospital" respectively

In sub-section (1) for the word "lunacy" there shall be substituted the words "unsoundness of mind," and for the word "lunatic" and the word "lunatics" there shall be substituted the words "person of unsound mind" and the words "persons of unsound mind" respectively

In sub-section (2) for the word "lunatics" there shall be substituted the words "persons of unsound mind"

In sub-section (3) the word "and" in the last place but one where that word occurs shall be omitted and at the end of the sub-section there shall be added the words "and the expressions 'person of unsound mind' and 'mental hospital' mean in the case of Scotland or Northern Ireland a lunatic and an asylum respectively"

In sub-section (4) for the words "a lunatic" there shall be substituted in the first place where those words occur, the words "a person of unsound mind," and, in the second and third places where those words occur, the words "such a person," and for the words "such lunatic" and for the words "the lunatic" there shall be substituted the words "such person" and the words "the person" respectively.

AMENDMENT OF ARMY ACT, s 130

Section

In sub-section (5) for the words "an asylum" there shall be substituted the words "a mental hospital"

L GRAHAM,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATION.

STAMPS

Simla, the 16th May 1931.

No 5.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General

in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department No 3616-Exc, dated the 16th July 1909, namely —

In the said notification after entry 80-B. the following entry shall be inserted, namely —

"80-C Agreement or memorandum of agreement relating to the hire of a bicycle for a period of less than a week"

A H LLOYD,

Joint Secy to the Govt of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL

Simla, the 27th May 1931

RESOLUTION

No F 1148/28 — With reference to the Foreign Department Resolution No 2128-G, dated the 4th November 1911, relative to the accession of the Government of India to the International Convention of 1909 regarding motor vehicles, it is hereby notified for general information that a fresh convention has since been framed. It was concluded at Paris on the 24th April 1926, and in June 1929 the Government of India informed His Majesty's Secretary of State that they were willing that the adherence of India to the Convention which had been ratified by His Majesty's Government should be notified subject to the following reservation —

"That the International Convention regarding Motor Vehicles Travel, 1926, will be applicable to India, excluding the territories of any Indian Prince or Chief in India under the suzerainty of the British Government"

2 Intimation has been received that His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris notified to the Government of the French Republic in October 1929 the accession of India to the International Convention of 24th April 1926, and that the Convention took effect for the Government of India from the 28th October 1930, subject to the reservation mentioned above

ORDER.—Ordered that the resolution, with a translation of the International Convention respecting facilities for motor vehicles concluded at Paris on the 24th April 1926, be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

NOTIFICATION

JUDICIAL

Simla, the 27th May 1931

No F 1148/28 — WHEREAS the Government of India have acceded to the International Convention relative to motor traffic concluded at Paris on the 24th day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six,

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914), and in supersession of the notifications of the Government of India in the Home Department [(1) No 1066-C, dated the 25th February 1915, (2) No F 884/27-Judl, dated the 6th July 1929, and (3) No F 884/27-Judl, dated the 30th September 1929], the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules —

PART I

Preliminary

1 **Short title.**—These rules may be called the Motor Vehicles International Circulation Rules, 1931

2 **Definitions.**—In these rules unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

- (i) "The Convention" means the International Convention relative to motor traffic concluded at Paris on the 24th day of April 1926
- (ii) "International Driving permit" means an International permit issued under Article 7 of the Convention
- (iii) "Motor cycle" means a motor vehicle supported by not more than three wheels and weighing not more than 5 cwts

PART II

Motor vehicles leaving British India under an International Driving permit

3 (1) **Constitution and duties of the competent authority under the Convention.**—For the purposes of the Convention, the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Rangoon, and elsewhere the District Magistrate shall be the competent authority, and is hereby empowered to carry out, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of these rules, the following duties, that is to say.—

- (a) when the owner of any motor vehicle desires to avail himself of the facilities given by the Convention during travel in any of the Contracting States mentioned in the second schedule—to examine the vehicle, and, if satisfied, after such examination that the vehicle is suitable, or is of a type which has been declared by the Government of India to be suitable, for use on the highway outside India, and that it fulfils the conditions specified in articles 1 to 7 of the Convention reproduced in the first schedule, to issue a

certificate of fitness, in Form A in the third schedule or in a form to the like effect

- (b) to examine any person submitting himself for examination, and if, upon examination, he is found to be competent, to issue to him a driver's certificate of competence in form B in the third schedule, or in a form to the like effect

Provided that a certificate of competence shall not be granted to any person who is under 18 years of age,

- (c) subject to the conditions imposed by rule 4 to issue to the owners of motor vehicles, on behalf of the local Government, an International driving permit, in form C in the third schedule over the signature of a Secretary to the local Government, or in a form to the like effect.

3 (2) The local Government may empower any automobile association which in its opinion is competent for the purpose to carry out the duties of the competent authority under sub-rule (1) and an automobile association so empowered may carry out the said duties in accordance with and subject to the provisions of these rules

Provided that a certificate of fitness or competence or an international driving permit issued by an automobile association so empowered shall be subject to counter-signature by the competent authority and shall be of no effect unless so countersigned

4 (1) **Conditions of issue of International Driving permit.**—The following conditions shall be fulfilled before an International Driving permit is issued —

- (a) every motor vehicle for which an International Driving permit is issued shall be a motor vehicle in respect of which a certificate of fitness shall have been issued in pursuance of rule 3, and

- (b) particulars as to the driver or drivers of the motor vehicle shall be specified on the International Driving permit in the place provided for the purpose, and every such driver shall possess a certificate of competence issued in pursuance of rule 3

5 **Photographs to be affixed to driver's certificate.**—Every driver's certificate of competence shall have a photograph of the holder approved by the competent authority affixed thereon, with the date on which the photograph was taken, and such photographs must not be more than one year old at the time of issuing the certificate.

6 **Certificate or permit to be in English.**—Every such certificate or International Driving permit shall be in English

7 **Validity of certificate or permit.**—Every certificate of fitness or of competence, and every International Driving permit issued under the foregoing provisions shall be valid for a period of one year from the date of issue.

8 Certificate or permit to be registered.—The issue of every certificate of fitness or of competence, and of every International Driving permit shall be entered in a register to be maintained in the office of the Commissioner of Police, or the District Magistrate, as the case may be, in such form as he may consider suitable

9 Fees payable on certificate or permit.—There shall be payable in advance in respect of every certificate or permit issued under these rules the following fees, namely.—

	Rs
Certificate of fitness of motor-car	5
Driver's certificate of competence	5
International Driving permit	5

Provided that in the case of a motor cycle, one-half only of the foregoing fees shall be chargeable

10 (1) Second permit not required if first is current.—Every person exporting from British India, to a destination outside British India, not being a destination in an Indian State, any motor vehicle, in respect of which an International certificate and an International Driving permit exist, shall cause the said certificate and permit in respect of such vehicle to be produced for countersignature and registration—

(i) in the case of export by sea, before the Customs-Collector at the port of export,

(ii) in the case of export by land, before the District Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place of export

(2) The said Customs-Collector or District Magistrate shall endorse the said certificate and permit accordingly and shall intimate the fact to the office, if any, in which the entry of the said vehicle into British India under these rules was first registered

PART III.

Motor vehicles arriving in British India under an International Driving permit.

11 Application for endorsement of permit and registration of vehicle.—Any person in charge of a motor vehicle landed at a port in British India, holding in respect of such vehicle an International Driving permit shall produce such permit, and apply to the Customs-Collector of the port for the endorsement of his permit and for the registration of the motor vehicle covered thereby

12 Duties of the Customs-Collector on receipt of application.—On receiving such an application, the Customs-Collector shall satisfy himself that the permit was issued by competent authority; that the period of its

validity has not expired, and that the vehicle corresponds with the vehicle described in the permit and has affixed to it the distinguishing marks required to be carried by Article 5 of the Convention, and that the driver or drivers (if any) are the person or persons whose names appear on the permit

13 Endorsement of permit and registration of vehicle.—If the Customs-Collector is satisfied that the requirements of rule 12 have been complied with, he shall endorse on the part of the permit set aside for the purpose the name of the port and shall sign, seal and date the endorsement, and shall enter in a register to be maintained by him the following particulars —

(a) Number

(b) Place of issue of International Driving permit

(c) Date of issue of permit

(d) Name of authority or association which issued permit

(e) Full name and home address of owner of vehicle

(f) Description of vehicle (*e g*, motor car, motor cycle, etc)

(g) Shape and colour of body of vehicle

(h) Letters and numbers on identification plates

(i) Date of registration

14 Copy of entry in register to be sent to local executive authorities.—The Customs-Collector shall forward without delay a copy of every entry made in his register in accordance with rule 13 in case of motor vehicles landed at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Rangoon to the Commissioner of Police, and in the case of motor vehicles landed elsewhere, to the District Magistrate

15 Effect of endorsement and registration.—The endorsement of an International Driving permit and the registration of the motor vehicle covered thereby in accordance with these rules shall, during the validity of such permit, be deemed to be in compliance with the conditions subject to which the motor vehicle may be possessed, used and driven in British India by the persons respectively referred to in such permit.

16. Application of rules to motor vehicles entering British India by land.—Any person importing by land into British India from any place outside British India, not being a place in an Indian State, any motor vehicle, in respect of which an International certificate and an International Driving permit exist, shall, within three days of his first arrival in British India, apply to any competent authority for the endorsement of the said permit and the registration of the said motor vehicle, and the competent authority to whom such application is made shall proceed in the manner prescribed in rules 12-15 as if he were the Customs-Collector.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Articles I to 8 of the International Convention relative to motor traffic concluded at Paris on the 24th April 1926 with the annexes thereto

General Provisions

ARTICLE 1

The Convention applies to road motor traffic in general irrespective of the object and nature of the transport, subject, however, to the special national regulations regarding public passenger transport services and public goods transport services.

ARTICLE 2

All passenger and goods-carrying motor vehicles running on any road to which the public have access, other than vehicles running on rails, are regarded as motor vehicles for the purposes of the present Convention

Conditions to be fulfilled by Motor Vehicles in order that they may be admitted to travel on a Road to which the Public have Access

ARTICLE 3

Every motor vehicle, in order to receive international authorisation to travel on any road to which the public have access, must either have been recognised as suitable for use on any road to which the public have access after an examination by the competent authority or by an association authorised by that authority or must conform to a type approved in the same manner. The vehicle must, in any case, fulfil the following conditions —

I The motor vehicle must be equipped with the following —

- (a) Strong steering apparatus which will allow the vehicle to be turned easily and with certainty.
- (b) Either two systems of brakes, independent of each other, or one system of brakes with two independent means of operation, of which one means of operation will function, even if the other fails to function, provided that in all cases the system used is really effective and rapid in action.
- (c) If the weight of the motor vehicle when empty exceeds 350 klog., a mechanism by means of which the vehicle can from the driver's seat be made to move backwards under its own power.
- (d) When the combined weight of the empty motor vehicle and the weight of the maximum load which it is officially declared to be capable of carrying exceeds 3,500 klog., a special mechanism, such as can prevent, in all circumstances, the vehicle from running backwards and in addition a reflecting mirror.

The controls and steering apparatus must be so placed that the driver can manage them with certainty and at the same time have a clear view of the road.

The machinery must be such as to work with certainty and disposed in such a way as to avoid, as far as possible all danger of fire or explosion, as not to constitute any sort of danger to traffic and so as not to frighten or seriously inconvenience by noise, smoke or smell. The vehicle must be equipped with a silencer.

The wheels of motor vehicles and trailers drawn by them must be fitted with rubber tyres or with some other tyres of equivalent elasticity.

The distance between the ends of the hub-caps must not exceed the maximum width of the remainder of the vehicle.

II —The motor vehicle must carry —

1 At the front and the back, marked on plates or on the vehicle itself, the registration number which has been allotted to it by the competent authority. The registration number placed at the back as well as the distinctive mark referred to in Article 5 must be lit up as soon as they cease to be visible by the light of day.

In the case of a vehicle followed by a trailer the registration number and the distinctive mark referred to in Article 5 are repeated behind the trailer, and the regulation regarding the lighting of these marks applies to the trailer.

2 In an easily accessible position and in a form easily legible, the following particulars —

- Name of maker of chassis
- Maker's chassis number.
- Maker's engine number

III. Every motor vehicle must be fitted with an audible warning device of sufficient strength

IV. Every motor vehicle travelling alone must, during the night and from sunset, be fitted in front with at least two white lights placed one on the right and the other on the left, and, at the back, with a red light.

For motor bicycles unaccompanied by side-car, the number of lights in front may be reduced to one.

V Every motor vehicle must also be equipped with one or more devices capable of effectively illuminating the road for a sufficient distance ahead unless the two white lights prescribed above already fulfil this condition.

If the vehicle is capable of proceeding at a speed greater than 30 kilom an hour this distance must not be less than 100 metres.

VI Lamps which may produce a dazzling effect must be provided, with means for eliminating the dazzling effect when other users of the road are met, or on any occasion when such elimination would be useful. The elimination of the dazzling effect must, however, leave sufficient light to illuminate the road clearly for at least 25 metres.

VII Motor vehicles drawing trailers are subject to the same regulations as separate motor vehicles in so far as forward lighting is concerned, the rear red light to be carried on the back of the trailer.

VIII In so far as the limits regarding weight and dimensions are concerned, motor vehicles and trailers must satisfy the general regulations in force in the countries in which they travel.

Delivery and Recognition of International Certificates for Motor Vehicles

ARTICLE 4

With the object of certifying that every motor vehicle which has received international authorisation to travel on a road to which the public have access fulfils the conditions laid down in Article 3 or is able to fulfil them, international certificates are delivered on the model and according to the remarks contained in Annexes A and B to the present Convention.

These certificates are valid for one year from the date of their delivery. The written particulars which they bear must always be written in Latin characters or in so called English script.

The international certificates delivered by the authorities of one of the contracting States or by an association authorised by them with the counter-signature of the authority give the right to travel freely in all other contracting States and are recognised therein as valid without further examination. The right to use the international certificate may, however, be refused if it is clear that the conditions laid down in Article 3 are no longer being fulfilled.

Distinguishing Mark

ARTICLE 5

Every motor vehicle, to receive international authorisation to travel on a road to which the public have access, must carry in a visible position in the rear, a distinguishing mark consisting of from one to three letters written on a plate or on the vehicle itself.

For the purposes of the present Convention the distinguishing mark corresponds either to a State or to a territory which constitutes a distinct unit from the point of view of the registration of motor vehicles.

The dimensions and colour of this sign, the letters, their dimensions and their colour are given in the table contained in Annex C of the present Convention.

Conditions to be filled by Drivers of Motor Vehicles before receiving International Authorisation to drive a Motor Vehicle on a Public Road.

ARTICLE 6

The driver of a motor vehicle must possess qualifications which provide a reasonable guarantee of public safety.

In so far as international traffic is concerned, nobody may drive a motor vehicle without having received a special authorisation delivered by a competent authority or by an association authorised by it after giving proof of his competence.

This authorisation cannot be granted to persons of less than 18 years of age.

Delivery and Recognition of International Driving Permits

ARTICLE 7

In order to certify, for international traffic, that the conditions laid down in the preceding article have been fulfilled, international driving permits are delivered on the model and according to the remarks contained in Annexes D and E of the present Convention.

These permits are valid for a year from the date of their delivery and for the categories of motor vehicles for which they have been delivered.

For the purposes of international traffic the following categories have been drawn up —

- A. Motor vehicles of which the combined weight of the empty vehicle and the weight of the maximum load which it is officially declared to be capable of carrying does not exceed 3,500 kilog ,
- B. Motor vehicles of which the total weight, made up as above, exceeds 3,500 kilog ,
- C. Motor cycles with or without a side-car

The written remarks on international permits are always written in Latin characters or in so-called English script.

International driving permits delivered by the authorities of a contracting State or by an association authorised by them with the counter-signature of the authority authorise the holder, in all other contracting States, to drive motor vehicles which come within the categories for which they have been delivered and are recognised as valid, without re-examination, in all the contracting States. The right to use the international driving permit may, however, be refused if it is evident that the conditions prescribed in the previous article have not been fulfilled.

Observance of National Laws and Regulations

ARTICLE 8.

The driver of a motor vehicle travelling in a country is bound to conform to the laws and regulations regarding traffic which are in force in that country.

An extract from these laws and regulations may be given to motorists on entry into a country at the office at which the Customs formalities are carried out.

ANNEX A.

The international certificate for motor vehicles as delivered in any of the contracting States will be drawn up in a language prescribed by the legislation of that State

The final translation of the rubrics of the carnet in the different languages, will be communicated to the Government of the French Republic by the other Governments, each one in the language which concerns it

[Name of Country]

ANNEX B

International Motor Traffic

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE FOR MOTOR VEHICLES

International Convention of April 24, 1926

Issue of Certificate

Place.....

Date.....

(1)



(1) Signature of authority

or

Signature of the association empowered by the authority and " visa " of the latter

This certificate is valid, in the territory of all the undermentioned contracting States, for the period of one year from the date of issue

List of Contracting States

Owner or Holder	{	Surname	(1)
		Other names	(2)
		Home address	(3)

Class of vehicle	.....	(4)
Name and maker of chassis	.....	(5)
Type of chassis	.....	(6)
Serial number of type	}	(7)
or		
maker's number of chassis	.....
Engine	{ Number of cylinders	(8)
	{ Engine number	(9)
	{ Stroke	(10)
	{ Bore	(11)
	{ Horse power	(12)
Body	{ Shape	(13)
	{ Colour	(14)
	{ Number of seats	(15)
Weight of vehicle unladen (in kilog )	.....	(16)
Weight of vehicle fully laden (in kilog )	.....	(17)
if exceeding 3,500 kilog		
Identification mark on the plates	.....	(18)
.....		(1)
.....		(2)
.....		(3)
.....		(4)
.....		(5)
.....		(6)
.....		(7)
.....		(8)
.....		(9)
.....		(10)
.....		(11)
.....		(12)
.....		(13)
.....		(14)
.....		(15)
.....		(16)
.....		(17)
.....		(18)

Visa of Entry.

Visa d'entree,

.....

.....

.....

(A) Country—

.....

.....

(B) Place—

.....

.....

(C) Date, etc.—

.....

(D) Signature—

.....

(E) Seal—

.....

(A)
(B)
(C)
(E) (D)

ANNEX. C.

The distinctive sign laid down in article 5 is formed of an oval plate 30 cms wide by 18 cms high bearing from one to three letters painted in black on a white ground. The letters are formed of capital Latin characters. They are of a height of at least 10 cms. and their strokes are of a width of at least 15 mms.

In so far as concerns the motor cycles the distinctive sign provided for in article 5 will measure only 18 cms horizontally and 12 cms vertically. The letters will measure 8 cms in height, the width of their strokes being 10 mms.

The distinctive letters for the different States and Territories are as follows —

Germany	.	..	..	..	..	.	..	D
United States of America	..	..	..	.	..	.	..	U S
Austria	.	..	.	.	.	.	..	A
Belgium	..	..	..	.	.	.	..	B
Brazil	.	.	.	.	..	..	.	B R
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	..	..	..	.	.	.	.	G B
Alderney	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	G B A
Gibraltar	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	G B Z
Guernsey	..	..	.	..	.	.	..	G B G
Jersey	.	.	..	..	.	.	..	G B J
Malta	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	G B Y
British India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	B I
Bulgaria	.	..	..	.	..	.	.	B G
Chile	.	.	..	..	..	.	..	R C H
China	.	.	..	..	.	.	.	R C
Colombia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	C O
Cuba	..	..	.	..	.	.	.	C
Denmark	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	D K
Danzig	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	D A
Egypt	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	E T
Ecuador	.	.	..	..	.	..	.	E Q
Spain	..	.	.	.	..	.	.	E
Estonia	.	.	.	.	.	..	..	E W
Finland	.	..	.	.	.	.	..	S F
France, Algeria and Tunis	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	F
French India	..	.	..	.	.	.	..	F
Guatemala	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	G
Greece	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	G R
Haiti	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	R H
Hungary	.	.	..	.	..	..	..	H
Irish Free State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	S E
Italy	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	I
Latvia	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	L R
Liechtenstein	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F L
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	L T
Luxemburg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	L
Morocco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F
Mexico	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	M E X
Monaco	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	M C
Norway	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	N
Panama	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	P Y
Paraguay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	P A

Netherlands	.	..	..	.	N L
Indies	.	.	.	.	I N
Peru	.	.	.	..	P E
Persia	.	.	.	..	P R
Poland	.	.	.	.	P L
Portugal	.	.	.	..	P
Roumania	.	.	.	.	R
Territory of the Saar	.	.	.	..	S A
Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes	..	.	.	..	S H S
Siam	.	..	.	..	S M
Sweden	..	..	..	..	S
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	C H
Syria and Lebanon	..	..	.	..	L S A
Czechoslovakia	..	.	..	.	C S
Turkey	.	..	..	..	T R
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	.	.	..	..	S U
Uruguay	..	..	..	.	U

Note —Since the conclusion of the Convention the following distinctive letters have been adopted for the States named below —

Palestine	..	..	..	..	..	..	M
All French Colonies	..	..	..	..	..	..	F
Togo territory under French mandate	..	..	..	..	..	..	T T
Cameroon territory under French mandate	..	.	..	..	..	..	T C
Belgian Congo and territories placed under the mandate of Belgium	.	..	..	..	..	..	C B

ANNEX. D.

The international driving permit (Annex E) as delivered in any of the contracting States will be drawn up in the language prescribed by the legislation of that State

The final translation of the rubrics of the carnet in the different languages will be communicated to the Government of the French Republic by the other Governments, each one in the language which concerns it.

[Name of Country]

ANNEX. E.

International Motor Traffic

INTERNATIONAL DRIVING PERMIT

International Convention of April 24, 1926.

Issue of Permit.

Issued at

Date



(1)

(1) Signature of authority.

or

Signature of the association empowered by the authority and " visa " of the latter.

The present permit is valid in the territory of all the undermentioned contracting States for the period of one year from the date of issue for the driving of vehicles included in the category or categories mentioned.

List of Contracting States



It is understood that this permit in no way diminishes the obligation of the holder to conform strictly to the laws and regulations relating to residence or to the exercise of a profession which are in force in each country through which he travels.

Particulars concerning the Driver.

Photograph

Seal of authority

Surname.....(1)
Other names(2)
Place of birth(3)
Date of birth.....(4)
Home address.....(5)

[Name of Country].

Exclusion.

M (surname and other names).....
authorised as above by the authority of (country).....
is deprived of the right to drive in (country)
by reason of
.....

Place.....

Date.....

Signature.



Particulars concerning the Driver

For the photograph see above

A (1)	B (2)	(C) (3)
<div>Seal of authority</div>	<div>Seal of authority</div>	<div>Seal of authority</div>

- (1) A —Motor vehicles of which the laden weight (art 7) does not exceed 3,500 kilog
- (2) B —Motor vehicles of which the laden weight (art. 7) exceeds 3,500 kilog
- (3) C —Motor cycles, with or without side-car.
- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)
- (5)

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Contracting States

Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Iraq	Egypt.	Gibraltar.
	Vatican.	Estonia	Reunion
Irish Free State	Syria	Latvia	Gudaloupe
France	Lebanon	Siam	New Caledonia
Italy		Poland.	French Somaliland
Germany.	French Indo-China	Roumania	French Settlements in Oceania
Austria		Norway	
Hungary	French West Africa.	Monaco	French Cameroons.
The Netherlands	Madagascar	Luxemburg	Saar Territory
Denmark	French Equatorial Africa.	Morocco.	Tunis
Greece.		Brazil	
Belgium	French Togoland	Sweden.	Cuba.
Bulgaria.		India	Uruguay.
Portugal.	French Guana.	Palestine	The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Spain	French India	Chile	
Finland.	Martinique.	Malta.	Yugoslavia.
		Czechoslovakia.	
		Lithuania.	
		Switzerland.	
		Belgian Congo and territories placed under the mandate of Belgium.	
		Southern Rhodesia.	

THIRD SCHEDULE.

(Rule 3.)

FORM A.

Number

International Motor Traffic.

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE FOR MOTOR VEHICLES.

International Convention of April 24, 1926.

BRITISH INDIA.

Issue of Certificate of fitness of vehicle.

This is to certify that the motor vehicle described hereunder has been examined and found to be fit for use on the highway outside British India.

Date



(1) Signature of authority

Commissioner of Police Calcutta
Madras
etc.

or

District Magistrate.....

or

(2) Signature on behalf of an automobile association empowered by the local Government and counter-signature by the competent authority.

This certificate is valid, in the territory of all the undermentioned contracting States, for the period of one year from the date of issue.

List of Contracting States.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Lebanon.	Siam.	Gibraltar.
Irish Free State.		Poland.	Reunion.
France.		Roumania.	Gudaloupe.
Italy.		Norway.	New Caledonia.
Germany.	French Indo-China.	Monaco.	French Somaliland.
Austria.		Luxemburg.	French Settlements in Oceania.
Hungary.	French West Africa.	Morocco.	
The Netherlands.	Madagascar.	Brazil.	French Cameroons.
Denmark.	French Equatorial Africa.	Sweden.	Saar Territory.
Greece.		India.	Tunis.
Belgium.	French Togoland.	Palestine.	
Bulgaria.	French Guiana.	Chile.	Cuba.
Portugal.		Malta.	Uruguay.
Spain.	French India.	Czechoslovakia.	The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
Finland.	Martinique.	Lithuania.	Yugoslavia.
Iraq.	Egypt.	Switzerland.	
Vatican.	Estonia.	Belgian Congo and territories placed under the mandate of Belgium.	
Syria.	Latvia.	Southern Rhodesia.	

Owner { Surname (1)
or { Other names (2)
Holder { Home address (3)
Class of vehicle (4)

Name and maker of chasis	(5)	
Type of chasis	(6)	
Serial number of type or maker's number of chasis	(7)	
Engine	{ Number of cylinders	(8)
	{ Engine number	(9)
	{ Stroke	(10)
	{ Bore	(11)
	{ Horse power	(12)
Body	{ Shape	(13)
	{ Colour	(14)
	{ Number of seats	(15)
Weight of vehicle unladen (in kilog)	(16)	
Weight of vehicle fully laden (in kilog) if exceeding 3,500 kilog	(17)	
Identification mark on the plates	(18)	
	(1)	
	(2)	
	(3)	
	(4)	
	(5)	
	(6)	
	(7)	
	(8)	
	(9)	
	(10)	
	(11)	
	(12)	
	(13)	
	(14)	
	(15)	
	(16)	
	(17)	
	(18)	

Visa of Entry.

Visa d'entree,

(A) Country—

(B) Place—

(C) Date, etc —

(D) Signature—

(E) Seal—

(A)	
(B)	
(C)	
(D)	
(E)	

FORM B

Number.

International Convention of April, 24, 1926

BRITISH INDIA.

Driver's Certificate of Competition

This is to certify that A B* of has been examined and found to be competent to drive a motor vehicle

(Signature.)



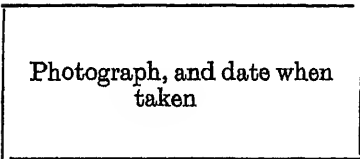
(1)

Date.

{ Commissioner of Police Calcutta
Madras
etc.
or
District Magistrate

or

(2) Signature on behalf of an automobile association empowered by the local Government and counter-signature by the competent authority



*Insert full name and home address of driver

FORM C

International Motor Traffic

INTERNATIONAL DRIVING PERMIT.

International Convention of April 24, 1926

BRITISH INDIA

Issue of Permit

Issued at.

Date



(Signature)

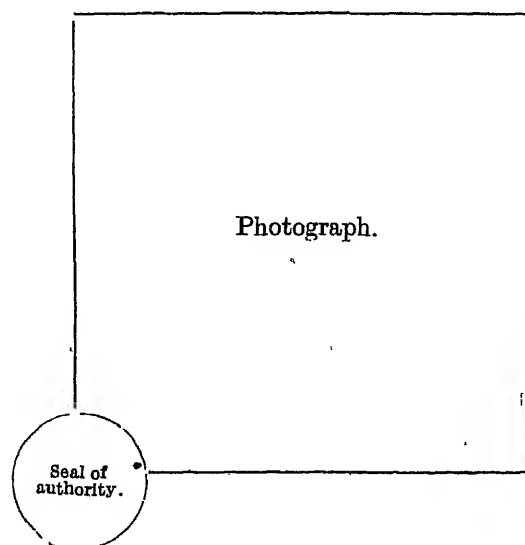
Government of
Secretary to the
Chief Commissioner of

The present permit is valid in the territory of all the undermentioned contracting States for the period of one year from the date of issue for the driving of vehicles included in the category or categories mentioned.

List of Contracting States.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Iraq.	Gibraltar.
Irish Free State.	Vatican.	Reunion.
France.	Syria.	Gudaloupe.
Italy.	Lebanon.	New Caledonia.
Germany.	French Indo-China.	French Somaliland.
Austria.		French Settlements in Oceania.
Hungary.	French West Africa.	French Cameroons.
The Netherlands.	Madagascar.	Saar Territory.
Denmark.	French Equatorial Africa.	Tunis.
Greece.	French Togoland.	Cuba.
Belgium.	French Guiana.	Uruguay.
Bulgaria.		The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
Portugal.	French India.	Yugoslavia.
Spain.	Martinique.	
Finland.	Egypt.	
	Estonia.	
	Latvia.	
		Belgian Congo and territories placed under the mandate of Belgium.
		Southern Rhodesia.

This permit in no way diminishes the obligation of the holder to conform strictly to the laws and regulations relating to residence or to the exercise of a profession which are in force in each country through which he travels.

Particulars concerning the Driver.

Surname.....(1)
 Other names.....(2)
 Place of birth.....(3)
 Date of birth.....(4)
 Home address.....(5)

BRITISH INDIA.

Exclusion

Mr (surname and other names)	
authorised as above by the authority of (country)	
is deprived of the right to drive in (country).	
by reason of	
.	
Place	
Date	




Seal of
authority

(Signature)

Government of
Secretary to the
Chief Commissioner of

Particulars concerning the Driver.

For the photograph see above

A (1)	B (2)	C (3)
		

- (1) A.—Motor vehicles of which the laden weight does not exceed 3,500 kilog.
- (2) B.—Motor vehicles of which the laden weight exceeds 3,500 kilog.
- (3) C.—Motor cycles, with or without side-car.

- (1)
 (2)
 (3)
 (4)
 (5)

C W GWYNNE,
Joint Secy to the Govt. of India

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION**

New Delhi, the 25th March 1931

No F-26-F E/25—In exercise of the powers conferred by rules 33 (2), 37, 42 and 44 (d) of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, and in supersession of all existing rules and orders relating to special or contributory provident funds maintained by Government for non-pensionable servants of Government belonging to any of the services (whether Central, Specialist or Subordinate), under the control of the Governor General in Council, the Governor General in Council hereby makes the following rules—

CONTRIBUTORY PROVIDENT FUND RULES (INDIA).

Short Title and Definitions

1 (1) These rules may be called the Contributory Provident Fund Rules (India)

(2) They shall come into force on the 1st April 1931.

2 (1) In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) *Account Officer* means such officer as may be appointed in this behalf by the Auditor General,

(ii) *Emoluments* means pay, leave-salary, or subsistence grant, as defined in the Fundamental Rules, and includes—

(a) sterling overseas pay converted at such rate of exchange as the Secretary of State in Council may prescribe in this behalf;

(b) any wages paid by Government to employees not remunerated by fixed monthly pay; and

(c) any remuneration of the nature of pay received in respect of foreign service,

(iii) *Family* means the wife or wives and children of a subscriber and the widow, or widows, and children of a deceased son of the subscriber, an adopted child shall be considered to be a child when the Account Officer or, if any doubt arises in the mind of the Account Officer, the Solicitor to the Government of India, is satisfied that, under the personal law of the subscriber, adoption is legally recognised as conferring the status of a natural child, but in this case only,

(iv) *Leave* means any variety of leave recognised by the Fundamental Rules or the Civil Service Regulations, whichever may be applicable to the subscriber,

(v) *The Fund* means the Contributory Provident Fund (India), and

(vi) *Year* means a financial year.

(2) Any other expression employed in these rules which is defined in the Fundamental Rules is used in the sense therein defined.

Constitution and management of the Fund

3 The Fund shall be administered by the Governor General in Council, and shall be maintained in India in rupees

4 (1) These rules shall apply to every non-pensionable servant of Government belonging to any of the Services (whether Central, Specialist or Subordinate) under the control of the Governor General in Council, who—

(a) has been admitted before these rules came into force to the benefits of a special or contributory provident fund maintained by Government, except the State Railway Provident Fund; or

(b) may be admitted by Government to the Fund after these rules come into force

Provided that these rules shall not apply to any such servant between whom and Government an agreement subsists in respect of a provident fund, other than an agreement providing for the application to him of these rules, and, in the case of an agreement so providing, shall apply subject to the terms of such agreement

(2) Every servant of Government to whom these rules apply shall be a subscriber to the Fund

(3) The balance at the credit of any servant of Government in any such Fund as is referred to in clause (a) of sub-rule (1) shall, with effect from the date on which these rules come into force, be transferred to his credit in the Fund

Nomination

5 (1) The Account Officer shall, as soon as may be, require every subscriber to make a nomination conferring the right to receive the amount that may stand to his credit in the Fund in the event of his death before quitting the service

(2) A subscriber who, at the time of joining the Fund, has a family shall send to the Account Officer a nomination in the Form set forth in the First Schedule in favour of one or more members of his family

(3) A subscriber who has no family may similarly nominate a person or persons in the Form set forth in the Second Schedule

Provided that a nomination made under this sub-rule shall be deemed to have been duly made in accordance with these rules only for so long as the subscriber has no family

(4) If a subscriber at any time acquires a family, he shall send to the Account Officer a nomination as provided in sub-rule (2) and, if he has under sub-rule (3) nominated any person other than a member of his family, he shall formally cancel the previous nomination

(5) A subscriber may in his nomination distribute the amount that may stand to his credit in the Fund amongst his nominees at his own discretion

(6) A nomination may be cancelled by a subscriber and replaced by any nomination which is permitted to be made under this rule

Subscribers' accounts.

6 An account shall be opened in the name of each subscriber, in which shall be credited—

(1) the subscriber's subscriptions,

(ii) contributions made under rule 10 by Government to his account;

(iii) interest, as provided by rule 11, on subscriptions; and

(iv) interest, as provided by rule 11, on contributions

Conditions and Rates of Subscriptions

7 (1) Every subscriber shall subscribe monthly to the Fund when on duty or foreign service

(2) A subscriber may, at his option, subscribe during leave

(3) The option of a subscriber under sub-rule (2) shall be intimated to the Account Officer before the subscriber proceeds on leave and shall be final

8 (1) The amount of subscriptions shall be fixed by the subscriber himself, subject to the following conditions —

(a) It shall be expressed in whole rupees

(b) (i) It may be any sum, so expressed, not less than $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of emoluments (i.e., one anna in the rupee) and not more than $15\frac{5}{8}$ per cent (i.e., $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas in the rupee)

(ii) Emoluments for the purposes of this rule shall be calculated at the rate payable in respect of the 31st March of the preceding year

Provided that, if the subscriber is on leave or under suspension on the 31st March of the preceding year, his emoluments shall be calculated at the rate payable in respect of the first day after his return to duty.

Provided also that, if the subscriber is on deputation out of India on the 31st March of the preceding year, his emoluments shall be calculated at the rate which would have been payable had he been on duty in India

Provided also that, if the emoluments of the subscriber are of a fluctuating nature, they shall be calculated in such manner as the Governor General in Council may direct

(2) The subscriber shall intimate the fixation of the amount of his monthly subscription in each year in the following manner:—

(a) if he is on duty on the 31st March of the preceding year, by the deduction which he makes in this behalf from his pay bill for that month;

(b) if he is on leave or under suspension on the 31st March of the preceding year, by the deduction which he makes in this behalf from his first pay bill after his return to duty,

(c) if he is on foreign service on the 31st March of the preceding year, by written intimation to the Account Officer before the 1st April of the current year,

(d) if his emoluments are of the nature referred to in the third proviso to sub-rule (1), in such manner as the Governor General in Council may direct

(3) If the amount of subscription payable contains a fraction of a rupee, it shall be rounded to the nearest whole rupee (eight annas counting as the next higher rupee).

(4) The amount of subscription so fixed shall remain unchanged throughout the year

Realisation of Subscriptions

9 (1) When emoluments are drawn from a Government treasury in India or from the Home or a Colonial treasury, recovery of subscriptions on account of these emoluments and of the principal and interest of advances shall be made from the emoluments themselves, except that, when emoluments other than sterling overseas pay are so drawn in India, deductions in respect of sterling overseas pay, when admissible, shall be made in India

(2) When emoluments are drawn from any other source the subscriber shall forward his dues monthly to the Account Officer

Contribution by Government

10 (1) Government shall, with effect from the 31st March of each year, make a contribution to the account of each subscriber

(2) The contribution shall be such percentage of the subscriber's emoluments drawn on duty during the year as has been or may be prescribed by Government by general or special order

(3) If a subscriber is on deputation out of India, the emoluments which he would have drawn had he been on duty in India shall, for the purposes of this rule, be deemed to be emoluments drawn on duty

(4) Should a subscriber elect to subscribe during leave, his leave salary shall, for the purposes of this rule, be deemed to be emoluments drawn on duty

(5) The amount of any contribution payable in respect of a period of foreign service shall, unless it is recovered from the foreign employer, be recovered by Government from the subscriber

(6) The amount of contribution payable shall be rounded to the nearest rupee in the manner provided in sub-rule (3) of rule 8

Interest

11 (1) Government shall pay to the credit of the account of a subscriber interest, at such rate as Government may from time to time prescribe for the payment of interest on subscriptions to the General Provident Fund, on the amount at his credit in the Fund

(2) Interest shall be credited with effect from the 31st March of each year in the following manner —

(i) on the amount at the credit of a subscriber on the 31st March of the preceding year, less any sums withdrawn during the current year—interest for twelve months;

(ii) on sums withdrawn during the current year—interest from the 1st April of the current year up to the last day of the month preceding the month of withdrawal;

(iii) on all sums credited to the subscriber's account after the 31st March of the preceding year—interest from the date of deposit up to the 31st March of the current year;

- (iv) the total amount of interest shall be rounded to the nearest rupee in the manner provided in sub-rule (3) of rule 8.

(3) For the purposes of this rule the date of deposit shall, in the case of recoveries from emoluments, be deemed to be the first day of the month in which they are recovered; and, in the case of amounts forwarded by the subscriber, shall be deemed to be the first day of the month of receipt, if they are received by the Account Officer before the fifth day of that month, or, if they are received on or after the fifth day of that month, the first day of the next succeeding month.

(4) In addition to any amount to be paid under rule 27, interest thereon up to the end of the month preceding that in which payment is made, or up to the end of the sixth month after the month in which such amount became payable, whichever of these periods be less, shall be payable to the person to whom such amount is to be paid.

(5) Interest shall not be credited to the account of a Muhammadan subscriber if he informs the Account Officer that he does not wish to receive it; but if he subsequently asks for interest, it shall be credited with effect from the 1st April of the year in which he asks for it.

Advances from the Fund.

12. (1) A temporary advance may be granted to a subscriber from the amount standing to his credit in the Fund at the discretion of the authority specified in sub-rule (2), subject to the following conditions—

- (a) the subscriber shall satisfy that authority of the necessity for the advance;
- (b) that authority shall record in writing its reasons for granting the advance; and
- (c) the advance shall not, except for reasons to be recorded in writing by that authority, exceed three months' pay; and shall, in no case, exceed the amount of subscriptions and interest thereon standing to the credit of the subscriber in the Fund at the time when the advance is granted.

(2) The authority competent to grant an advance—

- (a) (i) exceeding three months' pay, or
- (ii) within twelve months of the final repayment of all previous advances together with interest thereon,

shall be the authority competent to dismiss the subscriber;

- (b) in any case not specified in clause (a), shall be the authority competent to pass censure on the subscriber.

13. An advance shall not, except for special reasons to be recorded in writing by the sanctioning authority, be granted under rule 12 until at least twelve months after the final repayment of all previous advances together with interest thereon.

14. (1) An advance shall be recovered from the subscriber in such number of equal monthly instalments as the sanctioning authority may direct; but such number shall

not be less than twelve unless the subscriber so elects, or in any case more than twenty-four. A subscriber may, at his option, make repayment in a smaller number of instalments than that prescribed. Each instalment shall be a number of whole rupees, the amount of the advance being raised or reduced, if necessary, to admit of the fixation of such instalments.

(2) Recovery shall be made in the manner provided in rule 9 for the realisation of subscriptions and shall commence on the first occasion after the advance is made on which the subscriber draws pay, or remuneration on foreign service, for a full month. Recovery shall not be made while the subscriber is on leave or in receipt of subsistence grant, and may be postponed by the sanctioning authority during the recovery of an advance of pay granted to the subscriber.

(3) If more than one advance has been made to a subscriber, each advance shall be treated separately for the purpose of recovery.

(4). (a) After the principal of the advance has been fully repaid, interest shall be paid thereon at the rate of one-fifth per cent. of the principal for each month or broken portion of a month during the period between the drawal and complete repayment of the principal.

(b) Interest shall ordinarily be recovered in one instalment in the month after complete repayment of the principal; but, if the period referred to in clause (a) exceeds twenty months interest may, if the subscriber so desires, be recovered in two equal monthly instalments. The method of recovery shall be that provided in sub-rule (2). Payments shall be rounded to the nearest rupee in the manner provided in sub-rule (3) of rule 8.

(5) Recoveries made under this rule shall be credited, as they are made, to the account of the subscriber in the Fund.

Payments towards Insurance. Policies and Family Pension Funds.

15. Subject to the conditions contained in rules 16 to 22—

- (a) (i) subscriptions to a family pension fund approved in this behalf by the Governor General in Council,

(ii) payments towards an insurance policy may, at the option of a subscriber, be substituted for the whole or part of subscriptions to the Fund;

(b) the amount of subscriptions with interest thereon standing to the credit of a subscriber in the Fund may be withdrawn to meet—

- (i) payments towards an insurance policy;
- (ii) purchase of a single payment insurance policy;
- (iii) payment of single premia or subscriptions to a family pension fund approved in this behalf by the Governor General in Council;

Provided that no amount shall be withdrawn to meet any payment or purchase made or effected more than twelve months before the withdrawal.

16 (1) If the total amount of any subscriptions or payments substituted under clause (a) of rule 15 is less than the amount of the minimum subscription payable to the Fund under rule 8, the difference shall be rounded off to the nearest rupee in the manner provided in sub-rule (3) of rule 8 and paid by the subscriber as a subscription to the Fund

(2) If the subscriber withdraws any amount standing to his credit in the Fund for any of the purposes specified in clause (b) of rule 15, he shall, subject to his option under clause (a) of that rule, continue to pay to the Fund the subscription payable under rule 8

17 (1) A subscriber who desires to substitute a subscription or payment under clause (a) of rule 15 may reduce his subscription to the Fund accordingly

Provided that the subscriber shall—

(a) intimate to the Account Officer on his pay bill or by letter the fact of, and reason for, the reduction,

(b) send to the Account Officer, within such period as the Account Officer may require, receipts or certified copies of receipts in order to satisfy the Account Officer that the amount by which the subscription has been reduced was duly applied for the purposes specified in clause (a) of rule 15

(2) A subscriber who desires to withdraw any amount under clause (b) of rule 15 shall—

(a) intimate the reason for the withdrawal to the Account Officer by letter,

(b) make arrangements with the Account Officer for the withdrawal,

(c) send to the Account Officer, within such period as the Account Officer may require, receipts or certified copies of receipts in order to satisfy the Account Officer that the amount withdrawn was duly applied for the purposes specified in clause (b) of rule 15

(3) The Account Officer shall order the recovery of any amount by which subscriptions have been reduced, or any amount withdrawn, in respect of which he has not been satisfied in the manner required by clause (b) of sub-rule (1) and clause (c) of sub-rule (2), with interest thereon at the rate provided in rule 14, from the emoluments of the subscriber and place it to the credit of the subscriber in the Fund

18. (1) Government will not make any payments on behalf of subscribers to insurance companies, nor take steps to keep a policy alive

(2) It is immaterial what form the policy takes, provided that it shall be on the life of the subscriber himself and shall (unless it is a policy expressed on the face of it to be for the benefit of his wife, or of his wife and children, or any of them) be such as may be legally assigned by the subscriber himself to the Secretary of State in Council

(3) The policy may not be effected for the benefit of any beneficiary other than the wife of the subscriber or his wife and children or any of them.

19 (1) The policy, within three months after the first withholding of a subscription or withdrawal from the Fund in respect of the policy, or in the case of an insurance company whose headquarters are outside India, within such further period as the Account Officer, if he is satisfied by the production of the completion certificate (*interim receipt*), may fix, shall—

(a) unless it is a policy expressed on the face of it to be for the benefit of the wife of the subscriber, or of his wife and children, or any of them, be assigned, by an endorsement on the policy in the Form set forth in the Third Schedule, to the Secretary of State in Council, as security for the payment of any sum which may become payable to the Fund by the subscriber under rules 20 to 22 and delivered to the Account Officer,

(b) if it is a policy expressed on the face of it to be for the benefit of the wife of the subscriber, or of his wife and children, or any of them, be delivered to the Account Officer

(2) The Account Officer shall satisfy himself by reference to the insurance company, where possible, that no prior assignment of the policy exists

(3) If the policy is not assigned and delivered, or delivered, within the said period of three months or such further period as the Account Officer may, under sub-rule (1), have fixed, any amount withheld or withdrawn from the Fund in respect of the policy shall, with interest thereon at the rate provided in rule 14, forthwith be paid or repaid, as the case may be, by the subscriber, to the Fund, or, in default be ordered by the Account Officer to be recovered by deduction from the emoluments of the subscriber, by instalments or otherwise, as Government may direct

(4) Notice of assignment of the policy shall be given by the subscriber to the insurance company, and the acknowledgment of the notice by the insurance company shall be sent to the Account Officer within three months of the date of assignment

NOTE 1.—Subscribers are advised to send notice of the assignment to the insurance company in duplicate, accompanied, in cases in which the notice has to be sent to a company in Great Britain or Ireland, by a remittance of five shillings, which is the fee for the acknowledgment authorised by the Policies of Assurance Act, 1867. The policy itself, bearing the assignment endorsed thereon, need not be sent to the Company, as insurance companies do not ordinarily require the production of the original instruments affecting a policy-holder's title until the policy becomes a claim

NOTE 2.—Subscribers who proceed to Great Britain or Ireland on quitting the service are advised that under the English Stamp Law assignments or reassignments are required to be stamped within 31 days of their first arrival in those countries. Otherwise penalty will be incurred under the Stamp Act, and difficulties may arise when the policy matures for payment.

20 (1) Save as provided by sub-rule (2) of rule 22, when the subscriber—

- (a) quits the service, or
- (b) pays or repays to the Fund the whole of any amount withheld or withdrawn from the Fund for any of the purposes mentioned in sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) of rule 15 and sub-clauses (i) and (ii) of clause (b) of rule 15, with interest thereon at the rate provided in rule 14,

the Account Officer shall—

- (i) if the policy has been assigned to the Secretary of State in Council under rule 19, reassign the policy in the first Form set forth in the Fourth Schedule to the subscriber, and make it over to the subscriber
- (ii) if the policy has been delivered to him under clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of rule 19, make over the policy to the subscriber.

(2) Save as provided by sub-rule (2) of rule 22, when the subscriber dies before quitting the service, the Account Officer shall—

- (i) if the policy has been assigned to the Secretary of State in Council under rule 19, assign the policy in the second Form set forth in the Fourth Schedule to such person as may be legally entitled to receive it, and shall make over the policy to such person;
- (ii) if the policy has been delivered to him under clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of rule 19, make over the policy to the beneficiary, if any, or, if there is no beneficiary, to such person as may be legally entitled to receive it

21 (1) Save as provided by sub-rule (2) of rule 22, if a policy assigned to the Secretary of State in Council under rule 19 matures before the subscriber quits the service and before his death, the Account Officer shall realise the amount assured, and shall deduct therefrom the whole of any amount withheld or withdrawn from the Fund in respect of the policy, with interest thereon at the rate provided in rule 14, and shall place the amount so deducted to the credit of the subscriber in the Fund. The balance, if any, shall, at the option of the subscriber, be paid to the subscriber or placed to the credit of the subscriber in the Fund

(2) Save as provided by sub-rule (2) of rule 22, if a policy delivered to the Account Officer under clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of rule 19 matures before the subscriber quits the service and before his death, the Account Officer shall make over the policy to the subscriber, who shall pay or repay to the Fund the whole of any amount withheld or withdrawn from the Fund in respect of the policy with interest thereon at the rate provided in rule 14, and, in default, the provisions of sub-rule (3) of rule 19 applicable to a failure to assign and deliver a policy shall apply.

22. (1) If—

- (a) the interest of the subscriber in the family pension fund ceases from any cause whatsoever, or

- (b) the policy lapses or becomes assigned, otherwise than to the Secretary of State in Council under rule 19, charged or encumbered,

the provisions of sub-rule (3) of rule 19 applicable to a failure to assign and deliver a policy shall apply

(2) If the Account Officer receives notice of—

- (a) an assignment (other than an assignment to the Secretary of State in Council under rule 19), or
- (b) a charge or encumbrance on, or
- (c) an order of a Court restraining dealings with—

the policy or any amount realised thereon, the Account Officer shall not—

- (i) assign or re-assign or make over the policy as provided in rule 20, or
- (ii) realise the amount assured by the policy, or dispose of any part of any amount so realised, or make over the policy, as provided in rule 21,

but shall forthwith refer the matter to the Governor General in Council.

Circumstances in which Accumulations are payable.

23 When a subscriber quits the service, the amount standing to his credit in the Fund shall, subject to any deduction under rule 26, become payable to him

Provided that a subscriber, who has been dismissed from the service and is subsequently reinstated in the service, shall, if required to do so by Government, repay any amount paid to him from the Fund in pursuance of this rule, with interest thereon at the rate provided in rule 14 in the manner provided in the proviso to rule 24. The amount so repaid shall be credited to his account in the Fund, the part which represents his subscriptions and interest thereon, and the part which represents the Government contribution with interest thereon, being accounted for in the manner provided in rule 6

24 When a subscriber—

- (a) has proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement, or
- (b) while on leave, has been permitted to retire or declared by a Medical Board to be unfit for further service,

the amount of subscriptions and interest thereon standing to his credit in the Fund shall, subject to any deduction under rule 26, upon application made by him in that behalf to the Account Officer, become payable to the subscriber.

Provided that the subscriber, if he returns to duty, shall, if required to do so by Government, repay to the Fund, for credit to his account, the whole or part of any amount paid to him from the Fund in pursuance of this rule, with interest thereon at the rate provided in rule 14 in cash or securities, or partly in cash and partly in securities, by instalments or otherwise, by recovery from his emoluments or otherwise, as Government may direct.

25 Subject to any deduction under rule 26, on the death of a subscriber before quitting the service—

- (1) when the subscriber leaves a family—
- (a) if a nomination made by the subscriber in accordance with the provisions of rule 5 in favour of a member or members of his family subsists, the amount standing to his credit in the Fund or the part thereof to which the nomination relates, shall become payable to his nominee or nominees in the proportion specified in the nomination,
- (b) if no such nomination in favour of a member or members of the family of the subscriber subsists, or if such nomination relates only to a part of the amount standing to his credit in the Fund, the whole amount or the part thereof to which the nomination does not relate, as the case may be, shall, notwithstanding any nomination purporting to be in favour of any person or persons other than a member or members of his family, become payable to the members of his family in equal shares

Provided that no share shall be payable to—

- (1) sons who have attained legal majority,
- (2) sons of a deceased son who have attained legal majority,
- (3) married daughters whose husbands are alive,
- (4) married daughters of a deceased son whose husbands are alive,

if there is any member of the family other than those specified in clauses (1), (2), (3) and (4).

Provided also that the widow or widows and the child or children of a deceased son shall receive between them in equal parts only the share which that son would have received if he had survived the subscriber;

NOTE—Any sum payable under these rules to a member of the family of a subscriber vests in such member under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Provident Funds Act, 1925

- (ii) when the subscriber leaves no family, if a nomination made by him in accordance with the provisions of rule 5 in favour of any person or persons subsists, the amount standing to his credit in the Fund or the part thereof to which the nomination relates, shall become payable to his nominee or nominees in the proportion specified in the nomination

NOTE 1.—When a nominee is a dependant of the subscriber as defined in clause (c) of section 2 of the Provident Funds Act, 1925, the amount vests in such nominee under sub-section (2) of section 3 of that Act

NOTE 2.—When the subscriber leaves no family and no nomination made by him in accordance with the provisions of rule 5 subsists, or if such nomination relates only to part of the amount standing to his credit in

the Fund, the relevant provisions of clause (b) and of sub-clause (ii) of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Provident Funds Act, 1925, are applicable to the whole amount or the part thereof to which the nomination does not relate

Deductions

26 Subject to the condition that no deduction may be made which reduces the credit by more than the amount of any contribution by Government with interest thereon credited under rules 10 and 11, before the amount standing to the credit of a subscriber in the Fund is paid out of the Fund, the Governor General in Council may direct the deduction therefrom and payment to Government of—

- (a) any amount, if a subscriber has been dismissed from the service for grave misconduct

Provided that, if the order of dismissal is subsequently cancelled, the amount so deducted shall, on his reinstatement in the service, be replaced at his credit in the Fund,

- (b) any amount, if a subscriber resigns his employment under Government within five years of the commencement thereof, otherwise than by reason of superannuation or a declaration by a Medical Board that he is unfit for further service,

- (c) any amount due under a liability incurred by the subscriber to Government

Payment

27 (1) When the amount standing to the credit of a subscriber in the Fund, or the balance thereof after any deduction under rule 26, becomes payable, it shall be the duty of the Account Officer, after satisfying himself, when no such deduction has been directed under that rule, that no deduction is to be made, to make payment as provided in section 4 of the Provident Funds Act, 1925

(2) If the person to whom, under these rules, any amount or policy is to be paid, assigned, reassigned or delivered is a lunatic for whose estate a manager has been appointed in this behalf under the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912, the payment or reassignment or delivery will be made to such manager, and not to the lunatic

(3) Any person who desires to claim payment under this rule should send a written application in that behalf to the Account Officer

Pensionable Service

28 (1) If a subscriber is permanently transferred to pensionable service under the Governor General in Council, he shall, at his option, be entitled—

- (a) to continue to subscribe to the Fund, in which case he shall not be entitled to any pension; or

- (b) to earn pension in respect of such pensionable service, in which case, with effect from the date of his permanent transfer—

- (i) he shall cease to subscribe to the Fund;

- (ii) the amount of contributions by Government with interest thereon standing to his credit in the Fund shall be repaid to Government;
- (iii) the amount of subscriptions together with interest thereon standing to his credit in the Fund shall be transferred to his credit in the General Provident Fund, to which thereafter he shall or may subscribe in accordance with the rules of that Fund relative to compulsory or optional subscription, respectively; and
- (iv) he shall be entitled to count towards pension such part of the period during which he subscribed to the Fund as Government may determine.

(2) A subscriber shall communicate his option under sub-rule (1) by letter to the Account Officer within three months of the date of the order transferring him permanently to pensionable service; and, if the communication is not received in the office of the Account Officer within that period, the subscriber shall be deemed to have exercised his option in the manner referred to in clause (a) of that sub-rule.

Procedure.

29. All sums paid into the Fund under these rules shall be credited in the books of Government to an account named "The Contributory Provident Fund (India) Account." Sums of which payment has not been taken within six months after they become payable under these rules shall be transferred to "Deposits" after the 31st March of the year and treated under the ordinary rules relating to deposits.

30. When paying a subscription in India either by deduction from emoluments or in cash, a subscriber shall quote the number of his account in the Fund, which shall be communicated to him by the Account Officer. Any change in the number shall similarly be communicated to the subscriber by the Account Officer.

31. (1) As soon as possible after the 31st March of each year, the Account Officer shall send to each subscriber a statement of his account in the Fund, showing the opening balance as on the 1st April of the year, the total amount credited or debited during the year, the total amount of interest credited as on the 31st March of the year and the closing balance on that date. The Account Officer shall attach to the statement of account an enquiry whether the subscriber—

- (a) desires to make any alteration in any nomination made under rule 5;
- (b) has acquired a family (in cases where the subscriber has made no nomination in favour of a member of his family under sub-rule (2) of rule 5).

(2) Subscribers should satisfy themselves as to the correctness of the annual statement, and errors should be brought to the notice of the Account Officer within six months from the date of receipt of the statement.

(3) The Account Officer shall, if required by a subscriber, once, but not more than once, in a year, inform the subscriber of the total amount standing to his credit in the fund at the end of the last month for which his account has been written up.

FIRST SCHEDULE [RULE 5 (2)].

Form of Nomination when Subscriber has a Family.

I hereby direct that the amount at my credit in the Contributory Provident Fund (India) at the time of my death shall be distributed among the members of my family mentioned below in the manner shown against their names.

1 Name and address of the nominee or nominees.	2 Relationship with the subscriber.	3 Age of the nominee.	4 Amount or share of accumulations.

Station Two witnesses to signature.

Date

Signature of Subscriber.

NOTE.—Column 4 shall be filled in so as to cover the whole amount at credit.

SECOND SCHEDULE [RULE 5 (3)].

Form of Nomination when Subscriber has no Family.

I hereby declare that I have no family and direct that the amount at my credit in the Contributory Provident Fund (India) at the time of my death shall, in the event of my having no family, be distributed among the persons mentioned below in the manner shown against their names.

1 Name and address of the nominee or nominees.	2 Relationship, if any, with the subscriber.	3 Age of the nominee.	4 Amount or share of accumulations.

Station Two witnesses to signature.

Date

Signature of Subscriber.

NOTE.—Column 4 shall be filled in so as to cover the whole amount at credit.

THIRD SCHEDULE (Rule 19).

Form of Assignment.

"I, A. B., of.....hereby assign unto the Secretary of State for India in Council the within policy of assurance as security for payment of all sums which under rules 20 to 22 of the Contributory Provident Fund Rules (India) I may hereafter become liable to pay to the Contributory Provident Fund (India).

I hereby certify that no prior assignment of the within policy exists."

FOURTH SCHEDULE (Rule 20).

Forms of Reassignment and Assignment by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(1)

All sums which have become payable by the above-named A. B. under rules 20 to 22 of the Contributory Provident Fund Rules (India) having been paid and all liability for payment by him of any such sums in the future having ceased the Secretary of State for India in Council doth hereby reassign the within policy of assurance to the said A. B.

Dated.....19 .

(2)

The above-named A. B. having died on theday of.....19 , the Secretary of State for India in Council doth hereby assign the within policy of assurance to C. D.*

Dated.....19 .

*Fill in particulars of person legally entitled to receive the policy.

A. C. McWATTERS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 30th May 1931.

Part B.

No. 324.—The following appointment is made:—

* * * * *

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 325.—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Freeman, Earl of Willington, P.C.,

G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., G.B.E., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, has been pleased to accept the appointment of Hony. Col. of the undermentioned units from the dates specified:—

Simla Rif. Dated 12th May 1931.

Cal. L. H. Dated 15th May 1931.

E. I. Ry. R. Dated 15th May 1931.

No. 326.—The following appointments are made:—

* * * * *

The undermentioned officers designate of the Army in India Reserve of Officers are granted temporary commissions for the periods noted against their names:—

* * * * *

*The Calcutta Scottish.**To be Lt.*

Charles Capper Hemming. From 1st to 16th Feb. 1931.

* * * * *

RELINQUISHMENTS.**AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.**

No. 331.—The Right Hon'ble Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, Baron Irwin of Kirby Underdale, P.C., K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., relinquishes his appointment as Hony. Col. of the undermentioned units, with effect from the 18th Apl. 1931:—

Simla Rif.

Cal. L. H.

E. I. Ry. R.

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No. 335.—In pursuance of section 286-A of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to specify for the purposes of the said section, the powers and duties of an Executive Officer under sections 82, 90, 91, 94, 95, 133, 141, 152, 153, 154, 155, 158, 170 and 253 of the said Act.

No. 336.—The following draft of certain further amendments to the Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1925, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), is published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said rules will be taken into consideration on or after the 30th June 1931.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the said date will be considered by the Governor-General in Council

Draft amendments

(1) In clause (1) of rule 14 of the said Rules after the brackets and figures "(24)" the brackets, figures and letter "(24-A)" shall be inserted

(2) In schedule I to the said Rules—

- (i) column 10 shall be omitted, and
(ii) columns 11 to 14 shall be re-numbered 10 to 13, respectively

(3) In schedule III to the said Rules—

(2) In the heading "Cantonment Authority's Land Register 1924-25" for the figures '1924-25' the following shall be substituted, namely —

“19 —19 ”.

(n) For *Part 1 (a) Occupied Building Sites (B-3)* the following shall be substituted, namely —

"Part 1 (a) Occupied Building Sites (B-3)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Survey No	Name of lessee and No and date of order authorising occupation and authority by whom ordered	Area and description of land			Date of expiry of lease, etc	Arrears	Demand for 19 -19 (including pre-mia on new leases)	Due dates of rents	Total of columns 7 and 8	Amount recovered	Date of collection and initials of Executive Officer or Military Estates Officer	Amount outstanding	Government share paid		Remarks
		Size not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of an acre	Size less than $\frac{1}{2}$ acre in square feet	Description.									Amount	No and date of Chellan	
						Rs A	Rs A		Rs A	Rs A		Rs A	Rs A		

(4) In schedule V to the said Rules, in the *Memoandum* for the words "of the site comprised in" the words "of the lease of the site comprised in" and for the words "the site at the price of" the words "the lease of the site at the price of" shall be substituted

JUDICIAL

No 337.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920 (XLVIII of 1920), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Territorial Force Rules, 1921, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, namely:—

(2) In the *explanation* to rule 16 of the said Rules, after the words "this rule," the words, figures, and letter, "and of rule 16A," shall be inserted

(n) For rule 16A the following rules shall be substituted, namely.—

“16A Voluntary training.—Every enrolled person who is not a member of an Urban

or University Corps or unit may be permitted to be embodied, under the orders of the Officer Commanding the district in which the corps or unit is located, for such periods of voluntary training as may be from time to time sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council in addition to the training prescribed by rules 15 and 16

16B Embodiment.—For the purposes of sub-rule (1) of rule 15, sub-rule (1) of rule 16 and rule 16A a person shall be deemed to be embodied with effect from the date specified for such embodiment in the order issued under the authority of the Officer Commanding the district in which the corps or unit is located ”

(iii) In clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 17 of the said Rules, after the words, "periodical training," the words, "or permit voluntary training," shall be inserted.

G. M. YOUNG,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION

MERCHANT SHIPPING

Simla, the 16th May 1931

No 115-M I/30 —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 21 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), and in supersession of all previous rules on the subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the examination of and grant of certificates of competency to engine-drivers of sea-going steamships having engines of under 50 nominal horse-power and engine-drivers of sea-going motor-ships having engines of under 282 brake horse-power —

General Rules

1 Certificates of competency granted to persons who pass requisite examinations.—(1) Certificates of competency as engine-drivers of sea-going steam and motor-ships will be granted to those persons who pass the examinations to be held by examiners appointed for such purpose and otherwise comply with the requisite conditions

(2) Such examination shall be held whenever necessary at the Ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon, Madras and Chittagong for either denomination of certificate and at Karachi and Aden for certificate as engine-drivers of sea-going steam-ships only

2 How to apply.—A candidate for examination must apply on the proper form (Form Ex 3a) obtainable from the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Madras, Karachi, Aden and the Nautical Surveyor, Chittagong. The form properly filled in, together with the candidate's certificates of discharge, testimonials, and previous certificates, if any, must be lodged with the Principal Officer and at Chittagong with the Nautical Surveyor not later than three days before the examination is expected to take place

3 Testimonials as to character.—In addition to the usual certificates of discharge, a candidate will be required to produce satisfactory testimonials as to his experience, ability, sobriety and general good conduct, up to the period immediately preceding the date of his application

4 Testimonials as to service.—(1) Testimonials as to workshop service which must be signed by the employer must testify to the candidate's ability and conduct and state the nature of work he was engaged on and the period of such service

(2) Testimonials regarding service at sea must testify to the candidate's sobriety, experience and ability and general good conduct for the period of such service and must be signed by the Chief Engineer or by the Superintending Engineer, who shall state clearly the periods, if any, during which the applicant was on regular watch and in regular charge of a watch on the main engine and boilers

5 Foreign service.—The testimonials of service of seamen serving in foreign vessels, which cannot be verified in the Shipping Office, must be confirmed either by the Consul of the country to which the ships in which the candidate served belonged or by some other recognised official authority of that country, or by the testimony of some credible person on the spot having personal knowledge of the facts required to be established

Provided that the mere production of such proofs shall not necessarily be deemed sufficient, each case being decided on its merits, and that if in any case the sufficiency of the proofs given appear to be doubtful, the point shall be referred to the Government of India

6 Gaps in service.—The Examiners shall be particularly careful to ascertain that there are no gaps in the candidate's service which are not properly accounted for, before he is allowed to appear for examination.

7 **Age.**—If any doubt exists as to the age of a candidate, he may be required to produce satisfactory evidence as regards the date of his birth

8 **Sea service.**—The sea service required by these rules shall be, except where otherwise stated, service performed in regular foreign-going or home-trade ships. Service performed in sea-going dredgers and tugs of the requisite horse-power may be accepted as equivalent to one-half the service performed in foreign-going or home-trade ships. Service performed in vessels which do not proceed to sea cannot be accepted as qualifying service

9 **Foreigners must know English and Hindustani or Arabic.**—Foreigners must prove to the satisfaction of the Examiners that they can speak English and Hindustani or English and Arabic in the case of candidates appearing for examination at Aden sufficiently well to perform the duties required of them on board a British vessel

10 **Return of testimonials, etc.**—A candidate's testimonials and other papers will be returned to him when the examination is finished, and if he passes he will receive a form (Form 16) authorising the Principal Officer and at Chittagong the Nautical Surveyor to whom it is addressed to issue the certificate

11 **Issue of certificates.**—Certificates of competency for engine-drivers of sea-going steam and motor-ships shall be made and issued by the Government of India in the forms hereunto annexed. Each certificate shall be made in duplicate, and one copy shall be delivered to the person entitled to the certificate

12 **Failure.**—If a candidate fails in his examination he may not present himself for re-examination until he can produce proof of at least six months' further qualifying service at sea, if the past examination showed that he might be expected to qualify in that time

13. **Fee to be paid.**—(1) A candidate for examination, when making his application on Form Ex 3A, will be required to pay the examination fee before any action is taken under these rules

(2) If it appears that his service is not sufficient to entitle him to be examined or that his testimonials are unsatisfactory, he may be allowed to present himself again for examination without paying any further fee, when he has completed the requisite service or is able to produce satisfactory testimonials, as the case may be. Alternatively the fee may be returned to him

14 **Payment of fee and penalty for offering gratuity.**—(1) Subject to the provisions of rule 13 the fee for each examination under these rules shall be 15 rupees, which must be remitted with the application to the Principal Officer and at Chittagong to the Nautical Surveyor at the time of application.

(2) If a candidate offers a gratuity to any servant of the department he shall be regarded as having committed an act of misconduct, and shall be rejected, and shall not be examined for the next twelve months at any port

15 **Fee not to be returned on failure.**—If a candidate fails in his examination, no part of the examination fee shall be returned to him

Qualifications for Ordinary Certificates

16 (1) A candidate for a certificate of competency as engine-driver of a sea-going steamship must not be less than twenty-two years of age, and must—

(a) have served an apprenticeship of at least three years, in the making and repairing of steam-engines, and eighteen months at sea as engineer on regular watch on the main engines and boilers of a foreign-going or home-trade steam-ship having engines of not less than 50 nominal horse-power or three years in the case of steam dredgers or tugs with engines of 50 nominal horse-power or over; or

(b) have served at sea for at least five years in the engine room of a foreign-going or home-trade steam-ship, having engines of not less than 30 nominal horse-power, of which three years must have been as serang or principal tindal under a certificated engineer and, if the service was performed in a home-trade ship in addition to the said period of three years, at least six months' service as driver under such an engineer; or must have served for at least ten years in sea-going dredgers or tugs with engines of 50 nominal horse-power or over, of which six years must have been as principal tindal or serang and one year as driver; or

(c) have served at sea for at least one year as engine-driver on regular watch on the main engines and boilers of a foreign-going or home-trade steam-ship having engines of not less than 30 nominal horse-power, or two years in the case of sea-going steam dredgers or tugs with engines of 50 nominal horse-power or over whilst holding a first class engine-driver's certificate of competency for steam-vessels granted under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917); or

(d) have served at sea for at least two years as engine-driver on regular watch on the main engines and boilers of a foreign-going or home-trade steam-ship having engines of not less than 30 nominal horse-power or four years in the case of sea-going steam dredgers or tugs with engines of 50 nominal horse-power or over whilst holding a second class engine-driver's certificate of competency for steam-vessels granted under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917); or

(e) have served at sea for at least two years as engine-driver on regular watch on the main engines and boilers of a foreign-going or home-trade steamship having engines of not less than 30 nominal horse-power or four years in a sea-going steam dredger or tug having engines of 50 nominal horse-power or over whilst holding a certificate of competency as engine-driver of a sea-going motor-ship granted under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923); or

(f) have served at sea for at least three years as engine-driver on regular watch on the main engines and boilers of a foreign-going or home-trade steam-ship having engines of not less than 30 nominal horse-power or six years in a sea-going steam dredger or tug having engines of 50 nominal horse-power or over whilst holding a first class engine-driver's certificate of competency for motor vessels under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917); or

(g) have served at sea for at least four years as engine-driver on regular watch on the main engines and boilers of a foreign-going or home-trade steam-ship having engines of not less than 30 nominal horse-power or eight years in a sea-going steam dredger or tug having engines of 50 nominal horse-power or over whilst holding a second class engine-driver's certificate of competency for motor vessels granted under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917).

(2) The candidate must also—

(a) satisfactorily pass a *viva voce* examination as to the working of the various types of engines and boilers at sea; the uses of the different fittings in engine-rooms and stoke-holds; and, in particular, the use of brine cocks, salino-meters and blowing-off cocks, and the care of boilers in salt or foul water;

(b) have a fair knowledge of the construction of steering engines, electric light and fan engines, and the construction and uses of evaporators, feed-heaters and feed-filters;

(c) have a fair knowledge of the effects of forced draft, and be able to explain the art of economical stoking and prevention of smoke;

(d) be able to name the principal parts of oil-engines (internal combustion engines), and understand how such engines work; and

(e) be able, if required, to show his practical qualifications by actually working the engines of a steamer for such period as may be prescribed after fulfilling the other tests to which he may be subjected.

Qualifications for Motor Certificates.

17. Age: qualifications.—(1) A candidate for a certificate of competency as motor engine-driver of a sea-going motor ship must be

not less than 22 years of age, and must possess one of the following qualifications, namely —

(a) he must have—

- (i) served for not less than three years as an apprentice or journeyman in an engineering factory or workshop in the making, fitting, and repairing of engines, and for not less than two years of such period he must have been employed in the making, fitting, and repairing of internal combustion engines, and
- (ii) served at sea for an additional period of not less than eighteen months in a foreign-going or home-trade motor ship, having engines of not less than 170 brake horse-power, or of not less than three years in a sea-going motor dredger or tug with engines of not less than 282 brake horse-power and throughout such period he must have been employed on regular watch on the main engines of such motor ship, dredger or tug, or

(b) he must have served at sea for a period of not less than five years in the engine room of a foreign-going or home-trade motor ship having engines of not less than 170 brake horse-power of which period not less than three years must have been served as serang or principal tindal on regular watch under a certificated engineer or a certificated sea-going engine-driver and not less than six months must have been served as a driver under a certificated engineer

he must have served at least for a period of not less than ten years in the engine room of a sea-going motor dredger or tug with engines of not less than 282 brake horse-power, not less than six years of which period must have been served as serang or principal tindal, and not less than one year as driver

Provided that of the aforesaid periods of service as serang or principal tindal, a period not exceeding one-half may be served in a sea-going steamship having engines of not less than 30 nominal horse-power or a sea-going dredger or tug having engines of not less than 50 nominal horse-power, in lieu of in a motor ship, or,

(c) he must have served at sea for a period of not less than one year on a foreign-going or home-trade motor ship, having engines of not less than 170 brake horse-power, or for a period of not less than two years on a sea-going motor dredger or tug with engines of not less than 282 brake horse-power and throughout such period he must have been employed as driver on regular watch on the engines of such motor ship, dredger or tug, and have held a certificate of competency as a first-class engine driver under section 21 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), as applied to motor vessels; or,

(d) he must have served at sea for a period of not less than two years on a foreign-going or home-trade motor ship having engines of not less than 170 brake horse-power, or for a period of not less than four years on a sea-going motor dredger or tug with engines of not less than 282 brake horse-power, and throughout such period he must have been employed as driver on regular watch on the engines of such motor ship, dredger or tug, and have held a certificate of competency as a second class engine driver under section 21 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), as applied to motor vessels, or,

(e) he must have served—

- (i) at sea for a period of not less than four years in the engine room of a foreign-going or home-trade motor ship having engines of not less than 170 brake horse-power of which period not less than two years must have been served as serang or principal tindal under a certificated engineer or a certificated sea-going engine driver and not less than one year must have been served as a driver under a certificated engineer, and
- (ii) for an additional period of not less than one year in an engineering factory or workshop at the making, fitting and repairing of motor engines, or,

(f) he must have served at sea for a period of not less than two years as engine driver on regular watch on the main engines of a foreign-going or home-trade motor ship having engines of not less than 170 brake horse-power or four years in a sea-going motor dredger or tug having engines of not less than 282 brake horse-power, and throughout such period he must have held a certificate of competency under section 16 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), as engine driver of a steam-ship; or,

(g) he must have served at sea for a period of not less than three years as engine driver on regular watch on the main engines of a foreign-going or home-trade motor ship having engines of not less than 170 brake horse-power or six years in a motor dredger or tug having engines of not less than 282 brake horse-power and throughout such period he must have held a certificate of competency under section 21 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), as a first class engine driver of an inland steam-vessel, or,

(h) he must have served at sea for a period of not less than four years as engine driver on regular watch on the main engines of a foreign-going or home-trade motor ship having engines of not less than 170 brake horse-power or eight years in a sea-going motor dredger or tug having engines of not less than 282 brake horse-power, and throughout such period he must have held a certificate of competency under section 21 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), as a second-class engine driver of an inland steam-vessel

(2) The candidate must satisfactorily pass a *viva voce* examination on the working of the various types of internal combustion engines and be able to name the principal parts of the machinery

(3) The candidate must know what attention is required by the various parts of the machinery, understand the use and management of the different valves, cocks, pipes and connections, and be familiar with the various methods of supplying air and fuel to the cylinders

(4) The candidate must be able to describe the chief causes which may make the engine difficult to start and to explain how he would proceed to remedy any defects connected therewith, he must also be able to show that he understands the mechanism of the starting and reversing arrangements and that he is competent to deal with defects therein

(5) The candidate must be able to overhaul the engine, to adjust the working parts and to put the engine together again in good working condition. He must also understand how to make good the result of ordinary wear and tear on the machinery and how to correct defects from accidents

(6) The candidate must be familiar with the nature and properties of the various fuel oils used in internal combustion engines. He must understand what is meant by "flash point"

(7) The candidate must know the danger resulting from leakage from the fuel oil tanks and must understand the precautions to be taken against explosion. He must also be able to take the necessary precautions to guard against the escape of inflammable vapour from the vapouriser, when the engines are stopped. He must know how to deal with fire should it break out

(8) The candidate must possess a working knowledge of the management of auxiliary steam boilers and machinery connected therewith, *viz*, electric light engines, steering engines, evaporators and pumps

(9) The candidate must also be able, if required, to show his practical knowledge by actually working the engines of a motor-vessel in the presence of the examiner

Explanation—For the purpose of these rules the expressions "home-trade ship" and "Foreign-going ship" have the meanings respectively assigned to them in section 2 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923)

18 Workshop service other than that mentioned in rule 16 (a) and 17 (a) may be accepted if it is considered useful training for a sea-going engine driver of steam or motor vessels as the case may require but each case will be considered on its merits. For every twelve months of each service accepted the applicant shall have performed at least an additional three months service on marine engines (steam or motor) either in the works or at sea on regular watch on the main propelling machinery or on day work; and a longer additional period may be required if the deficient character of the service warrants further compensation

Service as a journeyman will be accepted as apprenticeship but no time served before the age of 15 years will be accepted.

Time spent at an approved technical college will be accepted on the same conditions as are laid down for sea-going engineers.



Government of India.

By His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY

AS

ENGINE-DRIVER OF A SEA-GOING STEAM SHIP

UNDER ACT XXI OF 1923

No. _____

To

WHEREAS it has been reported to His Excellency the Governor General in Council that you have been found duly qualified to fulfil the duties of **Engine-driver** of a Sea-going Steam ship having engines of under 50 Nominal Horse-power, I do hereby, in pursuance of Act XXI of 1923, grant you this Certificate of Competency as **Engine-driver**.

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, this

day of 19 .

Countersigned

Registered in the Department of Commerce, Government of India

Secretary to the Government of India.

ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Bearer

son of by caste
Date* and Place of Birth, showing
Village, Thana, and District.

.

.

Residence, showing Village, Thana,
and District

Height
Personal description, stating particularly any permanent marks or scars

.....

Signature

Any Engine-driver who fails to deliver up a Certificate which has been cancelled or suspended is liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs 500

N B.—Any person other than the owner thereof becoming possessed of this Certificate is required to transmit it forthwith to the Officer,

Issued at on the
day of 19 .

**If not known exactly, must be stated on the best information or evidence.*



Government of India.

By His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY

AS

ENGINE-DRIVER OF A SEA-GOING MOTOR SHIP

UNDER ACT XXI OF 1923

No. ————

To

WHEREAS it has been reported to His Excellency the Governor General in Council that you have been found duly qualified to fulfil the duties of **Engine-driver** of a Sea-going Motor ship having engines not exceeding 282 Brake Horse-power, I do hereby, in pursuance of Act XXI of 1923, grant you this Certificate of Competency as **Engine-driver**.

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, this
day of 19

Countersigned

Registered in the Department of Commerce, Government of India

Secretary to the Government of India

ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Bearer
son of by caste
Date* and Place of Birth, showing
Village, Thana, and District
.

Residence, showing Village, Thana,
and District
.

Height
Personal description, stating particularly any permanent marks or scars
.

Signature

Any Engine-driver who fails to deliver up a Certificate which has been cancelled or suspended is liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 500

N B.—Any person other than the owner thereof becoming possessed of this Certificate is required to transmit it forthwith to the Officer,

Issued at on the
day of 19

*If not known exactly, must be stated on the best information or evidence.

J. A. WOODHEAD,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Order of the Star of India.

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 3rd June 1931

No 300-S-I—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty The King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:—

To be Companions

The Honourable Mr William David Russell Prentice, C I E, Indian Civil Service, Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bengal

C C WATSON,

*Secy to the Most Exalted
Order of the Star of India*

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Order of the Indian Empire.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd June 1931

No 301-I-E.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty The King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the said Order:—

To be Companions

Percival Clifford Bamford, Esquire, Indian Police Service, Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau, Government of India

Alan Ross Leishman, Esquire, V D, Manager, James, Finlay and Company, Chittagong, Bengal

Charu Chandra Biswas, Esquire, M L A, Vakil, High Court, Calcutta, Bengal

To be Additional Companions

John Thomas Donovan, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector, Bakarganj, Bengal

C C WATSON,

*Secy to the Most Eminent Order
of the Indian Empire.*

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Order of the British Empire.

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 3rd June 1931

No 302-II—His Imperial Majesty The King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire —

TO BE COMMANDERS

Civil Division

Usha Nath Sen, Esquire, of the Associated Press of India

TO BE MEMBERS

Civil Division

Sardar Bahadur Subadar-Major Ganesh Bahadur Chetty, Eastern Frontier Rifles (Bengal Battalion), Dacca, Bengal

Captain George Douglas Hoskins, I A R O, Bengal Excise Service, Superintendent of Excise and Salt, Midnapore, Bengal

C C WATSON,

Political Secy to the Govt of India

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Knighthood.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd June 1931

No 304-H—His Imperial Majesty The King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on:—

Nripendra Nath Sircar, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, Advocate-General, Bengal

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Albert John Gidney, M L A, Indian Medical Service (retired).

Walter Lancelot Travers, Esquire, C I E, O B E, M L C, Manager, Baradighi Tea Estate, Jalpaiguri, Bengal

Abdulla Suhrawardy, Esquire, Ph.D, D Litt., M L A, of the Calcutta University, Bengal

Saryapalli Radha Krishnan, Esquire, King George V Professor of Philosophy, Calcutta University, Bengal.

C C WATSON,

Political Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Imperial Service Order.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd June 1931

No 305-H—His Imperial Majesty The King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Imperial Service Order—

To be Companions

* * * * *

Jyotish Chandra Ray, Esquire, Personal Assistant to the Director of Agriculture, Bengal

* * * * *

C C WATSON,
Political Secy to the Govt of India

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Kaisar-i-Hind Medal.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 3rd June 1931

No 306-H—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty The King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to.—

* * * * *

Ian Ross Anderson, Esquire, Medical Officer in charge of the Kalna Mission Hospital of the United Scottish Churches Mission, Bengal.

* * * * *

No. 308-H—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to—

* * * * *

Tahurulnessa Chaudhuran (wife of Maulvi Syed Habibulla, Zamindar of Rupsa, Chandpur), Bengal

* * * * *

Rai Bahadur Shyama Charan Bhattacharji, Honorary Magistrate and Vice-Chairman, Bhatpara Municipality, Bengal

* * * * *

Reverend Frank Woodward Ross, Honorary Superintendent of the Raniganj Leper Home, Wesleyan Mission, Bengal.

* * * * *

C. C WATSON,
Political Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 3rd June 1931

No 310-H—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maulana Saiyid Wasiuddin, Assistant Maulvi, Calcutta Madrassah, Bengal, the title of Shams-ul-Ulama, as a personal distinction

No 311-II—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Pandit Chandra Kishore Nyayaratna, Shahpur, Kamalagar, Tippera, Bengal, the title of Mahamahopadhyaya, as a personal distinction

No 315-H—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

* * * * *

Maulvi Muhammad Fazlul Karim, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, Bengal

Khan Sahib Maulvi Ahsanullah, Inspector, Bengal Police, Chittagong, Bengal

Khan Sahib Maulvi Muhammad Shamsuddahar, Assistant Commissioner, Calcutta Police, Bengal

Khan Sahib Maulvi Raza Ali Wahshat, Urdu Lecturer, Islamia College, Calcutta, Bengal

* * * * *

No 316-II—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Rai Sahib Bhupendra Nath Banarji, Deputy Commissioner of Police, South District, Calcutta, Bengal

Rai Sahib Amrita Lal Bhattacharji, Inspector, Bengal Police, Mymensingh, Bengal

Rai Sahib Ramesh Chandra Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer-in-charge, Chittagong Settlement, Bengal

Rai Sahib Sambhu Chandra Dutt, Vice-Chairman, Midnapore Municipality, Bengal

Mr Mahendra Nath Das, District and Sessions Judge (Retired), Bengal

Babu Indu Sekhar Mukharji, Additional Presidency Magistrate (Retired), Calcutta, Bengal

Babu Jnanendra Narayan Chaudhury, Zamindar, Nimtita, Murshidabad, Bengal

* * * * *

Babu Provas Chandra Roy, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Intelligence Bureau, Home Department, Government of India

* * * * *

Nishi Kanta Sen, M.A., Registrar, University of Delhi.

No 317-H—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

* * * * *

Rao Sahib Damodar Rao Dhulekar, Personal Assistant to the Director of Surveys, Bengal

* * * * *

M R Ry Mannaigudi Gopalaswami Subrahmanyam Awaigal, B A, LL B, Assistant Meteorologist, Meteorological Office, Calcutta

No 318-H—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Hakim Muhammad Sayid Sadiq, Unani Medical Practitioner, Calcutta, Bengal, the title of Shifa-ul-Mulk, as a personal distinction

No 320-H—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

* * * * *

Maulvi Abul Qasim Khalikullah, Inspector, Bengal Police, Mymensingh, Bengal

Maulvi Abdul Jabbar Chaudhuri, Officiating Inspector, Bengal Police, Bakarganj, Bengal

Maulvi Ahmad Ali, Bengal Junior Civil Service (Executive), Sub-Deputy Collector, Chittagong, Bengal

Maulvi Fazlur Rahman Khan, Bengal Medical Service (Upper), Assistant Surgeon, Patuakhali Subdivision and Dispensary, Bakarganj, Bengal

Maulvi Mohiuddin Mohammad, Zamindar, Contai, Midnapore, Bengal

Maulvi Abdul Hakim, Zamindar, Tamruk, Midnapore, Bengal

Maulvi Abdul Hakim, President, Agrabad Union Board, Chittagong, Bengal

Maulvi Serajuddin Ahmed, Head Master, R K Zilla School, Noakhali, Bengal

Maulvi Muhammad Emdad Ali, Mukhtear, Patuakhali, Bakarganj, Bengal

* * * * *

No 321-H—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Babu Jamini Mohan Kar, Inspector, Bengal Police, Midnapore, Bengal

Babu Jagat Bandhu Bhattacharyya, Inspector of Police, Calcutta, Bengal

Babu Ahl Bhusan Chatarji, Senior Reporter, Bengal Legislative Council, Bengal

Babu Bipin Bihari Sasmal, Honorary Magistrate and Zamindar, Contai, Midnapore, Bengal

Babu Kalidas Ray, Superintendent of Agriculture, Bengal

Babu Nripendra Nath Majumdar, Bengal Lower Veterinary Service, Officiating Assistant Director, Civil Veterinary Department, Western Range, Bengal

Babu Surendra Nath Basu, President, Dilalpur Union Board, Bajitpur, Mymensingh, Bengal

Babu Satis Chandra Gupta, Medical Practitioner, Jalpaiguri, Bengal

Mr Chhimi Tendul La, Managing Proprietor, Messis Sharab Lama and Sons, Darjeeling, Bengal

* * * * *

Babu Jagat Prasanna Ghose, Cashier, Legislative Department, Government of India

* * * * *

Mr Jnanendra Narayan Sinha, Deputy Superintendent in charge of the Departmental Telegraph Office, Dacca

C C WATSON,

Political Secy. to the Govt of India

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 3rd June 1931

REWARDS.

No 340—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to sanction the following promotions in, and admissions to, the Order of British India, with effect from the dates specified, to complete the establishment:—

INDIAN ARMY

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA

* * * * *

*To the Second Class with the title of
"Bahadur"*

* * * * *

Sub-Maj. Nausher Khan, *Bahadur*, I O M, I D S M, Bengal S. & M Dated 2nd Jan 1931

* * * * *

G. M. YOUNG,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1931

Part IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 21st May 1931

No L-1750.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1924, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of section 31 of the said Act, namely —

I.—For regulation 138 of the said Regulations the following regulation shall be substituted, namely —

“138 *Boiler mountings*—The chests of blow down cocks and valves, water gauge valves and cocks, and similar fittings, shall be made of good and suitable bronze, provided that the use of blow down cocks, valves and other mountings with chests of forged steel of a design approved by the Chief Inspector of Boilers and so fitted that ashes are not liable to cause corrosion to external surfaces may be permitted. All cocks used with boilers working at 100 lbs. pressure or above shall be asbestos packed and of substantial design and make.”

II.—In sub-regulation (b) of regulation 140 of the said Regulations for the decimal and figure “4” the decimal and figure “8” shall be substituted.

J. A. SHILLIDY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 14th May 1931

No F-6-XV-R II/30 —The following Resolution by the Secretary of State in Council is published for general information.—

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (2) of Section 96-B of the Government of India Act the Secretary of State with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held on the 14th day of April 1931, hereby makes the following amendment in the Civil Service Regulations, namely.—

For Article 473 of the said Regulations the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“An officer, not being a Military officer or a member of the Indian Civil Service, transferred to service under the Government of a Dominion, Crown Colony, Protectorate or a Territory mandated to the British Government, on final retirement from such service on pension or compensation allowance, may be granted from Indian revenues a pension equal to the pension which would have been admissible if he had been invalided from the service at the date of his transfer, or, if no such pension would have been admissible, a pension of one-sixtieth of his average emoluments for each completed year of qualifying service, such average emoluments to be calculated for the last three years or, if the whole service in India is less than three years, for the whole period of service

Note—The sanction of the Government of India is required to the transfer of an officer to any service of the description mentioned in this Article.”

The 27th May 1931

No F/31/V/Ex I—The following press communiqué is published for general information —

PRESS COMMUNIQUE

The Government of India have decided not to hold any examination this year for admission to the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, the Military Accounts Department, the Imperial Customs Service and the Indian Railway Accounts Service as no vacancies for new direct recruits are likely to occur in these Services in 1932

A C McWATERS,
Secy to the Govt of India

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

RESOLUTION.

LASCAR SEAMEN

Simla, the 21st May 1931.

No 11-M II (3)/31—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, under section 28 (1) of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), that the following additional stipulation shall be added before the last additional stipulation in the form of Agreement for lascars prescribed in the Resolution by the Government of India in the late Department of Commerce and Industry, No 4817-4822-5, dated the 4th July 1912, and as subsequently amended, namely —

“Additional stipulation which must be entered into and signed by the owner of the vessel or by the Master in his behalf:—

I hereby further agree that if a seaman shows to my satisfaction that he can obtain command of a vessel or an appointment as mate or engineer or to any other post of a higher grade than he actually holds, or that any other circumstance has arisen since his engagement which renders it essential to his interests that he should be permitted to take his discharge, he may claim his discharge, provided that without increased expense and to my satisfaction he furnishes a competent and reliable man in his place. In such case, the seaman shall be entitled to his wages up to the time of his leaving his employment.”

ORDER—Ordered that a copy be forwarded to the Principal Officers, Mercantile Marine Department, Madras, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Calcutta and Rangoon and the Nautical Surveyor, Chittagong, the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, the High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom, and the Indian Trade Commissioner in London.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

A. RAISMAN,
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India (offg.).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

JUDICIAL

Simla, the 1st June 1931

No F. 499/31—In pursuance of Rule 14 of the Indian (Non-Domiciled Parties) Divorce Rules, 1927, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No F 227/31-Judicial, dated the 11th March 1931, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J W Nelson, I C S, Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bengal, to exercise under the designation of Proctor within the jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, the duties assigned to His Majesty's Proctor by Sections 181 and 182 of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Consolidation) Act, 1925

C. W. GWYNNE,
Joint Secy to the Govt. of India

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(Railway Board.)

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th May 1931

No 7529-F—In pursuance of clause (7) of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and in supersession, so far as it relates to the local authorities specified in the first column of Schedule II annexed hereto, of the notification specified in the corresponding entry in the second column thereof, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the administration of the Assam Bengal Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the local authorities specified in the first column of Schedule I annexed hereto the tax specified in the corresponding entry in the second column thereof

Schedule I.

1 Local authority			2 Tax.
District	Police-station	Name of local authority, i.e., Union Board	
1(1)	1(2)	1(3)	
Noakhali	Sudharam Begumganj	Haimara, anpui Naotala Nateswar Hajipur	Union rate. Ditto Ditto Ditto

Schedule II.

1 Local authority.			2 Notification of the Government of India, Railway Department (Railway Board)
District	Police-station	Name and number of local authority (chaukidari panchayat)	
1(1)	1(2)	1(3)	
Noakhali	Sudharam Begumganj	IX—Haimara-anpui IV—Naotala X—Nateswar XVII—Choumuhant	No 15-4-F-18, dated the 16th January 1921.

J. F. BLACKWOOD,
Secy., Railway Board.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1931

Part IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 4th June 1931

No D/3448-F—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Indian Securities Act, 1920 (X of 1920), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Punjab Government Securities Rules, 1923, the same having been previously published as required by Sub-section (1) of the said Section, namely—

In rule 4 of the said Rules—

(1) After clause (c) the following clauses shall be inserted, namely—

“(d) if the interest on the note has remained undrawn for ten years or more,

(e) if the interest cages on the reverse of the note have been completely filled or if the vacant printed cages on the reverse of the note do not correspond with the half years for which interest has become due on the date when the note is presented for drawal of interest.”

(2) Clauses (d) and (e) shall be relettered (f) and (g), respectively

H. DENNING,

Addl Secy to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION

MERCHANT SHIPPING

Simla, the 6th June 1931

No 31-M 1 (4)/31—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 131 and sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), and in supersession of all previous appointments under the said section and sub-section, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the officers specified in the second column of the annexed Schedule to be the officers to whom the fees and declarations referred to in the said section and sub-section shall, respectively, be paid and sent at the port specified in the corresponding entry in the first column of the said Schedule—

Schedule	
Ports	Officers
*	* * *
Calcutta	The Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta District, Calcutta
Chittagong	The Nautical Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Department, Chittagong
*	* * *

A RAISMAN,

Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India (offg.).

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 13th June 1931

Part B.

No 371—The following transfers are made:—

CANTONMENTS DEPARTMENT.

Hony Capt Samuel Paul Singh, Ex Offi, from Allahabad Cantt to Barrackpore Cantt, *vice* Capt C R Cave, transferred Dated 23rd May 1931

INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE

Maj H Suhrawardy, O.B.E., from the Bengal Indian Territorial Force Medical Corps to the 2nd (Calcutta) Bn., University Training Corps Dated 28th Mar 1931.

JUDICIAL

No. 372—The following draft of a further amendment to the Auxiliary Force Rules, 1920, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920 (XLIX of 1920), is published as required by sub-section (4) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 13th July 1931

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the said date will be considered by the Governor-General in Council —

Draft amendment

In rule 6 of the said Rules—

- (a) sub-rule (2) shall be omitted, and
- (b) sub-rules (3) and (4) shall be renumbered (2) and (3), respectively.

G. M. YOUNG,
Secy to the Govt. of India

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.**(Railway Board.)****NOTIFICATIONS**

Simla, the 21st May 1931

No 621E G—The following amendment is ordered in the Regulations for the recruitment in India for the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways published with notification No 775-I-E G, dated the 2nd May 1931, of the Government of India, Railway Department (Railway Board) —

For rule 14, Part II of these regulations, *substitute* the following —

14 Candidates will be required to undergo examination by a medical board, either before or after selection by the selection committee as the authority appointing the selection committee may direct

No 621-I-E-G—The following amendment is ordered in the Regulations for the recruitment in India for the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways published with Notification No 381-E G, dated the 17th September 1930, of the Government of India, Railway Department (Railway Board) —

For rule 25, Part II of these regulations, *substitute* the following.—

25 Candidates will be required to undergo examination by a medical board, either before or after selection is made by the local selection committee as the authority appointing the selection committee may direct

A list of candidates selected by the selection committee and who have satisfied the medical board, together with their application forms, shall be sent to the Public Service Commission through the Local Government who will make such observations as they may desire

NOTE—The medical board will be constituted by the authority appointing the selection committee, and will include one Railway Medical Officer nominated by the Railway Board.

J F. BLACKWOOD,
Secretary, Railway Board.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1931

Part IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 18th June, 1931

No F-290/31-C & G—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 15 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Legislative Assembly (Bengal) Electoral Regulations published with the notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department No 185, dated the 17th August, 1923, namely.—

In sub-regulation (2) of regulation 39 for the word and figures 'Form XI' the word and figures 'Form XIII' shall be substituted and Form XI published with the Notification in the Legislative Department No 127-I/29-C & G., dated the 24th November, 1929, shall be re-numbered as Form XIII

L GRAHAM,
Secy to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

ESTABLISHMENTS

Simla, the 15th June 1931.

No F-164/31—Mr S N Roy of the Indian Civil Service is appointed to officiate as Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th June 1931.

No F-164/31/1—Mr D Gladding of the Indian Civil Service is appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th June 1931

POLICE.

Simla, the 16th June 1931

No F-5/IV/31—The services of Captain J N. Mackay, 2nd Battalion, The Bombay Pioneers, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment with the Burma Military Police, with effect from the date he assumed charge of his duties

H W EMERSON,
Secy to the Govt of India.

JUDICIAL

The 18th June 1931.

No F 15/31—In supersession of the Home Department Notification No F 15/31-Judicial, dated the 14th March 1931, the Honourable Mr Justice H R. Panckridge, Barrister-at-Law, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted leave on full allowance for 1 month and 26 days with effect from the 1st May 1931 and in continuation leave on half allowance up to the 10th September 1931 inclusive.

S. N. ROY,
Joint Secy to the Govt. of India (offg).

CORRIGENDUM

POLICE

The 16th June 1931.

No F-25/VII/30—In the Home Department Notification No F-25/VII/30-Police, dated the 1st January 1931, published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, dated the 1st January 1931, under B & O an asterisk should be inserted against No 43—Sub-Inspector Bij Behari Lal.

A. WHITTAKER,

Under Secy to the Govt of India

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 20th June 1931.

Part B.

No. 380—The following appointments are made.—

* * * *

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA

* * * *

The Bengal Artillery

To be 2nd Lts

George Leonard Shield Pattullo Dated 15th Mar 1931

William Herbert Walton Urquhart Dated 19th Mar 1931

Charles Barrie Singer. Dated 20th Mar 1931

Robert Wynd Dated 21st Mar 1931

The undermentioned officers designate of the Army in India Reserve of Officers are granted temporary commissions for the periods noted against their names.—

Calcutta Light Horse.

To be Capt

Frank Robert Hutton From 16th to 31st Mar. 1931.

To be Lt

Henry Bolton Cohen From 9th to 24th Mar 1931

* * * *

No 386—The following relinquishment is permitted —

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA

The Revd J C P Stirling, M A, B D, Hon'y Chapln to the Bengal Artillery Dated 8th May 1931.

No 387—The undermentioned officer resigns his commission —

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA

The Calcutta and Presidency Bn

Lt J. E. Locke. Dated 20th May 1931

G M YOUNG,

Secy to the Govt of India

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(Railway Board.)

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 9th June 1931

No 7605-F—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the administration of the Assam-Bengal Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the local authorities set out in the first column of the schedule annexed hereto the tax specified in the second column thereof

Schedule.

Mymensingh district

Local Authority.	Tax
Barhatta union board	Union rate.
Mohanganj union board	Union rate

J F BLACKWOOD,

Secy., Railway Board



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1931.

Part IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India
republished for general information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC

Simla, the 22nd June 1931.

No F-9/7/30 —*Corrigendum* — In the Home Department Notification No F-9/7/30-Public, dated the 2nd September 1930 relating to an addition to the schedule of officers entitled to wear civil uniform, for "item IV (5)" read "item IV (7)."

S N Roy,

Joint Secy. to the Govt of India (offg).

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(Railway Board.)

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th of June 1931

No 7455-F — In column 1 of Schedules I and II annexed to the Government of India, Railway Department, notification No. 7455-F, dated 16th March 1931, specifying union rate payable in aid of certain local authorities by the administration of the Eastern Bengal Railway, please read "Rajganj," for the word "Raniganj," and delete all entries against "Kalchini" police-station appearing in column 1 of Schedule II thereof.

J. F. BLACKWOOD,

Secy., Railway Board.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1931.

Part IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 2nd July 1931.

No. F. 34/7/30.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-regulation (2) of regulation 6 of the regulations included in Schedule IV to the Superior Civil Services Rules, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. F. 178-12-IV-24-Ests., dated the 17th January 1925, namely:—

(1) In the preamble to the said notification—

- (a) for the words “specify the following benefits as” the words “direct that” shall be substituted;
- (b) after the word “children” the words “shall be determined in accordance with the following provisions” shall be inserted.

(2) In clause (a) in the said notification—

- (a) after the words and figures “the 14th day of February 1925” the words “the maximum benefits admissible shall be” shall be inserted;
- (b) in sub-clause (iii) for the words “for each child one single passage; and” the words “for each child one single passage.” shall be substituted.

(3) In clause (b) in the said notification after the words “the first day of April 1924” where they first occur the words “the maximum benefits admissible shall be” shall be inserted.

(4) For clause (c) of the said notification the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(c) In the case of a military officer transferred to permanent civil employ on or after the fourteenth day of February 1925, the benefits admissible shall be determined as follows:—

- (i) If a passage account has been opened for such officer under Military Passage Regulations, he shall be entitled to the balance standing to his credit and to the credit of his wife or children, if any, in that account on the date of his transfer to civil employ.
- (ii) If no such account has been opened he shall be entitled to the cost of such number of passages for himself, and for his wife and children, if any, as would have been credited if such account had been opened on the applicable date, subject to the deduction of the cost of any passage which may have been consumed by himself, his wife or his children under Military Passage Regulations prior to his transfer.
- (iii) The applicable date for the purposes of sub-clause (ii) shall be the 14th day of February 1925 in the case of an officer appointed to military service before that date, and in any other case shall be the date of the officer's appointment to such service.

(iv) If such officer marries after his transfer to civil employ the benefits admissible in respect of his wife shall, subject to clause (d), be determined in accordance with the scale set out in the proviso to sub-clause (u) of clause (a), and if a child is born to such officer after such transfer the benefits admissible in respect of such child shall be one single passage."

2. The Governor-General in Council is further pleased to direct that the said clause (c) shall have effect and be deemed always to have had effect as if it had been made as so amended.

H. W. EMERSON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

JUDICIAL.

The 27th June 1931.

No. F. 1073/30.—His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted the Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. H. Cuming, Kt., I.C.S., to resign the office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 22nd November 1931.

S. N. ROY,

Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India (offg.).

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 4th July 1931.

Part B.

No. 416.—The following appointments are made:—

* * * *

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

* * * *

The undermentioned officers designate of the Army in India Reserve of Officers are granted tempy. commissions for the periods noted against their names:—

Calcutta Light Horse.

To be 2nd Lt.

Michael Evelyn Ferrar. From 10th to 25th Mar. 1931.

* * * *

No. 421.—The following relinquishment is permitted:—

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

The Revd. H. Bridges, B.D., Hony. Chapln. to the E. B. Coy. Dated 9th June 1931.

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No. 422.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1923 (VI of 1923), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to

direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Rules, 1923, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of section 36 of the said Act, namely:—

Amendments.

(1) Rules 5 to 14 of the said Rules shall be omitted and rules 15 and 16 shall be re-numbered 5 and 6 respectively.

(2) In Schedule A to the said Rules for Forms I, II and III the following forms shall be substituted, namely:—

"FORM I.

Notice to owner under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1923 [to be used when clause (a) of that sub-section is applicable].

To

.....

WHEREAS I....., Officer Commanding the Station.....Cantonment, have received an application in writing from being [a military officer stationed in (posted to) the Cantonment/a President of a military mess in the Cantonment] stating that he is unable to secure suitable accommodation in the Cantonment for [*himself/the mess] on reasonable terms by private agreement and that no suitable house or quarter belonging to Government is available for his occupation or for the occupation of the mess, and whereas I am satisfied on inquiry of the truth of the facts so stated:

*Words not required to be struck out.

AND WHEREAS I consider that the liability imposed by section 5 of the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1923, should be enforced in respect of house No..... situated at..... within the said Cantonment, of which house you are the owner:—

This is to require you to permit the said house to be inspected, measured and surveyed by on the..... day of 19 , at.....A.M./P.M.

(Signed)

*Commanding Officer of the
Cantonment of.....*

FORM II.

Notice to owner under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1923, [to be used when clause (b) of that sub-section is applicable].

To

.....

WHEREAS I....., Officer Commanding the Station.....Cantonment, am satisfied on inquiry that there is not in the Cantonment a sufficient and assured supply of houses available at reasonable rates of rent by private agreement to meet the requirements of

the military officers and military messes whose accommodation in the Cantonment is, in my opinion, necessary or expedient

AND WHEREAS I consider that the liability imposed by section 5 of the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1923, should be enforced in respect of house No _____ situated at _____ within the said Cantonment, of which house you are the owner —

This is to require you to permit the said house to be inspected, measured and surveyed by _____ on the _____ day of _____ 19____, at _____ A M / P M

(Signed)

*Commanding Officer of the
Cantonment of _____*

FORM III

Notice to owner under clause (a) [†and clause (c)] of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1923

To _____

WHEREAS on the report of _____ I _____, Officer Commanding the Station _____ Cantonment, am satisfied that house No _____ situated at _____ within the said Cantonment, of which you are the owner, is suitable for occupation by a military officer or a military mess.

Take notice that you are hereby required to execute on or before the _____ day of _____ 19____, a lease of the said house to the Government for a period of _____ years [†and to give possession of the same to me within 21 days from the service of this notice] —

And take notice that the amount of the annual rent proposed as reasonable for the said house (calculated* on the assumption that you will carry out the repairs hereinafter required) is Rs _____ and that unless within a period of 30 days from the service of this notice you refer the matter to the court of the District Judge you will be deemed to have accepted the said rent

(*And take notice that you are hereby further required to execute on or before the _____ day of _____ 19____ at a total estimated cost of Rs _____ the repairs specified in the annexed list, being in my opinion necessary for the purpose of putting the house into a state of reasonable repair

List of repairs to be executed

Nature of repair	Estimated cost)
*To be omitted where the owner is not required to execute repairs under clause (c) of section 7 (1)	
†To be omitted when the house is occupied (see section 11 of the Act).	

(Signed)

*Commanding Officer of the
Cantonment of _____*

FORM IV

Notice to occupier under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1923

To _____

WHEREAS on the report of _____ I _____, Officer Commanding the Station _____ Cantonment, am satisfied that house No _____ situated at _____ within the said Cantonment, of which you are the existing occupier, is suitable for occupation by a military officer or a military mess —

Take notice that you are hereby required to vacate the said house on or before the _____ day of _____ 19____

(Signed)

*Commanding Officer of the
Cantonment of _____*

3 For sub-clause (2) of clause II in the form of lease set out in Schedule B to the said rules, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(2) That, subject to his right to avoid the lease in any such event as is specified in Clause (e) of section 108 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, he will yield up the said dwelling house on the expiration of this lease in a state of reasonable repair”

JUDICIAL

No 423 —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920 (XLIX of 1920), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Auxiliary Force Rules, 1920, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (4) of the said section, namely —

After Rule 14 of the said Rules, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

“14-A. **Allowances admissible to Cadets.**—Enrolled persons, who are liable to military training under section 6 but not to military service under section 7 of the Act will be granted the following allowances at the rates, and subject to the conditions, laid down in the regulations:—

- (i) Travelling allowances,
- (ii) Expenditure admissible to other classes of the Auxiliary Force (India) from the training grant,
- (iii) Rations in camp,
- (iv) Musketry allowances”

G. M. YOUNG,

Secy. to the Govt of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION**

Simla, the 26th June, 1931

No. 44/31-C. & G —The following Interim Report of the Delegates of India to the Eleventh Assembly of the League of Nations is published for general information.—

**INTERIM REPORT OF THE INDIAN DELEGATION TO THE
ELEVENTH (ORDINARY) SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF
THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS (1930).**

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE W WEDGWOOD BENN, D S O,
D F C, M P, HIS MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR
INDIA

SIR,

We beg to submit our Interim Report on the Eleventh (Ordinary) Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations, held at Geneva from the 10th September to 4th October, at which we had the honour to represent India

2. This Report consists of a general survey of the main subjects dealt with during the Assembly and a description in greater detail of the subjects with which we ourselves were principally concerned and of our own activities. We shall follow the example of our predecessors by presenting at a later date a Final Report, which will cover completely the ground of the work of the Assembly this year and contain the text of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly, the texts of some of the more important reports and of the principal speeches made by members of the Delegation and other matter required for record.

Preliminary Remarks.

3 Numerically the Indian Delegation was the same as for some years past, consisting of three full and three substitute delegates. His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner had been a delegate at the Assembly of 1924 and Sir Ewart Greaves at that of 1929. Sir Ewart Greaves was obliged to return to England after 10 days, and his place was taken by Sir Basanta Mullick, who had twice previously attended meetings of the Assembly. The rest of us had had no previous experience of meetings of the League of Nations.

Opening of the Eleventh Session.

4. The proceedings of the Assembly were opened on the 10th September by His Excellency M. Zumeta, First Delegate for Venezuela, acting as President of the Council. Fifty-two out of fifty-four States Members were represented in the Assembly, the absentees being the Argentine Republic and Honduras. His Excellency M. Titulesco, Delegate for Roumania and Roumanian Minister in London, was elected President of the Eleventh Assembly, and proved himself one of the best who had held office. The election of Vice-Presidents and the General and Agenda Committees proceeded in accordance with the usual routine.

The General Debate.

5. The year had been one of great activity on the part of the organs of the League, but there was no signal achievement to be placed to its credit, in fact, several important Conferences had had results which were either negative or disappointing. Notable, if partial, success had, it is true, attended the London Naval Conference, which was held outside the sphere of the League, but it had not been possible to hold a further meeting of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference. The political situation in Europe was certainly no better than in 1929, and the prospects of an improvement were diminished by the results of the German elections, which took place a few days after the opening of the Assembly. The representatives of nearly every country, particularly in Europe, were acutely conscious of the economic crisis. In these circumstances optimism would have been out of place. The serious character of the prevailing conditions caused the majority of the speakers to address themselves to the facts in a spirit of realism without excessive rhetoric.

M. Briand's Speech.

6 A subject which received much attention was the proposal for the creation of an organisation for the consideration of European co-operation. M. Briand had made it known at the Assembly of 1929 that he intended to prepare proposals of this nature. Since then he had issued a memorandum to the European Governments. Their observations on it had been considered by a Conference of European States immediately before the Assembly, and it had been decided that the proposed organisation should be created within the framework of the League. It was expounded at length, though hardly in detail, by M. Briand himself in the Assembly. Most of the speakers in the general debate referred to it, none questioned the need for closer co-operation, and there was general agreement that further discussion should take place with a view to converting the idea into a concrete proposition. But the spokesmen of some of the non-European States emphasised that if machinery for dealing with European problems were created within the framework of the League, the interests of the non-European members would have to be safeguarded. The Assembly passed a resolution which, after recognising in principle the need for closer European co-operation, and confirming the view that this should be effected within the framework of the League, invited the Governments of the European States, acting with the assistance of the League Secretariat as a Committee of the League, to carry the enquiry further with a view to presenting concrete proposals to the next Assembly. It was stated in the resolution that this enquiry might be conducted by the European States in conjunction with the non-European Members of the League and with States which are not Members of the League, and the President of the Assembly stated when the motion was adopted that it was understood that the meetings of the Committee for European Union should be open to all States Members, in order that those not immediately concerned might place before the Committee any observations which they might consider necessary. In pursuance of this resolution a formal meeting of the Committee of Enquiry for European Union was held on the 23rd September, when the future procedure was arranged and the date of the next meeting was fixed for January 1931.

Speech of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner.

7 His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner addressed the Assembly on the 16th September. His Highness began by recalling his association with the Peace Conference and the fact that he shared with Sir Robert Borden, who had made the opening speech, the privilege of assisting at the birth of the League. He stood there as the symbol of the unity of India in her adherence to the League, representing both British India and the Indian States, which comprise about one-third of the area of India and one-fourth of her population. India, as much as other countries, was convinced that no array of difficulties, however great, must be allowed to discourage them from the pursuit of peace. It was only a few years ago that mankind still believed that glory was to be won through war, but the outlook of the civilised world was now altered. He, like General Hertzog, who had spoken earlier, was a soldier, and there were none who more deeply desired to serve the cause of peace than soldiers. Soldiers knew that there could be no effective security from war without a substantial and universal limitation of armaments; they also knew the difficulties, but these difficulties must be overcome. India had special problems on her frontiers, for which the machinery of the League afforded no protection, but she was ready to collaborate in all schemes of disarmament compatible with her security; the philosophy of India was an embodiment of the most complete and consistent code of pacificism in the world. India could not but be friendly to the underlying aims of the European co-operation which M. Briand had expounded. M. Briand had disclaimed all idea of organising Europe in a spirit of antagonism to the outside world; yet there might be a danger in these early years of the League that a plan for the closer union of Europe might give rise to misapprehension outside Europe as running counter to the basic principles of the Covenant that the League existed not for Europe, not for Asia, but for the world. Any impression that Europe was seeking to consolidate its industrial position to the detriment, however unintended, of less fortunate parts of the world might lead to consequences which no Member of the League could desire. It was, therefore, a happy instinct which had prompted M. Briand to give all Members of the League an opportunity to consider how far the

machinery of the League could be adopted to the consideration of regional problems. International co-operation in the economic sphere should be as far as possible world-wide rather than sectional or regional. The depression of agriculture and the depression of industry were organically allied problems and embraced the whole world, it was for the technical organisations of the League to investigate the means whereby industry and agriculture alike could be safeguarded against the recurrence of depression. Sympathetic criticism was needed for progress, and service to the League must be rendered with a loyalty which was not blind but proceeded from clear-sighted courage.

Speeches of Mr. Graham and Mr. Henderson.

8 Two important speeches were made by the British Delegation. Mr. Graham spoke on the economic situation and Mr. Henderson dealt with political subjects.

9 Mr. Graham said that it had been hoped last year that with the Reparations Settlement a period of stability was being approached. This hope had been disappointed by the collapse of commodity prices, and no one could say that the fall of prices had yet reached bed-rock. He hoped that the machinery of the League would be able to make use of the research work on trade depressions which was being carried out in various countries, and so make some practical contribution towards safeguarding the world against recurrent distress. He went on to refer to the so-called Tariff Truce Conference of last spring. He announced the decision of the British Government to ratify the Convention for concerted economic action which was to provide the basis for further negotiations. These negotiations were to cover other economic restrictions besides those of tariffs, though he regarded tariff reduction as the most important aim. There was a great danger that the present depression might lead to increased tariffs, which, though they might produce some degree of temporary alleviation, would end by aggravating the situation. Tariffs and economic nationalism could not make any real contribution to the solution of the problem and it was necessary to sound the international note in economic relations.

10 Mr. Henderson said that closer co-operation between European nations, which all agreed was of vital importance for the peace of the world, must be carried out in full agreement with and on the authority of the League, and the machinery required should be League machinery without incurring the risks and difficulties which a system of new and independent institutions might involve. After referring to the fact that all members of the British Commonwealth of Nations had ratified the signature of the Optional Clause, he stated that only 17 Members of the League had not yet signed the Clause and only 11 others, who had signed it, had not yet ratified, this was an advance of great importance, and they might hope soon to see the acceptance of the Optional Clause practically universal. But the Optional Clause was only a first step, and Great Britain stood for the acceptance by all States of the principle that disputes of every kind, and not only those of a justiciable nature, should be settled by pacific means. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom had always been favourably disposed towards the principle of the General Act of 1928, but in a matter of such vital concern they desired to proceed in close accord with the other members of the British Commonwealth, it would be one of the chief tasks of the approaching Imperial Conference to consider what further contribution the British Commonwealth could make to the cause of disarmament and peace. The proposals to amend certain Articles of the Covenant in accordance with the Pact of Paris and the draft Treaty of Financial Assistance were both measures in the direction of security which Great Britain was prepared to support, but it was the profound belief of his Government that security and disarmament were closely interlocked, and the acceptance of these two measures by the British Government would be made dependent on the condition that disarmament ceased to be a mere phrase and became a reality. Security was impossible if competitive military preparations continued; of all security measures disarmament was the most important, and the obligation in Article 8 of the Covenant to accept a general reduction and limitation of armaments was no less sacred than any other obligation contained in the treaties of peace. It was two years since the Assembly had adopted a resolution which declared that the existing conditions of security were sufficient to allow of the conclusion of a first General Disarmament Convention, and yet in those two years no treaty had been made.

Other Speeches.

11 All the leading statesmen, including Dr Curtius, the Foreign Minister for Germany, General Heitzog, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, and Sir Robert Borden, ex-Prime Minister of Canada, took part in the general debate. A point of special interest was that the delegate for Persia, His Excellency Hussein Alâ, stated that he had just received a telegram from Teheran informing him that Persia adhered to the Optional Clause. A speaker who, as much as any other, seemed to voice the prevailing dissatisfaction with existing conditions was Jonkheer F. Beelaerts van Blokland, the Foreign Minister for Holland. After an unsparing analysis of the failures of the year in international politics and in the activities of the League, he likened the progress of the League during the year to the progress of the new League building, the foundation stone had been laid at the last Assembly, but it still stood alone. He recognised, however, that the spectre of war was definitely fading away. He recalled Article 19 of the Covenant as to the reconsideration of treaties which have become inapplicable and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world, and he asked whether it would not be well to insert another clause providing for the reconsideration of a form of nationalism which has become inapplicable and the reconsideration of economic conceptions, the continuance of which might endanger the peace of the world.

Elections.

(A) COUNCIL.

12 The three temporary Members of the Council who retired this year after three years' tenure were Canada, Cuba, and Finland. China, which had been a Member from 1926 to 1928 and was not under the ordinary rule eligible as a candidate until 1931, presented a claim to be declared eligible for re-election at once, but failed by five votes to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority. At the subsequent election Guatemala, Norway and the Irish Free State were successful with 41, 38 and 36 votes respectively, Portugal being the highest unsuccessful candidate with 30 votes.

(B) PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

13 The second general election for the Court took place this year. There were 15 judges to be elected. To secure election each candidate has to obtain an absolute majority of votes both in the Assembly and the Council, voting separately and simultaneously. At the first ballot in the Assembly 14 candidates obtained absolute majorities. Four more ballots were necessary before a fifteenth candidate secured an absolute majority. The result of the ballots in the Assembly was then compared with that of the Council, and it was found that the two lists were coincident in respect of 14 names. These 14 candidates were therefore declared elected. These were —

M. Adatci	Sir Cecil Hurst
M. Altamira y Civea	Mr F. B. Kellogg
M. Anzilotti	M. Negulesco
M. de Bustamante y Sirven.	Baron Rolin-Jaequemyns
M. van Eysinga	Count Rostworowski
M. Fromageot	M. Schucking
M. Guerrero.	M. Wang Chung-Hui.

14 Five more ballots had to be taken before a candidate again obtained an absolute majority in the Assembly, and it was then found that the choice of the Council had fallen upon a different candidate. After an eleventh ballot in the Assembly it was found that the Assembly and the Council were in agreement in the choice of M. Urrutia, and he was accordingly elected to fill the fifteenth place.

15 After six more ballots in the Assembly, the Assembly and the Council agreed upon the choice of the following as deputy judges. —

M. Erich	M. Redlich.
M. Novakovitch	M. da Matta

This procedure took up the greater part of a day. A point of interest is that the Latin-American States were successful in establishing their claim to the election of three among the 15 judges.

Work of the Six Committees.

16. We now turn to the work of the six Committees, which were constituted as follows in accordance with precedent:—

COMMITTEE I.

Legal and Constitutional Questions.

Chairman: M. Scialoja (Italy); *Delegate of India:* Sir Ewart Greaves; later Sir B. K. Mullick.

COMMITTEE II.

Technical Organisations.

Chairman: M. Colijn (Holland); *Delegates of India:* Sir D. P. Sarvadhicary, Sir Jehangir Coyajee.

COMMITTEE III.

Reduction of Armaments.

Chairman: M. Politis (Greece); *Delegates of India:* His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, Sir Denys Bray.

COMMITTEE IV.

Budget and Financial Questions.

Chairman: Count Carton de Wiart (Belgium); *Delegates of India:* His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, Sir Jehangir Coyajee.

COMMITTEE V.

Social and Humanitarian Questions.

Chairman: Countess Apponyi (Hungary); *Delegates of India:* Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Sir D. P. Sarvadhicary.

COMMITTEE VI.

Political Questions.

Chairman: Sir Robert Borden (Canada); *Delegates of India:* Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Sir Denys Bray.

COMMITTEE I.—Legal and Constitutional Questions.

AMENDMENT OF THE COVENANT.

17. This matter was perhaps the most important and difficult of those discussed by the Eleventh Assembly. The British Delegation had proposed at the last Assembly that the Covenant should be amended so as to bring it into line with the Pact of Paris. In accordance with the decision of the Assembly, a Committee of Jurists had been convened, and submitted a report containing recommendations as to the amendments necessary and desirable for the purpose in view. These recommendations went somewhat beyond the mere assimilation of the Covenant to the principles of the Paris Pact, chiefly in the direction of providing a positive contribution to the measures in existence for the peaceful settlement of disputes. Also by increasing the obligations of the Covenant the amendments tended to increase the conditions which would constitute a violation of the Covenant, and thus to increase the liability for applying sanctions to Covenant breakers under Article 16.

18. The amendments were discussed by the First Committee and later by a Sub-Committee. Agreement was reached on certain points, and, in particular, it was agreed not to follow the Committee of Jurists in attempting to assimilate recommendations of the Council for the settlement of international disputes under Article 15 (6) to arbitral awards or judicial decisions. But serious difficulties arose in regard to the relation between Article 16, which provides for the application of sanctions, and the amendments of the preceding Articles. There were also difficulties in regard to the position of States Members which have not acceded to the Pact of Paris, in regard to the bearing upon the

amended Articles of the interpretations placed upon the Pact of Paris by certain States at the time of signature or accession and in regard to the compatibility between the amended Articles and certain other treaties, such as the Treaty of Locarno. In view of these difficulties and of the fact that they were no longer dealing with the texts recommended by the Committee of Jurists on which the delegations had been instructed by their Governments, the Sub-Committee decided that the whole matter would have to be further considered by the Governments with a view to discussion at the next Assembly. This decision, although the subject of natural disappointment in certain quarters, was confirmed by the Assembly.

19 The delegations representing the British Commonwealth followed a uniform policy. It was not necessary for us to take any part in the discussions of the Committee. For this reason, and in view of the fact that no decision of substance was reached, we do not attempt to deal with the subject in any detail. For a proper understanding of it, nothing but a close study of the Report of the Committee of Jurists and of the Report of the First Committee of the Assembly would suffice.

CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

20 After several years' preparations the first Conference for the Codification of International Law was held at The Hague last spring. It attempted to deal with three subjects—Nationality, Territorial Waters and Responsibility of States for damage done in their territory to the person or property of foreigners. The results were meagre and the hopes founded upon the Conference were for the most part disappointed. To some extent failure was due to the fact that the preparations, long and elaborate though they were, had not been sufficient to enable Governments to realise the differences which separated them, or to appreciate the extent of the mutual accommodation which would be necessary for success, to some extent also failure was due to the fact that many delegates were more concerned to maintain and establish the existing national or sectional views than to arrive at international accord by adjustment and concession. It was obvious that the results of the Conference did not justify any extension of activity on the same lines, and the Conference itself had made recommendations for a more elaborate future procedure both in the stage in which subjects are considered by independent experts and in the subsequent consultation of Governments. But it was not only a question of procedure. Questions of principle—to what extent and in what fields codification might usefully be applied to the development of international law, or whether that development would be better left to other processes—were also in issue.

21. Various propositions were placed before the First Committee, some contemplating a limitation of the categories of international law in which codification should be attempted, some asking for the appointment of an expert committee to examine the whole question, and others suggesting that Governments should be given time to consider the subject between this and the next Assembly. Speakers differed as to the value which they attached to the results of the Hague Conference and to the process of codification. But all were agreed that no new departure on the old lines was advisable in the immediate future. The questions raised would have required for their solution much more time than was available in the congested state of the Committee's agenda. Before the debate had proceeded far the Committee took the sensible course of adopting a resolution which adjourned the whole question to the next session of the Assembly, and requested the Council to invite Members of the League and non-member States to communicate their observations on the suggestions which had been put forward with a view to their consideration at the next Assembly.

ORGANISATION OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

22. As our predecessors reported, the Assembly of 1929 adopted certain amendments of the Statute of the Permanent Court with the object of (1) consolidating the position of the judges, and (2) placing the Court itself on a permanent and continuous basis. These amendments provided, *inter alia* for abolishing the deputy judges and increasing the ordinary judges from 11 to 15, for adopting a system of fixed inclusive salaries for the judges, for introducing the principle of the Court being in permanent session except during vacation and

for prohibiting judges from engaging in other occupations of a professional nature. It had been agreed by the Assembly of 1929 that the amendments might come into force in time for this year's election even though they had not been formally ratified by all the signatories, provided that no Government had any objection to effect being given in advance of formal ratification. Cuba, however, had given notice of objection to this procedure, and this objection was not withdrawn and could not be set aside.

23. The question how to deal with the resultant situation was the subject of much discussion in the First Committee. It was desired that the judges to be elected for the next period of the Court's existence should be subject to the conditions provided for in the amendments so far as was possible while the amendments themselves still awaited universal formal ratification. It was found that the desired changes could be introduced to a large extent under the existing Statute by resolutions of the Assembly and by alterations which it was hoped that the Court itself would make in its rules. We need not describe in detail the arrangements which the Assembly decided to make. The main points are (1) the number of judges has been increased from 11 to 15; the deputy judges have to remain until the Statute is amended, but it will probably not be necessary to call upon their services; (2) the fixed inclusive salary could not be introduced, but an approximation to it has been achieved by largely increasing the fixed portion of the judges' emoluments and diminishing the variable portion under the existing Statute; and consequential modifications have been made in the pension system. Other points relating to the sessions of the Court and the attendance of the judges remain to be regulated by the Court itself. It was on this basis that the election of judges was carried out.

COMMITTEE II.—Technical Organisations.

THE ECONOMIC ORGANISATION.

24. It has been well observed that if during the first decade of the League its political work was of dominating importance, it is the economic aspect of its work which is taking the pride of place in the present decade. The tendency towards this transition of interest has been accelerated by the great economic depression; and it is no matter of surprise that the discussions of the Assembly and of the Second Committee were largely concerned throughout the present Session with this all-absorbing topic. As the report of the Second Committee states, the economic discussions of the Session "have either dealt in general terms with the causes and various aspects of the depression in certain countries or throughout the world, or have been directed to the elucidation of various problems of commercial policy which the development of the depression renders more and more urgent."

(1) *Study of the Economic Depression.*

25. The Indian Delegation assumed the initiative in the Second Committee in pressing for a careful study of the causes and course of the depression and for an investigation of any remedial or ameliorative action possible under the circumstances. Sir J. C. Coyajee said that the only alternative before the world in the present economic situation is co-operation or chaos. The world has had ample experience of the great evil caused by the long depression which marked the seventies and eighties of the last century. A resolution was put forward which not only covered the above proposals, but also proposed the prosecution and continuation of studies relating to the problem of the recurrence of periods of economic depression. It might be that some of the factors in the development of the present depression appear somewhat abnormal. But then we have to take account of the fact that the war and its sequelæ have radically changed the economic situation in the world; and having once made a comprehensive study of the present great depression it would be a waste of economic effort not to retain some of the machinery instituted for studying the future problems of depressions. The resolution also called for the treatment of agricultural problems on a level of equality with those of industry and commerce.

26. The resolution found powerful supporters; it was backed by the delegates of Great Britain and the Dominions, by Japan and by various other Member States. The delegate for Ireland supported it on the ground that before that resolution there had

been no really comprehensive attempt made to investigate or diagnose the economic disease from which the world has been suffering. Even the study of tariffs and the proposals for a tariff truce were proposals which envisaged the matter only partially. Thus, as he observed, the removal of customs barriers, even if achieved, could not lead to a bigger market for Europe as a whole. Above all, attention might be drawn in this matter to the important proposals put forward in Mr. Graham's speech for an inquiry to collect all the facts in regard to the economic depression.

27 On the other hand, though there were no opponents of the resolution, attempts were made to modify it. Thus the delegate for the Netherlands was for a preliminary inquiry by the Financial and Economic Organisation of the League as to whether the main inquiry proposed by the resolution was to be undertaken. The motive of such a preliminary inquiry was stated to be economy. The delegate for France also moved an amendment referring the inquiry to the Economic Consultative Committee "without, however, engaging in any special procedure or special expense."

28 The resolution of the Indian Delegation was modified in form, though not in substance, by an amendment which introduced into it an explicit reference to the collaboration in the work of investigation on the part of the International Labour Office and of the International Institute for Agriculture at Rome. The resolution as framed originally provided for full and general co-operation on the part of all research committees and institutions which were capable of affording suitable or material assistance.

29 The resolution, as finally passed by the Committee and afterwards by the Assembly, was as follows —

"The Assembly, impressed by the seriousness of the present situation, by the general recession of employment and trade, by the constant recurrence of such periods of economic depression and the failure up to the present to discover any concerted means for averting the losses incurred, resolves that the Economic and Financial Organisation of the League, which has already been studying the causes of fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold and their effect upon the economic life of the nations, should undertake the study of the course and phases of the present depression and the circumstances which led up to it, and for this purpose it should collect the information compiled by institutions already in existence in different countries, centralise such information and, where necessary, fill up any gaps that exist.

"For this purpose the Economic Organisation, advised by, in particular, the Economic Consultative Committee, should put itself in touch with national organisations, whether consultative or planning councils or research institutions concerned with this matter, and should further, with their aid, consider by what means the work now being conducted on the problem of the recurrence of periods of economic depression may be co-ordinated.

"Believing that the restoration of prosperity in the countries which are mainly concerned with agriculture and the production of raw materials is not only a worthy object in itself, but that it will also contribute to the restoration of prosperity in other countries, the Assembly desires that, in the course of the comprehensive inquiry into world economic depression referred to in the present recommendation, special attention should be devoted to the programme and investigations recommended by the agricultural experts who met in Geneva in January 1930, and to the result of the work carried out by international organisation specially qualified in such matters.

"It also recommends that, in connection with these investigations, account should be taken of the results of the inquiry conducted by the International Labour Office into unemployment and the work of other competent international bodies on this subject, in order that the Economic and Financial Organisation, having collected all the available information, may examine at the right moment the advisability of international action, due regard being had to the economic, financial and demographic aspects of the labour problem, including the question of raw materials."

(2) *The Warsaw Conference Resolutions*

30 It will have been noted that the Indian delegate emphasised in his resolution the importance of finding a remedy for the agricultural aspect of the economic depression. As the representative of a

great agricultural country like India he could have done no less. But the proposals put forward on behalf of India were perfectly general in character and involved no regional action or discriminatory features. Different in character were the resolutions based on the proceedings of the Conference held at Warsaw shortly before the Assembly by representatives of the agricultural countries of Eastern Europe. These resolutions were brought before the Assembly and the Second Committee by the delegates of the countries concerned. They frankly proposed, besides other points to which no objection could be taken, the granting of preferential treatment by European countries to agricultural products of European origin; further, they involved infringement of the most-favoured-nation clause. Regional understandings with preferential features were claimed to be the remedy for agricultural depression. Sir J. C. Coyajee pointed out that the main cause of the agricultural depression had been that production had been outrunning consumption, and that local agreements like those proposed at Warsaw could not be expected to remedy this state of affairs. Consumption can be effectively stimulated only by raising the general standard of living, and that task was quite beyond the power of local agreements like the one under discussion. What was wanted to achieve our purpose was a comprehensive policy.

31. He went on to point out that the present occasion was hardly the right one to embark on the implementing of the Warsaw Resolutions. The League had just created a committee to consider the general problem of European union and co-operation. To bring up simultaneously the particular question of partial and regional preferences within Europe was premature and might prejudice the general question. Finally the Indian delegate voiced the sentiments of the Dominions as well when he pointed out that non-European countries could have no ground for objecting if the European countries by independent negotiations make preferential agreements among themselves, but that it was a very different matter when such agreements were proposed to be made under the auspices and with the sanction of the League itself and through its machinery. The League was concerned with world affairs and policies in their most comprehensive aspects.

32. It is the interest of India along with other non-European agricultural countries to watch very carefully the tendency to promote regional economic agreements under the auspices of the League, and to insist on any necessary safeguards. The Second Committee believed that the Warsaw proposals come within the scope of the economic reorganisation to be discussed between the State signatories of the Protocol of Future Negotiations of 24th March 1930; but always provided that the non-signatory States may be asked to participate, and that the result of all such negotiations shall be brought before a Conference which all States without distinction will be asked to attend.

THE MOST-FAVOURLED-NATION CLAUSE.

33. The advocates of the Warsaw resolutions had put forward the view that "there were no hard and fast principles which held good for ever, and that all principles must be adjusted to changing economic and social circumstances..... What we really want is an exception to the Most-Favoured-Nation clause." The preference which the countries of Eastern Europe desired was to be introduced as an exception to that clause. The representative of Austria urged that it was a mistake to insist upon the interpretation of the clause in an over-rigid sense. Others, notably the German delegate, spoke of the possibilities of a compromise. On the other hand the delegates of Denmark and Norway were against any restrictive interpretation of the clause, and opposed in particular the system of customs quotas.

34. Sir J. C. Coyajee pointed out that Indian traditions had been uniformly liberal in the matter of the Most-Favoured-Nation policy, and that India shared with Great Britain the record of never having gone back on the widest interpretation of the Most-Favoured-Nation clause. It was in the light of these liberal traditions that India could agree to most of the principles laid down by the Economic Committee with regard to the field of application of the clause. He expressed his dissent from and opposition to the system of quotas and of specialisation, which might be made to operate in such a way as to nullify at least partially the generality of the Most-Favoured-Nation clause.

CONCERTED ECONOMIC ACTION

35 At the first Conference on this subject last spring it was found that the idea of a tariff truce could not be immediately adopted, and a result was reached which was somewhat different from what had been originally expected. It resulted in the Convention of March 1930 and a Protocol, which will form the basis of the work of the League in this direction for years to come. The Second Committee took up this aspect of economic work and urged the ratification of the Convention on the part of the largest possible number of States. It also suggested that at the Conference to be held in November 1930 the conditions under which the Commercial Convention would be brought into force should be decided and that consideration should be given to the programme of future negotiations. As regards dumping, which is a growing evil under the conditions of economic depression, the Committee condemned once more this unhealthy practice.

THE FINANCIAL COMMITTEE

36 Although it was unnecessary for us to take any part in the discussions on this subject, the reports presented to the Assembly this year are of so much interest and importance that we feel obliged briefly to describe their nature. Those who desire a closer acquaintance would do well to study the report of the 39th session of the Financial Committee and the report of the Second Committee to the Assembly on the subject.

37 Having practically completed four of the major tasks upon which it has been engaged in recent years—namely, the Greek Refugee Settlement Scheme, the Greek Financial Reconstruction, the Bulgarian Refugee Settlement Scheme, and the Financial Reorganisation of Estonia—the Committee had virtually reached the end of the phase of its work which consisted mainly in the preparation and execution of reconstruction schemes arising out of the dislocation caused by the war. The Committee is now free to devote more attention to general problems of international concern, and it took the opportunity to give a general description of its work and outlook. The Financial Committee has been singularly successful during the early period of the work of the League in rapidly achieving practical and positive results of far-reaching importance, and this has been the result of hard and disinterested technical work on the part of experts whose qualifications command general support and whose co-operation has been brought about through the machinery of the League. The work of the Committee falls into three main categories: (1) general financial question, (2) advice and assistance to particular States, and (3) advice on financial questions arising out of the current work of the Council. In particular the subjects falling under the first heading are of interest to India. One of these is the question of the influence of gold supplies on general economic welfare. A body of experts working on this subject under the Financial Committee has prepared an interim report, of which the conclusion is that the inadequacy of the supply of new gold available for money is likely in the next few years to become a factor which will exercise a depressing influence on prices, it considers that remedial measures may be found to prevent the consequences anticipated from making themselves felt for at any rate some time to come, and it indicates the directions in which such remedial measures may be sought. On another such subject, that of agricultural credits, results of interest to agricultural countries generally are likely to arise out of the study which is being made under the direction of the Committee on the organisation of the co-operative system in Bulgaria.

HEALTH ORGANISATION

38 Our predecessors have invariably commented on the value of the work of the League in the sphere of Health, and have pointed out that in no other subject has the universality of the League been more fully applied and realised. By promoting co-operation in the development of health measures and in the study of infectious diseases of world-wide importance, the Health Organisation has been most successful in bringing countries into contact with one another, in effecting a realisation of the value of the League in distant countries which are not greatly concerned in a direct sense with its political work and in producing practical results in the field of health, which are of indirect importance from the economic and political point of view.

39. When the work of the Health Organisation in the past year came before the Second Committee, satisfactory progress was recorded in the numerous activities which had been under review in previous years. The most important development of the last year or two, a development which testifies in the most striking manner to the confidence which the Health Organisation has created in its efficiency and authority, has been the applications which certain Governments have addressed to the League for assistance in the improvement and reorganisation of their national health services. Last year the Health Committee had made recommendations to the Greek Government and those recommendations have been followed up and are already assuming concrete shape; for example, a new School of Hygiene is about to be opened in Greece. During the last 12 months the League has sent a Health Mission to China and the National Government of China has accepted, and is already in process of applying, the recommendations of this Mission. The Government of India had asked the delegation to support the work in China as representing an effort on the part of the League to assist Eastern countries, and Sir D. P. Sarvadhikary took occasion to express himself in this sense. Similar work is being undertaken in Bolivia. Accordingly, in Europe, Asia and South America the Health Organisation is contributing in a most practical way to the improvement of health conditions.

40. In the course of the discussion Sir D. P. Sarvadhikary joined with other delegates in congratulating the Organisation on the success of the year's work. He made various observations on the programme of the Health Committee from the point of view of India, and he agreed that the improvement of health conditions was to a large extent a matter of economic interest. He referred to the collaboration between General Graham and Colonel Christophers and the Malaria Commission, and he expressed appreciation for the reappointment of General Graham to the Health Committee. He regretted that, owing to a visit to Europe early in the year and to various important engagements in the East, General Graham would not be able to attend the important meeting of the Health Committee which was to be held at the end of September, and he suggested that the dates and programmes of the meetings of the Health Committee might perhaps be arranged with more foresight and more consideration of the convenience of the representatives of distant countries; in this respect there was room for greater regularity and co-ordination in the development of the work. He thanked the Dutch Government for the arrangements made in connection with the last session of the Advisory Council of the Eastern Bureau which was held at Bandoeng, and for the valuable facilities granted to the members for studying the methods employed in dealing with the health problems of Java. In the course of references to various subjects which were being undertaken, he said that the Government of India hoped shortly to take steps to prevent the entry of the virus of yellow fever into India. Among various subjects which might be undertaken, he suggested an enquiry into the quality and nutritive value of the various artificial foods prepared for the consumption of infants, and into the possibility of standardising these foods at a reasonable cost, and he also mentioned the desirability of an enquiry into the supplies of rice from the point of view of nutrition.

INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

41. The ideas which underlie the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation have never failed to appeal to Indian delegates at the Assembly. But during the initial and experimental period the measure in which practical effect has been given to these ideas has not corresponded with the hopes which had been formed. In 1929 it was felt that the time had come to overhaul the Organisation, and the energies of the International Committee at its last session had been mainly concentrated on this task. The Assembly was presented with the recommendations of a committee of enquiry in the form in which they had been approved by the International Committee and by the Council of the League. These recommendations appear to be suitably adapted to the end in view, and it is hoped that a new phase in the work of the Organisation will be successfully inaugurated. The main principle is to restrict the subjects under treatment to those upon which the available resources can be effectively concentrated at any given time; and the Institute at Paris, which is the executive organ of the Organisation, will be used mainly to

provide machinery for co-ordinating the work of national institutions, to effect contact between experts in different countries and to make known the results in a series of publications rather than to carry out original work on its own account

42 Sir Jagadis Bose, whose services have been at the disposal of the International Committee for some years, ceased automatically this year to be a member of the Committee, and it is hoped that his place will be worthily filled when the Council of the League comes to fill the vacancies in the near future

43 Speaking in the debate in the Second Committee, Sir D P Sarvadhikary noted the absence in the report of any reference to civilisations outside Europe. Many of the ideas which seem to be new in Europe were old in Asia. India, possessed resources that could well be utilised by the International Committee, and he had hopes that in the time to come it would be possible for India to co-operate fully with the Committee through the medium of the great intellectual forces of India. He welcomed particularly a suggestion bearing upon the organisation of study travel groups which would secure contact between teachers, scholars and students in Europe and other countries on the lines which had already been followed in the Health Organisation. He thought that one subject with which the Organisation might deal was the evils of objectionable cinema exhibitions. He regretted that during his short visit to Paris it had not been possible to get an adequate idea of the work of the Institute, and he hoped that when the reorganisation was complete a successful future would lie before it. The contribution of India to this work would be that of high ideals which, as the report pointed out, were the real basis of all stability and peace. Unless the minds of the peoples were attuned to peace no instruments such as conferences and conventions would bring peace about, and he thought therefore that the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation was one of the most important branches of the League.

44 When the report of the Second Committee came before the Assembly for adoption, Sir D P Sarvadhikary repeated his views before a wider audience. He was glad that the League dealt not only with facts and realities, as the materialistic world would call them, but also with ideals, and sentiments, the League's work in this sphere must be adequately provided for if abiding peace was to be secured. The League of Nations for the last 10 years had been steadily gaining ground, but not quite on the right lines for lack of the appreciation of ideals. There was already contact between the League and India, but it was not sufficiently close or frequent. When better and intimate contact had been established, great results would ensue. The attempt to further establish world peace through understanding was evidence of the beginning of sanity, but to carry it further was a task which individuals and nations themselves could not carry out and international co-operation was essential. The fact that the Indian Delegation had been led last year by an Indian in high Government office, and was led this year by one of the Ruling Princes of India, showed that the Princes and peoples of India were coming together and trying to realise as far as possible the ideals of the League. In many matters India had contributions to make, but her greatest contribution must be in the region of intellectual co-operation. The saying that the East and the West would never meet was a misquotation and untrue in the highest sense, they were capable of being brought together if the plane on which they met was high enough, and it was on the level which they were then discussing that the East and the West should and could be united.

COMMITTEE III—Reduction of Armaments.

DISARMAMENT

45 As already mentioned no session of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference had been held during the past year. The London Naval Conference had taken place and had resulted in an agreement between the British Commonwealth of Nations, the United States of America and Japan upon the question of substance and also with France and Italy upon the question of method. The agreement on the question of method cleared the way for further progress in the work of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference, but it had not been possible to arrange a meeting of the Preparatory Commission until November. Meanwhile, naval discussions were proceeding between the French and

Italian Governments just before and during the Assembly, but these negotiations came to a standstill before the end of the Assembly. In his speech in the opening debate in the Assembly, Mr. Henderson had stated that the British Government regarded the obligation of disarmament contained in Article 8 of the Covenant as being as sacred as any other obligation arising out of the treaties of peace, and this declaration was warmly welcomed by the German Delegation and those associated with them.

46 The debate in the Third Committee turned on the question whether the Assembly should decide that the work of the Preparatory Commission must be completed at the session which was to begin in November, and whether it should determine without reserve that the Disarmament Conference itself must be held in 1931. The German Delegation and those associated with them pressed strongly for a categorical resolution in the sense of immediate and definitive action. The British Delegation, though second to none in their desire to proceed with disarmament, were unwilling to accept a motion which might result in the Conference being held before the preparations were complete and the atmosphere favourable.

47 In the end, the Third Committee adopted a resolution which noted that the results of the London Naval Conference were of a nature to facilitate a general agreement on methods at the next meeting of the Preparatory Commission, and which expressed the conviction that at its next session the Preparatory Commission would be able to finish the preparation of the draft Convention and would thus enable the Council to convene as soon as possible the Disarmament Conference.

48 When the report of the Third Committee and its resolution came before the Assembly, the German and Austrian Delegations announced that they would abstain from voting because the resolution failed to fix a date for the Disarmament Conference. These announcements were followed by a speech on behalf of France from M. Briand, who, in justifying the cautious attitude of France towards disarmament in the absence of a full guarantee of security, made discreet allusions to the results of the recent election in Germany, on account of which the French attitude had obviously for the time being hardened.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

49 The general nature of this scheme has been described in the reports of our predecessors. The delegation last year summarised the discussion of the Ninth Assembly and reported that the scheme had been referred back to the Financial Committee and the Committee on Arbitration and Security for reconsideration on certain points. These two Committees had settled most of the points at issue and the remainder were settled by the Third Committee of the Assembly, which also introduced certain improvements.

50 The most important questions were the degree in which the Convention should recognise the right to financial assistance of a State which was actually the victim of aggression, and the conditions under which loans should be granted when there was a threat of war, but not actual commencement of hostilities. In the first case, the right is recognised in the Convention unless the Council unanimously decides that a loan should not be granted. In the second case, the grant of a loan is subject to two conditions—namely, that one of the parties must have failed to conform to the steps taken by the Council, and, secondly, that the Council must be of opinion that peace cannot otherwise be safeguarded.

51 The British Delegation had decided to make their final accession dependent upon the conclusion of a Disarmament Conference. There was some opposition to the idea of introducing this into the Convention on the ground that the previous acceptance of the plan for financial assistance might be a factor facilitating disarmament. An article was eventually adopted making the operation of the plan for financial assistance dependent upon the entry into force and the maintenance in force of a plan for the reduction of armaments.

52 The Indian Delegation had raised in 1929 the question of the scale of contributions to the expenditure of the League, which was to be used for the distribution of guarantees under this plan. For reasons, the practical force of which we had to recognise, the Financial Committee found it impossible to provide in the Convention for the substitution of the revised scale of contribution when it comes into force for the present provisional scale. The Third Committee recognised the inconvenience to which a Government would be

exposed if its scale of contribution to the expenditure of the League was proportionately reduced while its liability for guarantees continued to be determined by the old scale, but it was unable to go further towards meeting this difficulty than by observing that it will always be possible for a contracting party, before the Convention is renewed, to enter into negotiations with the other contracting parties if it desires the adoption of a new scale.

53. In the Third Committee Sir Denys Bray recalled the remarks of Sir Muhammad Habibullah last year and said that the attitude of India was one of sympathy, tempered with cautious reserve. Owing to her geographical position, India was unlikely to be concerned in the direct advantages which this Convention provided. It might not be very easy to justify in the Indian Legislature the assumption of further commitments in view of the lack of direct advantages. It might have been easier to recommend the adherence of India if the suggestion made last year regarding the basis of the distribution of the guarantees could have been adopted. Much would depend, moreover, on the degree of universality which the Convention might secure. If the Convention attracted support, not merely in Europe, but in Asia and elsewhere, India would probably desire to collaborate in such a world-wide contribution to the movement for the suppression of war.

54. The Convention was opened for public signature in the Assembly on the 2nd October, and was signed by 28 States, some with reservations. We did not sign. The non-signatories included Italy, Germany and Japan, together with several British Dominions and the majority of the non-European States.

CONVENTION TO STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF PREVENTING WAR.

55. The Assembly of 1928 had adopted a draft text designed to serve as a model for bilateral or plurilateral arrangements. In 1929 the British Delegation proposed that this so-called model treaty should be converted into a general Convention for the adherence of as many as possible of the Members of the League. The Committee on Arbitration and Security had been instructed to recommend the modifications which would be necessary so to convert it; but the Committee had not been successful in producing a single text, and in important parts there were alternative drafts based on fundamentally different conceptions. The idea of the Convention was that on the occurrence of a dangerous international dispute, and while means for the pacific settlement of a dispute were under consideration, the Council could issue recommendations to the parties providing for some sort of armistice and for the avoidance of any aggravation of the circumstances, and that all parties should bind themselves in advance to accept and act upon such recommendations, thus converting a moral obligation into a treaty obligation. But difficulties had arisen in defining the terms upon which the parties would be prepared in any and every circumstance to surrender their liberty of action, and some parties, not relying solely upon good faith for the discharge of the obligations, wished to secure drastic provisions for supervision and sanctions. The Third Committee, faced with these differences of opinion, and after an attempt had been made to reconcile the differences in a Special Committee, came to the conclusion that the subject called for further study, and recommended that the Council should be invited to form a Special Committee to reconsider it and to submit a report for discussion at the next Assembly.

COMMITTEE IV.—Budget and Financial Questions.

THE BUDGET.

56. The total Budget approved in 1930 was 28,210,248 francs. The estimates for 1931, as presented in the main Budget, amounted to 29,966,436 francs. After the deduction of 795,822 francs capital expenditure on account of the new League wireless station, decided upon in 1930, these estimates showed an excess on current expenditure over the preceding year of 960,366 francs. In addition to this the supplementary Budget for 1931 amounted to 1,951,995 francs, more than three-fourths of which was for carrying out the recommendations of the Committee on the Reorganisation of the Secretariat, etc. There were also supplementary estimates for proposals involving expenditure put forward during the session of the Assembly.

57. The increase naturally called for criticism, and in the general discussion which preceded the examination of the details there seemed to be a demand for economy on a wider scale than usual. A number of delegates referred to the prevailing stringency of national finances and to the disappointing results of the work of the League in the last year, and announced their intention of voting only for indispensable credits. But when the details came under examination there was in fact little scope for effective criticism and the estimates went through with more ease than usual.

58. A large part of the increase was due to the proposals for the reorganisation of the Secretariat, etc. This subject is dealt with separately, and it will suffice here to say that the changes actually sanctioned this year will cost some 300,000 francs less than the original estimate for the proposals put forward by the Committee.

59. The other main items which went to make up the excess were (1) new posts and regradings chiefly in the subordinate services, most of which were regarded as overdue; (2) increments of salary; (3) the operation and maintenance of the wireless telegraph station approved in 1930; (4) additional office accommodation imperative on medical grounds; (5) increase of the overseas work of the Health Organisation; (6) provision for the decisions of 1930 as to the remuneration of the Judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice. In view of the failure of the recent Conference for the Codification of International Law at The Hague, Sir J. C. Coyajee objected to the credit proposed for the continuance of this work in 1931. This objection was afterwards made effective by the decision of the First Committee, which has been reported above. When the estimates for the International Labour Organisation were before the Committee, Sir J. C. Coyajee stated, in pursuance of the wishes of the Government of India, that India abstained from any criticism of these estimates this year in view of the proposals which Sir Atul Chatterjee had submitted to the Governing Body of the Organisation for the standardisation of the International Labour Organisation Budget, and in the hope that some satisfactory arrangement on these lines would shortly be arrived at.

60. When the supplementary estimates came before the Fourth Committee it appeared that the Supervisory Commission proposed to cut down from 100,000 francs to 50,000 francs the credit for carrying out the enquiry on the economic crisis which had been approved by the Second Committee on the motion of the Indian Delegation. Sir J. C. Coyajee stated that the Indian Delegation was, of course, in favour of all reasonable economy, and, in particular, had always supported the authority of the Supervisory Commission; but the prosecution of the enquiry was important and urgent, and he wished to know whether the reduction of the estimate would have any serious effect on the time within which it could be completed. Other delegates spoke in the same sense, and when it transpired that the reduction of the estimate would delay the completion of the work and would merely involve a transference of the amount to be deducted to the estimates for 1932, the Fourth Committee decided, after a vote had been taken, to restore the original estimate.

61. Doubts were expressed by some delegates whether the Supervisory Commission was scrutinising the estimates of the League with the same vigour as in the past. The Supervisory Commission has possibly been somewhat discouraged by the general failure of the Assembly and its Committees to face the question of expenditure in a resolute spirit. The spokesman of the Supervisory Commission stated that the Commission had no authority to criticise or veto expenditure resulting directly or otherwise from the decisions of the Assembly itself; it could only supervise expenditure on measures decided upon by the Assembly and enlighten the Assembly on the financial implications of its programme. It is obvious that the attitude of the Supervisory Commission must be to some extent a reflection of that of the Fourth Committee.

62. The Budget for 1931, as finally approved amounted to 31,637,501 francs, involving an increase of 3,427,253 francs on the Budget for 1930.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE SUPERVISORY COMMISSION.

63. The Supervisory Commission consists of experts (Lord Meston is one of the number) who serve independently and on their own authority, and not as the representatives of the States of which they are nationals. Nevertheless, owing to the influence and importance of this body there has been a desire for some system providing for rotation of the appointments so that the nationals of as many countries as possible may share

in the work. The Swiss Government proposed that members retiring after three years' service should be eligible for reappointment only after an interval of three years. This proposal was supported by several delegates. But there were fortunately other delegates who insisted upon efficiency based on continuous experience. A compromise was decided upon under which, with effect from 1931, members will be eligible for immediate reappointment for a second term of three years, but after six years' total service must wait another three years before they can be reappointed.

64 At a later stage the Assembly reappointed M. Réveillaud, who has served continuously for a number of years, and also M. Osusky, who retired last year after serving as Chairman for some time. The efficiency of the Commission is therefore assured for some years to come.

REORGANISATION OF THE SECRETARIAT, &C

65 It will be remembered that the Tenth Assembly appointed a Committee of 13 members, which included Sir A. Chatterjee, to examine 'what steps should be taken to ensure in future, as in the past, the best possible administrative results for the Secretariat, the International Labour Office and the Registry of the Permanent Court of Justice.' The report of the Committee was ready at the end of June. Addenda continued to appear even after the commencement of the Eleventh Session and became available to the delegates only in Geneva.

66 In such circumstances there was much to be said for postponing the consideration of proposals which, taken in their entirety, covered a wide field, and some of which were highly technical. But the pressure for immediate disposal of the subject could not be resisted. Practically all the proposals contained in the report, except those concerning the politically contentious question of the composition of the higher directing staff, were accepted. The Indian Delegation fought hard to secure time for expert scrutiny of the pensions scheme with special reference to the question whether a system of Provident Fund would not be a more appropriate and economical alternative, but did not receive enough support. The view that the pensions scheme should be brought into force from January 1931 finally prevailed.

66A The main features of the report and of the discussion thereon may now be set out.

(i) *International Character of the Secretariat.*

67 The Committee unanimously placed in the forefront of their report the principle that the officials of the Secretariat of the League of Nations are exclusively international, that their duties are not national but international, and that by accepting appointments under the League they pledge themselves to discharge their functions and to regulate their conduct in the interests of the League alone. Axiomatic as it may seem, this principle required reinforcement. The Indian Delegation gave it their emphatic adhesion in common with the representatives of other countries. The recommendations made by the Committee to amend the staff regulations to enforce this principle were unanimously accepted.

(ii) *Duration of Engagement of the Staff.*

68 The next point dealt with by the Committee was the duration of engagement of the staff. The majority, which included all the members except the German and the Italian, pronounced in favour of the principle of permanency, which they suggested should apply to all except the directing officers of the Secretariat, i.e., the Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Under Secretaries-General and Directors. The minority differed from the majority as regards chiefs of services and members of section whose status and duties resemble those of the higher national civil services. For this class the minority recommended renewable seven years' contract in order that contact with public opinion in the various countries belonging to the League might be maintained and provision made for representation in the Secretariat of all systems of civilisation. On this point the sympathies of the Indian Delegation were with the minority though for different reasons. The objective of the minority was to establish a balance of power in the superior ranks of the Secretariat. The Indian view was that only by board-basing recruitment for these branches of the Secretariat could their spirit and the outlook be made truly international. Mr. Bajpai, who acted for His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner for this subject, contended that this objective

could best be secured by reserving an adequate proportion of posts in the first division to be filled on temporary contract by recruitment according to some principle of national rotation. In deference, however, to the view of the Secretary-General that the fixing of a proportion of posts to be filled by rotation would be unfair to those already in the service of the League, whose prospects of promotion would thereby be restricted, the proposal was not pressed. The intervention of the Indian Delegation, however, was not without result in that Sir Eric Drummond gave an assurance that, while not tying himself to any proportion, it would be his endeavour to select for posts in this division, as they fall vacant, nationals of countries which at present are inadequately represented in the Secretariat.

69 As regards the second and third divisions of the staff which are engaged upon work of a routine character and are for the most part locally recruited, the Indian Delegation saw no reason to differ from the unanimous conclusion of the Committee of Thirteen which had the whole-hearted support of all the other delegations.

(11) *The High Direction of the Secretariat.*

70 The question which involved the sharpest difference of opinion and gave rise to the most lively debates was that of the organisation of what may conveniently be termed the Directing Staff of the Secretariat. At present, this consists of a Secretary-General, who is of British nationality, a French Deputy Secretary-General, three Under Secretaries-General, who are nationals of Germany, Italy and Japan respectively, and six Directors and four Chiefs of Section. The majority of the Committee of Thirteen recommended the creation of five new posts of Under Secretaries-General in order to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the States Members of the League who are not permanently represented on the Council. They considered that such a result would not only be in consonance with the principle of equality of States and allay the discontent that now exists among the minor Powers at the virtual exclusion of their nationals from these responsible posts, but would also offer a wider field from which to draw the higher officials of the Secretariat. The minority, which comprised Count Bernstorff and Professor Gallavresi, recommended the addition of only one post of Under Secretary-General to the existing cadre, but sought to secure co-ordination among the Directing Staff by the formation of a committee consisting of the Under Secretaries-General, whom the Secretary-General would be bound to consult on all questions of importance. From the point of view of the countries whose nationals are either unrepresented on the Secretariat or hold only minor positions, the majority proposal was the more attractive. The interests of India, whose contribution to the expenses of the League is second only to that of the Powers permanently represented on the Council and who has much to gain by securing an effective chance of representation in the higher direction of the Secretariat, would obviously be better served by adoption of the majority than of the minority proposal. The Indian Delegation accordingly supported the majority view, even though it was clear that this would involve expenditure which perhaps could not strictly be justified on purely administrative grounds. The conclusion to remit consideration of the whole question of the higher direction of the Secretariat to a fresh Committee, which would report in time for the next Assembly to take decisions on it, really represents a compromise between the two groups of great Powers, viz., Great Britain, France and Japan on the one hand, and Germany and Italy on the other. The minor Powers acquiesced in the conclusion, partly because, owing to the prevailing world economic depression, their representatives were reluctant to agree to the majority recommendation with its consequential increase of cost, and partly because some of them felt that a more economical solution of the difficulty might be found along the line of gradual abolition of the posts of Under Secretaries-General. On the new Committee India will be represented by Sir Atul Chatterjee. This satisfactory result was due to the useful work done by Sir Atul on the Committee of Thirteen and to recognition of the ability of India, in view of her experience of service questions, to contribute usefully to the solution of the outstanding problem. It is neither possible nor necessary to anticipate the recommendations of the new Committee. The Government of India will, it is hoped, have its report in good time to give instructions to the Delegation to the next session of the Assembly. With

this object, the Indian spokesman on the Fourth Committee pressed for completion of the report by the 1st May and succeeded in getting this date adopted by the Fourth Committee

(iv) *Pensions Scheme*

71 The scheme of pensions which the Committee of Thirteen had unanimously proposed was adopted by the Assembly and will come into effect from the beginning of 1931. The revised estimate of its cost for the Secretariat, the International Labour Office and the Registry of the Court of International Justice is over a million francs. Strong support for the principle of pensions was forthcoming on the ground that pensions are an attribute of permanent service, and that the non-adoption of a pension scheme would be a breach of faith with the staff and a cause of uncertainty as to their future which would detract seriously from the efficiency of the League's servants. In our view, the first argument did not sufficiently take account of the fact that for a mixed system of permanent and temporary engagements, a Provident Fund was probably more appropriate than a system of Pensions. As to the latter argument we thought that the reasonable expectations of the staff in regard to adequate provision for maintenance after retirement could be achieved just as well by a system of Provident Fund as by a scheme of Pensions. The real grievance against the present Provident Fund maintained by the League is that the contribution made to it by the League is ungenerous. The Indian Delegation contended that the Assembly had a duty to the States Members to satisfy itself that provision for the legitimate requirements of the staff was being made with full regard for economy, and along lines that had the approval of experts. The Draft Pension Regulations which the Committee of Thirteen had prepared could not really be said to satisfy either of these conditions, and the estimates of cost that were put forward were admittedly incomplete. The draft regulations were examined by a Sub-Committee of the Fourth Committee, but this Sub-Committee had no mandate for a radical examination of the problem and confined itself to points of detail. The result was the adoption of a scheme, of which the merits are doubtful. It is hoped that future Indian Delegations will watch its effect on the budget of the League with care. Indeed, we would suggest that a special annual report on the operation of the scheme should be asked for. Should experience reveal that the scheme is administratively unsound or financially extravagant, a special inquiry into its working could be legitimately demanded.

72 Two comparatively minor points arising out of the report of the Committee of Thirteen may finally be mentioned. The majority had recommended the creation of a number of posts of Counsellor on increased salary to compensate heads of section for the loss of prospects of promotion to the post of Director which the principle of filling such posts on the basis of nationality might entail. This proposal, as well as the suggestion of the Secretary-General, that while the rank might be given at once as a mark of honour the question of attaching a higher salary to the bearer of the title might be postponed, was rejected. But the equally sound objection to removing the distinction between members of sections A and B of the First Division of the Secretariat and the International Labour Office at considerable additional cost did not receive the support of the Fourth Committee.

73. The debates in the Fourth Committee on the report of the Committee of Thirteen were prolonged and often lively. There was no lack of interest in the proceedings, either on the part of the members or that of the audience. But the popular interest was mainly political and inspired by the knowledge that over the difference between the majority and minority views there would be a tussle between the Great Powers. The representatives of other countries on the Committee, in so far as they were not pledged to support the protagonists of the majority or minority view for political reasons or jealous of the predominance of the nationals of these Powers in the Secretariat, were concerned mainly with avoiding addition to the already heavy budget of the League. Those who concentrated upon examining what was primarily an administrative problem with a single eye to administrative efficiency found themselves in a minority. But the insufficiency of the time allowed for calm and careful examination of reports covering a wide and sometimes technical field must bear the main share of the responsibility for this state of affairs. The need of allowing more time for consideration of the League's reports requiring action must be repeatedly emphasised if the danger of hasty decisions based on incomplete scrutiny is to be avoided.

COMMITTEE V.—Social and Humanitarian Questions.**OPIUM AND DRUGS.**

74. The principal work of the League during the past year had been the preparations for the Conference on the Limitation of the Manufacture of Drugs. The Advisory Committee had drawn up a plan and the procedure was to include (1) the collection of the necessary statistical and other information, (2) a preliminary conference of drug manufacturers, and (3) a limited conference for the negotiation of a Convention for which the Council had already issued invitations to 25 States.

75. This procedure was not being carried out as rapidly as the Assembly of last year had hoped, as the Manufacturers' Conference could not be held until the month following the Assembly and the final Conference had been fixed for May 1931. In addition to the plans for the limitation of manufacture, there were various other aspects of the subject under discussion.

76. In the course of the general debate Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan said that the limitation of manufacture could not come too soon or be too effective so far as India was concerned. In spite of energetic preventive measures, India suffered greatly from illicit imports, and after the sacrifices she had made in connection with the export of opium, she expected responsive action from the countries of manufacture. He mentioned some leading facts and figures in regard to the success of the policy pursued in India in recent times for the reduction of the cultivation and consumption of opium, and added that certain internal problems which were of domestic rather than of international concern were receiving careful attention. India was waiting for the manufacturing countries to take practical measures to discharge the obligations which they had already accepted under the Conventions, and that India herself was ready to fall in with any plan for limitation, provided only that it was practical and effective. While disappointment might be felt at the delay which had occurred, he maintained that the foundations had been soundly laid by the Advisory Committee, and that impatience must not be allowed to interfere with the essential preparatory work. He mentioned the difficulty which arose from the development of manufacture in countries which were not members of the League and not parties to the decisions of the League, in particular in Turkey. It was a regrettable and alarming fact that restrictions in certain countries tended to drive the evil further afield and that the recent developments in Turkey, if they continued, might undermine any arrangements that might be agreed to among other countries for the limitation of manufacture. He thought that while the conclusion of an agreement for the limitation of manufacture must be the principal work of the League in the immediate future, efforts in other directions should not be relaxed, and he supported the view of the Dutch delegate that it was necessary to rely upon, and maintain in full vigour, the machinery of the Geneva Convention. He referred to the observations of the Advisory Committee as to the importance of centralised police work in each country, and of international co-operation between the national police services. After mentioning the enquiry which had recently been conducted in India as to the advantages and methods of centralised police activity in regard to the illicit traffic, and the possibility that a Central Information Bureau would be created in India, he expressed a hope that the Japanese Government would be prepared to accept a suggestion which was being made to them, that personal contact and consultations should be established between the Japanese and the Indian authorities. He referred to the passage in the report of the Advisory Committee which gave details of the various brands of cocaine seized in the illicit traffic in India and other places in the Far East. Most of it was apparently of Japanese origin, and he expressed dissatisfaction that firms whose products had been frequently found in the illicit traffic should still be licensed to manufacture, and that the sources of certain notorious brands should still remain a mystery. He expressed some surprise that the Japanese Government had not been able to supply an authoritative figure for legitimate internal consumption of cocaine, and said that until this figure was available there must be grave suspicions as to the destination of the bulk of the cocaine manufactured in Japan, and there would be no means of estimating the sufficiency of the decision announced last year to reduce the manufacture of cocaine in Japan by 10 per cent. for four years. Having regard to these facts, he appealed to the Japanese delegate to represent strongly to his Government the necessity for early and effective action. He recognised that new and

stricter regulations had been introduced in Japan, and hoped that these would be strictly applied. In reference to the increase in the size of the Advisory Committee from 14 to 21 members, he expressed the hope that when the mandate of the new Committee expired in three years' time, the phase of activity upon which the League was now engaged would have been successfully terminated, and that it would then be possible to restore the Advisory Committee to a more reasonable size. The Advisory Committee had done excellent work in establishing and giving publicity to the facts and in recommending sound and practical measures of control. If that work had not yet produced its full fruits, the fault lay with the Governments rather than with the Committee. Finally, he expressed the hope that the Committee would continue to enjoy the confidence of the States Members.

77 Speaking later in the debate, the Japanese delegate said that he himself deplored the smuggling which took place. Owing to defects in the Japanese regulations it had not so far been possible to trace the sources of the traffic. These defects had been remedied in the revised regulations, and the Japanese authorities hoped that their inquiries would be more successful in future. He said that the amount of cocaine manufactured in 1929 in Japan was 1,215 kilogrammes, this being more than 200 kilogrammes less than the amount manufactured in 1928. The Japanese Government had estimated the legitimate consumption in 1929 in Japan proper and in Japanese territories as being a little over 1,000 kilogrammes, though it was not yet possible to say whether this was the normal amount of consumption. He gave further figures to show that the surplus unaccounted for was about 1,700 kilogrammes, which included the quantities held by retailers and doctors and others licensed to keep and dispense cocaine for medical and scientific purposes. He maintained that the basis on which medical practice was organised in Japan justified the retention of a comparatively high quantity of the drug in the hands of retailers and dispensers. Finally he said that the Japanese authorities were endeavouring to place drugs under severe control so that leakage into the hands of smugglers would become impossible, and that in this work they would do their best and would co-operate with other Governments so far as the international side of the question was concerned.

78 The most important and controversial matter which was discussed in the Committee was the nature of the Conference to be held for the limitation of manufacture in May next. As already mentioned, the Assembly of 1929 had decided after much discussion that the Conference was to be of a limited and not of a general character, and the Council had already issued invitations to 25 States. The manufacturing countries are only about 10 in number, and as the essential purpose of the Conference is to secure the acceptance of obligations to limit manufacture by those States, there were strong reasons for restricting the attendance of non-manufacturing States. Nevertheless, the proposal for a general Conference was revived and strongly pressed, on the plausible but not really convincing ground that all States are interested as consumers. The Indian Delegation, with a few others, attempted, but without success, to resist the strong current of opinion which was created in favour of a general Conference. Eventually the Committee decided, after a vote from which we abstained, to convert the Conference arranged for May next from a limited into a general Conference. We fear that the prospect of a successful issue of the Conference has not been improved by this decision.

79 Another subject of discussion was a resolution submitted by the Chinese delegate for an inquiry to be carried out by the League into the nature of the extent and methods of the illicit traffic in drugs. This resolution seemed to fail to take account of the work which the League had already done for years past through the Advisory Committee with a large measure of success. Eventually the resolution was modified and elaborated, and in its final form it may succeed in extracting information from countries which have so far failed to co-operate with the League in this respect, without at the same time imposing any new administrative burden on countries like India which have already furnished regular and plentiful information. The resolution also asks that the Advisory Committee should report on the possibility of collecting estimates of the number of drug addicts in each country, together with information as to the varieties and quantities of the drugs which they consume. In the nature of things this inquiry will be of a somewhat unpractical nature and its results cannot be very complete or reliable. Nevertheless, the demand for such an inquiry was insistent.

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

80 The work of the League in this field is a valuable example of the effects which can be produced, not by creating obligations, but by the convincing analysis of essential aims and by mutual enlightenment as to the experience of different countries in securing these aims. The facts which have been collected have shown that the traffic is dependent upon certain factors (as, for instance, the system of licensed houses), and the experience of those Governments who have succeeded in removing or mitigating those factors is placed at the disposal of those who have still to do so. Governments are therefore, to an increasing extent, placed in the position of knowing both what to do and how to do it. Evidence of the fruitfulness of this procedure accumulates each year, and this year was no exception. It is now recognised, as proved by experience, that the licensed house system is not justified as a means of protecting public order and health, and that the abolition of the system, which is essential to the suppression of the traffic, can be carried out without disadvantage in other directions.

81 It is due to the provision of funds by the American Bureau of Social Hygiene that an inquiry has been undertaken in the East similar to the inquiry which recently took place in Europe and America, and a Travelling Commission of three members, chosen by the Council, has started for the East with the object of ascertaining the facts on the spot. The procedure which has already produced valuable results in the West has therefore now been applied to the East.

82 The Fifth Committee had no decisions to take on this subject this year, but in the course of its review of the year's work it had occasion to note the encouraging statements made relative to progress in the abolition of the licensed house system, and it recorded its approval of the information which is being compiled and distributed as to the laws and regulations of many countries on various aspects of the social problem. Sri D. P. Sarvadhikary joined in the general expressions of approval of the League's work in this sphere and of the spirit of moderation and of "hastening slowly" which animated the efforts of the Advisory Commission. He associated himself with the representative of Japan in emphasising the necessity for dealing with questions of this sort with due regard to the peculiar circumstances and atmosphere of the countries concerned. He welcomed the appointment of the Travelling Commission and hoped that when in due course it came to India its visit would be fruitful of results, but he expressed the opinion that the international traffic was practically non-existent in India. He referred specially to the question of the cinema and its influence on morals, and he thought that, as in the case of manufactured drugs, it was necessary to deal with this question in the country of origin as well as in that of exhibition, great harm was being done in Eastern countries by cinema exhibitions which showed European life in an undesirable light. He believed that in certain communities there were so-called marriage laws which permitted of an undesirable state of affairs, it was a matter of great delicacy to deal with this subject with due regard to local susceptibilities and legitimate local customs, but nevertheless such problems should be radically investigated with a view to the removal of all abuses.

PENAL ADMINISTRATION.

83. This question has hovered on the border-line of League activities for some time, but it was for the first time definitely on the Agenda of the Assembly this year. In January last the Council had authorised a procedure for collecting the views of the International Prison Commission and the Howard League for Penal Reform as to what aspects of the question could advantageously be dealt with internationally through the League, and after that for consulting the International Labour Office, the Economic Committee, the Health Committee and the Child Welfare Committee. It was made clear in the Council that these preliminary studies were to refer only to the collection of information.

84 The Secretary-General presented a report which showed that this procedure was not complete and that the full material would not be available until next year. In these conditions there had been no opportunity of consulting the Government of India, and it was not even known in advance whether the aspects of penal administration which might be recommended as suitable for treatment through the machinery of the League related to matters of domestic concern or were restricted to international matters such as the treatment of foreign prisoners.

85. The British delegate, Miss Susan Lawrence, brought forward a resolution recommending to the favourable consideration of Governments certain standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners which had been prepared by the International Prison Commission and asking for reports on these rules with reference to the situation in each country; the resolution also proposed the appointment of a Committee to confer with the International Prison Commission as to the best way in which the League might co-operate for the development of prison administration in accordance with modern standards. In its original form this resolution seemed to go too far. In the first place, while we were aware that the Government of India belonged to the International Prison Commission and had therefore had an opportunity of considering the standard minimum rules, we did not know whether, or to what extent, they had concurred in the rules or whether they would wish the Assembly to give the rules any measure of endorsement. It also seemed doubtful whether a procedure should be approved which might to some extent prejudice the general question of the League taking up domestic matters of penal administration in any form. We also felt that the practice of seeking decisions on points of substance in subjects which Governments, as a whole, had had no opportunity of adequately considering was one to be resisted in the absence of any consideration of urgency.

86. We had some preliminary discussion with the British Delegation, who were good enough to modify their draft resolution in a direction which partly met our objections. Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikary therefore felt justified in supporting the modified draft with some reservations. He said that though the Government of India was one of the members of the International Prison Commission, it had not had any opportunity of considering the proposals contained in the resolution and that the Indian Delegation was therefore without instructions in regard to them. He could not commit the Government of India in so far as the resolution might amount to a recommendation of the standard minimum rules, but he thought that there could be no objection to simply circulating the rules to the Governments for consideration and report. The question of penal administration was for the most part purely national, but there might be aspects that would make it more than national, and if violence was done to humanitarian principles international principles must certainly prevail. How far this might be the case in any individual country would have to be considered when the information had been collected. He then referred to the situation as regards penal administration in India and the improvements which had been made or were awaiting the provision of financial resources. It was felt in India that further reforms were overdue, but that was not a matter which concerned the League. He was therefore prepared to accept the British draft resolution on the clear understanding that it implied nothing beyond the collection of information, and that, owing to the shortness of time, he could not accept any obligations on the part of the Government of India.

87. Eventually, the resolution was revised by a sub-committee in the light of various criticisms passed by other delegations, and, in its final form, it seemed to us unobjectionable, and the whole subject will be open for unprejudiced discussion next year when Governments will have had full opportunity of considering it.

COMMITTEE VI.—Political Questions.

MINORITIES.

88. This question has not been discussed by the Sixth Committee for some years. This year it was referred to the Sixth Committee on the motion of the German Delegation, and the object of the German Government was apparently rather to secure that the minority administration should be the subject of annual review by the Assembly than to bring up concrete controversies for decision. There was some difference of opinion expressed as to the jurisdiction of the Assembly in regard to the execution of the minority treaties, but no one questioned the right of the Assembly to debate the subject of minorities generally. It was agreed that the procedure introduced by the Council in 1929, was an improvement on that which had previously been in force, and, although it was the subject of criticism, no one demanded that it should be revised pending further experience of its application. The view that the existence of the minority treaties and their application

were having a beneficial, though indirect, effect upon the treatment of minorities whose rights are not safeguarded by treaties, seemed to meet with general support. The debate was admirable, both for its courageous thoroughness (for the subject strikes at the root of post-war Europe) and its temperate character. Attention was called to the services which the representatives of non-European countries, acting as rapporteurs to the Council on minority questions, had rendered to the cause of a good understanding among the European peoples. As the report presented to the Assembly by the Sixth Committee said, "the main idea brought out by the debates was co-operation between majorities and minorities. Majorities must be just and generous and minorities must be loyal. Governments must constantly endeavour to smooth the way for mutual understanding and confidence and for co-operation between the majority and the minority."

MANDATES

89 In the debate it was generally agreed that the Mandatory Powers had been materially assisted by the Mandates system in achieving considerable progress in all branches of administration in the territories entrusted to their charge, especially in native policy and the suppression of abuses in connection with the liquor traffic. The Assembly was sufficiently confident of the success of the system to suggest that the experience gained through it might be of great value for the administration of other territories in which conditions were similar. On particular points the Sixth Committee expressed satisfaction at the improvement of the position in Palestine, and noted with approval the undertaking given by the British Government to provide the Mandates Commission with an opportunity of making observations on whatever decisions the British Government might come to in regard to the scheme for closer union in East Africa before such decisions became operative.

REFUGEES

90 This work has been and indeed still is of considerable humanitarian and economic value. But it is of the essence of the problem that it should be liquidated without avoidable delay. It has hitherto been dominated by the personality of Dr Nansen, and his lamented death has increased the necessity for providing adequately for the gradual completion of the task. There is in existence a large organisation which, after a period of comparative independence, was for some years placed under the International Labour Organisation and was last year transferred temporarily to the Secretary-General. It is financed partly by a League grant (at present 333,800 gold francs), partly by fees charged for identity documents and partly from private funds. The work of the Sixth Committee was to consider and take decisions on the recommendations of the Inter-Government Advisory Commission as to future arrangements. For various reasons the Organisation as a whole was not found suitable for absorption into the Secretariat of the League. There are two main aspects of the work, that which relates to legal protection, civil rights and the status of refugees, and that which relates to their maintenance, relief and employment. The first will, in future, be part of the duties of the Secretariat. For the second aspect, an International Refugees Office will be created under the direction of the League in accordance with Article 24 of the Covenant. The League will grant towards the expenses of this Office a diminishing subsidy, which for 1931 will be at the same figure as that for 1930 stated above. The Office is to draw up a systematic plan for liquidating the work by the end of 1939. The League has been fortunate in securing the services of M. Max Huber, President of the International Red Cross Committee and former President of the Permanent Court of International Justice, to take charge of the new office.

SLAVERY.

91 The Slavery Convention of 1925 has not produced all the results that were hoped of it. Slavery still exists in certain countries which have not yet adhered to the Convention, and all attempts to obtain the application of the Convention in those countries have, so far, been unsuccessful. The special effort made in pursuance of the

Assembly resolution of 1929 to obtain information from Governments as to the slavery which continues to exist had had meagre results. In these circumstances the British Government, which had been responsible for the promotion of the Convention of 1925, brought forward proposals for the creation of new machinery to deal with the subject. They proposed that a Permanent Slavery Organisation should be instituted on the lines of the Permanent Mandates Organisation, to consist of a Standing Committee of independent authorities and a permanent Bureau or Secretariat, to collect material for the Commission to prepare its reports and to attend to the execution of its recommendations.

92 We felt constrained to oppose this suggestion because the results that might be expected from such an Organisation were hardly likely to justify the recurrent cost. After a preliminary debate in the Sixth Committee, in which the Indian Delegation did not find it necessary to take part, the proposal was referred to a Sub-Committee, on which Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan was appointed to serve. Long discussions took place in the Sub-Committee, and he then found a convenient opportunity to explain India's position. In the course of doing so he expressed on behalf of the Government of India full sympathy with the object in view and referred to the recent expeditions in Burma.

93 The original British proposal met with little support, and was replaced by another that the League should convene a meeting of experts chosen in the same way as the Temporary Slavery Commission, which had drafted the Convention of 1925. Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan felt justified in supporting this proposal, as, although it was doubtful whether such a meeting would be fruitful in its results, its cost would have been small and non-recurrent.

94 The modified British proposal failed to secure a majority, and after various alternatives had been examined the Sub-Committee adopted by a majority a proposal of the Portuguese Delegation, which noted that the information so far furnished by Governments was not sufficient to give an accurate idea of the present situation, postponed consideration of any changes in the existing procedure till next year, and invited the Governments to amplify the information already supplied, not only in regard to the conditions prevailing in their own territories, but also in regard to the present general position on the subject of slavery.

95 This proposal was eventually approved by the majority of the Sixth Committee and by the Assembly, although the British delegate expressed dissatisfaction and stated that the British Government would press for further activity on a later occasion. The course of the discussion certainly indicated that the countries in whose territories or colonies social conditions of a primitive nature still survive, are still very cautious in their attitude towards any movement from outside in the direction of the improvement of those conditions.

96 It only remains for us, in concluding our Report, to express our high sense of the honour and responsibility which devolved upon us as representatives of India at the Assembly of the League of Nations, and our appreciation of the co-operation which we received from our colleagues, Sir D. P. Sarvadhikary, Sir Denys Bray, and Sir J. C. Coyajee, who served as assistant delegates.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

GANGA SINGH,
Maharaja of Bikaner
ZULFIQAR ALI KHAN
EWART GREAVES
B. K. MULLICK

1st April 1931

L. GRAHAM,
Secy. to the Govt. of India

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Railway Board.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th June 1931.

No. 7594F.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the administration of the Assam Bengal Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the local authorities set out in the first column of the

schedule annexed hereto the tax specified in the second column thereof.

Schedule.

Local authority. 1			Tax. 2
District 1(1)	Police-station 1(2)	Name of local authority (union board). 1(3)	
Dippera .	Brahaman- bana Kasba ..	Natal .	Union rate.
		Kampur .	Ditto.
		Benauti ..	Ditto.
		Gopinathpur ..	Ditto.

J. F. BLACKWOOD,
Secy., Railway Board.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1931

Part I A

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India
republished for general information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

PUBLIC

Simla, the 9th July 1931

No. F. 9/10/31.—In the Home Department Notification No F 215/23-Public, dated the 31st May 1923, regarding the use of uniforms by officers in civil employ, under the heading "Hot Weather Uniform" in the description of Civil Uniforms after the entry "Helmet, boots, etc., the coat" add the following entry.—

Gloves.—Gloves are not worn with the hot weather uniform.

S. N. ROY,

Joint Secy. to the Govt of India (offg)

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 8th July 1931

No. 415-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. Oyevaar, as Honorary Vice-Consul in charge of the Consulate-General for the Netherlands at Calcutta

E. B. HOWELL,

Foreign Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 8th July 1931

No F 67-III-Ex I/31 —In exercise of the power conferred by rules 33, 37, 42 and 44 of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the determination of domicile and the drawal of overseas pay.

I—Domicile

For the purposes of any rule made by the Governor-General in Council under rules 33, 37, 42 or 44 of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules the domicile of a Government servant shall, unless it be otherwise expressly provided in such rule, be determined in accordance with the following provisions, namely.—

1 A person can have only one domicile.

2 The domicile of origin of every person of legitimate birth is in the country in which at the time of his birth his father was domiciled, or, if he is a posthumous child, in the country in which his father was domiciled at the time of the father's death.

3 The domicile of origin of an illegitimate child is in the country in which at the time of his birth his mother was domiciled

4 The domicile of origin prevails until a new domicile has been acquired, and a new domicile continues until the former domicile has been resumed or another has been acquired

5 (1) A person acquires a new domicile by taking up his fixed habitation in a country which is not that of his domicile of origin.

(2) Any person may, if the law of any country so provides, and subject to any such provisions, acquire a domicile in that country by making, in accordance with the said provisions, a declaration of his desire to acquire such domicile

Explanation 1.—A person is not to be considered as having taken up his fixed habitation in a country merely by reason of his residing there in His Majesty's civil or military service or in the exercise of any profession or calling.

Explanation 2.—A person does not acquire a new domicile in any country merely by reason of residing as part of the family or as a servant of any ambassador, consul, or other representative of the Government of another country

6. The domicile of a minor follows the domicile of the parent from whom he derives his domicile of origin

Provided that the domicile of a minor does not change with that of his parent if the minor is married or holds any office or employment in the service of His Majesty or has set up with the consent of the parent in any distinct business.

7 After marriage a woman acquires the domicile of her husband if she had not the same domicile before and her domicile during the marriage follows the domicile of her husband

Provided that if the husband and wife are separated by the order of a competent court or if the husband is undergoing a sentence of transportation, the wife becomes capable of acquiring an independent domicile.

8 Save as otherwise provided above a person cannot during minority acquire a new domicile

9 An insane person cannot acquire a new domicile in any other way than by his domicile following the domicile of another person.

10. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, a person who—

(a) was born, and has been educated exclusively, in Asia and had not at the date of his appointment resided out of Asia for a total period exceeding six months, or

(b) had before that date claimed and been deemed to be of Indian domicile for the purpose of his appointment to any office under the Government or of the conferment upon him by the Government of any scholarship, emoluments or other privilege,

shall be deemed to have had his domicile in Asia on that date, unless in the case of a person to whom clause (a) applies and clause (b) does not apply it is proved to the satisfaction of the appointing authority that he did not have his domicile in Asia on that date.

11. If any question arises as to the domicile of any officer at the time of his appointment, the decision thereon of the Governor-General in Council shall be final

II—Overseas Pay.

Where it is provided in a rule made by the Governor-General in Council under rules 33, 37, 42 or 44 of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules that the pay

of a service or post shall include overseas pay, such overseas pay shall, unless it be otherwise expressly provided in such rule, be drawn only by a member of the service or an incumbent of the post whose domicile at the date of his first substantive appointment to the civil service of the Crown in India was elsewhere than in Asia.

No F./12-XVII-R II/31—In exercise of the power conferred by rules 37 and 44 of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rule—

RULE

Indian Army reservists who, before they have earned a pension under Military rules for their military service, are appointed to the civil police of administrations under the Central Government, may, at the discretion of the head of the administration, and subject to the provisions contained in Article 356, Civil Service Regulations be allowed to count for civil pension all previous military service with the Colours and half of their reserve service

H DENNING,

Secy to the Govt of India

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS

The 3rd July 1931.

No D-4001-Ex I—* * *

Mr J C Nixon, I C S, Officer on Special Duty in the Finance Department, is appointed temporary Joint Secretary with effect from the 4th July 1931

W R TENNANT,

Deputy Secy to the Govt. of India

RESOLUTION.

The 9th July 1931.

No D/4523-Ex I/31—Pending completion of the review of expenditure of the Government of India which is now proceeding, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to decide, as an *ad interim* measure, that all appointments to any posts, permanent or temporary, made on or after the 16th July 1931, of persons not in Government service on the 15th July 1931, whose pay the Governor-General in Council is competent to determine under the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1930, shall be made on a provisional footing, that is to say in an officiating capacity

2 The above decision shall not apply to police establishment enrolled under the Police Act or to warders or head-warders (including female warders) in the Jail Department

ORDERED that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

H DENNING,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 9th July 1931

No M-1004—The following draft of certain further amendments in the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), is published as required by section 18 of the said Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 12th October 1931. Any objection or suggestion which may be received in respect of the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft amendments

1 In rule 51 of the said Rules for sub-rule (3) the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:—

“(3) The following fees shall be charged for the amendment of a licence—

(a) In cases where the amendment relates to an increase in the quantity of explosives permitted by the original licence to be imported, manufactured, possessed or sold—

(*) If the original licence is in Form A, B, C or D. A fee equal to the difference between the fee paid for the original licence and the fee which would have been payable had the original licence been granted for the increased quantity of explosives covered by the amended licence

(**) If the original licence is in Form E or EE.—

When granted to cultivators.

Nil

When granted to contractors or other persons

Rs. 1.

(***) If the original licence is in any other Form.

Rs. 5

(b) In all other cases ..

Nil”

2 In rule 60 of the said Rules for sub-rule (3) the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely —

“(3) The fee chargeable on such new licence shall be five rupees or half the fee charged for the original licence, whichever is less:

Provided that no fee shall be charged on a new licence in Form 2 or in Form E or EE of Schedule III.”

3 In rule 64 of the said Rules for the words “eight annas” the words “one rupee” shall be substituted.

4 In rule 68 of the said Rules after sub-rule (2) the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely:—

“(3) The fee chargeable on such permit shall be five rupees.”

5 After rule 71 of the said Rules the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

“71A A fee of one rupee shall be charged on a permit granted under rule 69, 70 or 71.”

6 In Schedule II to the said Rules—

(a) In Article 1, for the letters and figures “Rs 10” in column 6 the letters and figures “Rs 20” shall be substituted

(b) In Article 2, for the entry in column 6, the following shall be substituted, namely —

“Rs 20, but, where the explosives have been re-imported from any port for importation into which a licence has been granted under these rules, two rupees only”

(c) In Article 4, for the entry in column 6, the following shall be substituted, namely —

	“ When the licence is for the explosives described in clause (i) in column 4	When the licence is for the explosives described in clause (ii) or (iii) in column 4
	Rs.	Rs.
Covering the maximum quantity of explosives allowed or any less quantity exceeding one-half such maximum.	40	30
Covering half such maximum or any less quantity exceeding one-fourth.	20	15
Covering one-fourth such maximum or any less quantity.	8	6

Where the applicant holds and produces a licence in Form XI of Schedule VIII of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924,—free of charge.”

(d) In Article 5, for the entry in column 6, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

	“ When the licence is for the explosives described in clause (i) in column 4	When the licence is for the explosives described in clause (ii) or (iii) in column 4
	Rs.	Rs.
Covering the maximum quantity of explosives allowed or any less quantity exceeding one-half such maximum.	20	15
Covering half such maximum or any less quantity exceeding one-fourth.	10	7-8
Covering one-fourth such maximum or any less quantity.	4	3

Where the applicant holds and produces a licence in Form XI or Form XII of Schedule VIII of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924,—free of charge."

(e) In Article 6, for the entry in column 6, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

	"When the licence is for the explosives described in clause (i) in column 4	When the licence is for the explosives described in clause (ii) or (iii) in column 4
	Rs	Rs
Covering the maximum quantity of explosives allowed or any less quantity exceeding one-half such maximum	10	7/8
Covering half such maximum or any less quantity exceeding one-fourth	5	3/8
Covering one-fourth such maximum or any less quantity	2	1/8

Where the applicant holds and produces a licence in Form XI, Form XII or Form XIV of Schedule VIII of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924,—free of charge "

(f) In Article 7, for the entry in column 6, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Half the fees chargeable on the same explosive in the same quantity in Articles 4, 5 and 6, respectively "

(g) In Article 8, for the entry in column 6, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Free of charge to cultivators but Rs 5 from contractors and other persons."

(h) In Article 9, for the entry in column 6, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Free of charge to cultivators but Rs 2-8-0 from contractors and other persons "

(i) In Articles 12 to 17, for the entries in column 6, the following shall be substituted, respectively, namely:—

"Rs 10
Rs. 45
Rs 60
Rs 40
Rs 10
Rs 15 "

(j) In Article 17, for the entry in column 4, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Any explosive covered by the licence granted under Article 13 or 14, in any quantity "

J. A. SHILLIDY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 11th July 1931

Part B.

No 430 —The following appointments are made —

* * * *

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA

* * * *

The undermentioned officers designate of the Army in India Reserve of Officers are granted tempy commissions for the periods noted against their names —

Calcutta Light Horse

To be Lt

Newlyn Bywater From 1st to 16th May 1931.

* * * *

No 438 —The following transfer is made:—

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA

Capt A M Ballingall, M C, V D, from the Cal Sco to the Genl List Dated 7th Apl. 1931

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS

No 439.—The following draft of certain further amendments to the Cantonment Fund Servants Rules, 1925, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), is published as required by subsection (1) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 11th August 1931

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the said date will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft amendments

1. In rule 19 of the said Rules—

(1) in sub-rule (2)—

(a) to clause (d) the word "or" shall be added, and

(b) after clause (d) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(e) a fidelity insurance policy approved by the Cantonment Authority and issued by an insurance company approved by the Governor-General in Council", and

(2) after sub-rule (3) the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely:—

"(4) The premia for the policy referred to in clause (e) of sub-rule (2) shall be paid by the Cantonment Authority and the amount thereof shall be deducted from the salary of the servant."

2 After Form D of the Forms included in Schedule I to the said Rules, the following Form shall be inserted, namely —

“E

Form of Security Bond where a fidelity insurance policy is taken as security

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that I . . . of . . . am held and firmly bound unto the Cantonment Authority of . . . in the sum of Rs . . . to be paid to the said Cantonment Authority for which payment I bind myself my heirs executors administrators and legal representatives by these presents

WHEREAS the above bounden . . . was on the . . . day of 19 . . . appointed to and now holds the office of . . . in the Cantonment of . . . in the District AND WHEREAS the said . . . by virtue of such office is bound to keep true and faithful accounts of his dealings with all property and money which may come to his hands or possession or under his control Such accounts to be kept in the form and manner that may from time to time be prescribed by duly constituted authority and also to prepare and submit such returns and accounts and other documents as may from time to time be required of him AND WHEREAS to secure the due and faithful performance by the said . . . of the duties of his office and of any other office which he may hold under the aforesaid Cantonment Authority, and to indemnify themselves against any loss injury or damage which the said Cantonment Authority may in any way suffer or sustain by reason of his misconduct neglect or oversight or otherwise through him or any person acting under or for him the aforesaid Cantonment Authority have entered into a Fidelity Insurance Policy for a sum of Rs. . . . with the . . . Company of . . . for a period of . . . and the said . . . has authorised the said Cantonment Authority to realise by monthly deductions from the salary that he may be drawing from time to time such sums as may be necessary to defray the cost of the premia to be paid on account of the aforesaid policy or on account of any other Policy of Insurance which the said Cantonment Authority may hereafter take out for the purpose of indemnifying themselves as aforesaid during the period of service with them of the said . . .

Now the condition of the above written bond is such that if the said . . . has whilst he has held the said office of . . .

as aforesaid always duly performed and fulfilled the duties of his said office and if he shall whilst he shall hold the said office or any other office to which he may be appointed or in which he may act always duly perform and fulfil all and every the duties thereof respectively and other the duties which may from time to time be required of him and shall also at all times indemnify and save harmless the said Cantonment Authority and Fund from all and every loss injury and damage which has been or shall or may at any times or time hereafter during the service or employment of the said . . . in such office as aforesaid or in any such other offices aforesaid be sustained incurred or suffered by the said Cantonment Authority or Fund by reason of any act neglect failure misconduct default disobedience omission or insolvency of the said . . . or of any person or persons acting under him or for whom he may be responsible or if the said Cantonment Authority have realised from the aforesaid Insurance Company or any other Insurance Company the amount of the Policy which the said Cantonment Authority may have taken out with such Insurance Company to indemnify themselves as aforesaid then this obligation shall be void and of no effect otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force And it is hereby agreed that on the final termination of the service of the said . . . this bond shall remain with the said Cantonment Authority for . . . calendar months as security against any loss or injury or damage that may have been sustained or incurred by the said Cantonment Authority or Fund owing to the act neglect or default of the said . . . or any such other person or persons as aforesaid and which may not have been discovered until after the termination of his said service and which is not covered by any Policy of Insurance as aforesaid and that his liability hereunder shall continue until the expiry of the said term of . . . calendar months

IN WITNESS whereof the said . . . has hereunto set his hand and seal this . . . day of . . . 19 . . .

Signed sealed and delivered }
by the abovenamed in the }
presence of—

G. M. YOUNG,
Secy. to the Govt of India



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1931

Part IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 14th July 1931

No. 423-G—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Dr Eduard von Selzam as Vice-Consul for Germany at Calcutta

The 15th July 1931

No. 427-G—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Senhor Murillo Martins de Souza as Consul for Brazil at Calcutta

E. B. HOWELL,

Foreign Secy to the Govt of India

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATION

H (G.).

Simla, the 16th July 1931.

No. 1276—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 213 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI) of

1923) the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate fire extinguishing appliances on pilgrim ships, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (3) of the said section, namely —

RULES.

1 (1) **Title and extent of application.**—These rules may be called the Fire Extinguishing Appliances (Pilgrim Ships) Rules, 1931

(2) They apply to pilgrim ships, and shall come into force on the 1st day of September 1931, from which date rules 11 to 15 of the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No 1902 (Sanitary), dated the 14th October 1910, shall be cancelled

Provided that these rules shall not apply, and rules 11 to 15 of the rules published with the said notification shall continue to apply to pilgrim ships with regard to which a certificate of survey was granted before the 1st day of September 1931, under section 136 or section 144 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, while such certificate is in force

2 **Definition.**—In these rules "approved" means approved by the Governor General in Council

3 (1) **Spaces occupied by passengers and crew.**—On every ship of more than 4,000 tons gross tonnage, at least three, and on every other ship at least two, steam or equivalent pumps shall be available for the spaces occupied by passengers and crew, provided that more than two pumps shall not be required

on ships whose keels were laid before the 1st September 1931. Each such pump shall be capable of providing a full supply of water, in accordance with the requirements specified in sub-rule (1) of rule 6, to one or more ranges of water service pipes. The service pipes shall be of metal, with branches so arranged that the fire hoses may be coupled thereto, and two powerful jets of water may be rapidly and simultaneously brought to bear, by means of single lengths of hose from each branch, upon any part of each deck space occupied by passengers or crew, when the watertight and fire doors are closed. Where the water service is on an exposed deck, the branches necessary to comply with the foregoing requirements shall, in the case of vessels whose keels are laid after the 1st September 1931, be fitted on both sides of the deck.

Provided that in the case of vessels whose keels were laid before the 1st September 1931, the main engine sanitary pump shall be allowed to count as one of the pumps required to be available if it is so fitted as to be capable of serving the purpose of such pump.

(2) Every ship shall carry an efficient portable hand pump with suction and hose complete.

(3) Portable chemical fire extinguishers of an approved pattern shall be carried in every compartment wherein passengers and crew are accommodated. There shall be two extinguishers in each such compartment, and when passengers are carried in enclosed spaces above the upper deck, there shall be at least one extinguisher on each side of such spaces at intervals of not more than 60 feet.

4. **Cargo spaces.**—On every ship arrangements shall be made whereby two powerful jets of water may be rapidly and simultaneously directed into any cargo compartment, and, save in the case of a ship of less than 1,000 tons gross tonnage, satisfactory means shall also be provided whereby steam or other gas incapable of supporting combustion may be conveyed to each such compartment.

5. (1) **Machinery and bunker spaces.**—Arrangements shall be made in ships which use coal as fuel whereby two powerful jets of water can be rapidly and simultaneously directed into any part of the coal bunker spaces, boiler rooms and machinery spaces.

(2) In ships in which the main boilers are oil fired the following additional arrangements shall be made:—

(a) The fire hoses in the machinery spaces shall be provided with additional conductors suitable for spraying water on oil without undue disturbance of the surface.

(b) In each firing space there shall be placed a receptacle containing 10 cubic feet of sand, sawdust impregnated with soda, or other approved dry material; and scoops for distributing the same.

(c) In each boiler room, and in each of the machinery spaces in which a part of the oil fuel installation is situated, there shall be provided two approved portable chemical extinguishers of a type discharging froth or other approved medium suitable for quenching oil fires.

(d) Means shall be provided whereby froth may be rapidly discharged and distributed over the whole of the lower parts of any boiler room, or of any machinery space in which oil fuel units or settling tanks may be situated. The quantity of froth which can be discharged should be amply sufficient to cover up to a depth of 6 inches the whole area of the plating formed in any one compartment by the inner bottom plating, or by the shell plating of the vessel if there is no double bottom tank. If the engine and boiler rooms are not entirely separate, and fuel oil can drain from the boiler room bilges into the engine room, the combined engine and boiler rooms shall be treated as one compartment. Provided that if other effective means are available for combating fire and the apparatus can be controlled from outside the compartment in which fire may occur, the Governor General in Council may exempt from the requirements of this clause ships whose keels were laid before the 1st September 1931 on which it would not be reasonable to require the fitting of large froth installations.

(e) There shall further be provided one extinguisher of at least 30 gallons capacity in ships having one boiler room, and two such extinguishers in ships with more than one boiler room. These extinguishers shall be provided with hoses on reels suitable for reaching any part of the boiler rooms and spaces containing oil fuel pumping units. Provided that the Governor General in Council may permit the fitting of any other equally efficient apparatus in place of the 30 gallons extinguisher.

(f) All containers and valves by which they are operated shall be easily accessible and so placed that they will not readily be cut off from use in case of fire.

6. (1) **Pumps.**—In all ships each of the steam or equivalent pumps shall be capable of supplying simultaneously two powerful jets of water for use in any part of the vessel. The pumps shall be worked by steam or by some other equally efficient motive power, and shall always be available for immediate use at all reasonable times when the vessel is in commission.

(2) All steam or equivalent pumps shall be provided with effective escape valves suitably adjusted and so placed as to prevent excessive pressure in any part of the water service system.

7. **Water service pipes.**—The main water service pipes shall be made of wrought material, and, if of iron or steel, shall in the case of vessels whose keels were laid after the 1st September 1931, be galvanised. They shall be sufficiently large in diameter for the adequate supply of water to the fire hoses which shall be secured to them for simultaneous operation. The branches shall be so placed that the fire hoses may be conveniently coupled to them, and cocks or valves shall be fitted where required to admit of any hose being removed, if desired, while the pumps are at work.

8. (1) **Fire Hoses.**—The fire hoses shall be of leather, seamless hemp, flax canvas of first-class quality, or other approved material.

They shall be provided with suitable metal unions and conductors, and with gooseneck connections where necessary.

(2) A sufficient number of fire hoses with attachments and conductors shall be suitably distributed about different decks in the ship so as to be readily available for rapid use in any space occupied by passengers or crew, and not less than three hoses and attachments shall be provided in any vessel.

(3) The fire hoses and the conductors, and other apparatus referred to in sub-rules (1) and (2), together with coupling wrenches if required, shall be kept ready for use in conspicuous positions near the water service hydrants or connections. They shall be used only for the purposes of extinguishing fires or for testing the fire extinguishing apparatus at fire drills and surveys, and not for washing decks.

9 Arrangements for injecting steam or other gas into Cargo Spaces and Boiler Rooms.—Where provision is made for the injection of steam or other gas into the cargo spaces and boiler rooms for fire extinguishing purposes the necessary pipes for conveying the steam or gas to holds or other compartments shall be provided with controlling valves or cocks readily accessible from the deck and so marked as to indicate clearly the compartments to which the pipes are respectively led. Suitable provision shall be made for locking these valves or cocks so as to prevent inadvertent admission of the steam or gas to any compartment. If any pipe is led to a space to which passengers have access, it shall be furnished with an additional stop valve or cock also capable of being locked. Provided that the Governor General in Council may permit the substitution of any other equally efficient safety device giving the requisite security from danger.

10 (1) Fluid Fire Extinguishers.—A sufficient number of approved portable fluid fire extinguishers discharging water shall be provided in accordance with the requirements of rules 3 and 5. For ordinary purposes not specifically referred to in these rules, the capacity of portable extinguishers shall be not more than three imperial gallons, and not less than two imperial gallons, provided the Governor General in Council may, in his discretion, permit the use of an extinguisher of less than two gallons capacity in special circumstances.

(2) An approved type of portable extinguisher discharging a medium other than water may in the case of not more than 20 per cent of the total number of extinguishers required to be carried be substituted for the ordinary water-discharging extinguisher.

(3) The portable hand fluid fire extinguishers (apart from those supplied in boiler rooms, etc., specially for use in connection with oil fuel) shall not be of more than two types in any one ship.

(4) All extinguishers, whether portable or otherwise, shall be placed in positions where they are readily accessible.

11. Smoke Helmets and Safety Lamps.—At least two smoke helmets and two safety

lamps of approved types shall be included in the fire extinguishing equipment of every vessel and the helmets shall be stowed separately. The members of the crew shall be practised regularly in their use.

12 Emergency Appliances.—The necessary emergency fire appliances such as knives, axes, and crowbars shall be kept in a place readily accessible at all times from different parts of the ship.

13 Fire Drill.—Fire drill shall be observed at least once a week on board all vessels and during such drill all fire appliances shall be put into use and the fact entered in the Log Book. The great utility of woollen or asbestos blankets for smothering small fires shall always be impressed on all persons taking part in a fire drill.

14 (1) Custody of fire apparatus and fire patrol.—The fire apparatus shall be placed by the master under the special charge of one of the principal officers of the ship and of the ship's carpenter, who shall both be held responsible that the apparatus is kept in a state fit for immediate use. As soon as possible after leaving port, the officers and crew shall be divided into parties and assigned to stations in case of fire.

(2) A continuous patrol system shall be organised so that any outbreak of fire may be promptly detected.

15 (1) Stowage of cargo and disposal of inflammables.—The cargo of every ship shall, before she leaves port, be properly stowed away, and the decks shall be cleared of any loose straw, hay and other inflammable material. Any goods which are dangerous by reason of their inflammability or liability to explosion shall be stowed, subject to the provisions of any law or rules in force, in such manner as to safeguard the ship from danger of fire or explosion. The tanks of motor cars carried on the ship shall be drained before loading.

(2) Before a ship leaves port, every passenger shall deliver up any lucifer matches, gun-powder or other inflammable article in his possession.

16 Use of naked lights and spirits.—Naked lights shall not be used in the holds or store rooms or between decks, except under trustworthy superintendence. No person shall read in bed with a naked light. Casks or drums containing spirit shall not be opened in the hold but shall be hoisted on deck for the purpose.

17 Relaxation of rules.—In the case of a small vessel under 200 feet in length when it is shown to be unreasonable to require full compliance with any of the provisions of these rules, such relaxation shall be granted as the Governor General in Council may, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, direct.

18 Penalty.—Whoever does any act in contravention of any of the provisions of these rules shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

A. B. REID,

Joint Secy. to the Govt of India (offg.).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

PORTS

NOTIFICATIONS

MERCHANT SHIPPING

Simla, the 18th July 1931

No 31-M I /31—In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (4) of section 136 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No 31-M I (3)/30, dated the 25th October 1930, and of all other previous orders on the subject, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to delegate in respect of the ports specified in the first column of the Schedule annexed hereto—

(1) to the officers specified in the corresponding entry in the second column of the said Schedule the function assigned to the Governor-General in Council by sub-section (1) of the said section of granting certificates of survey of steamships,

(2) to the officers specified in the corresponding entry in the third column of the said Schedule the function assigned to the Governor-General in Council by sub-section (3) of the said section of causing notice to be given that a certificate of survey of a steamship is ready for delivery

Schedule

1	2	3
Ports	Officers to whom the function of granting certificates of survey is delegated	Officers to whom the function of giving notice of the readiness of such certificates for delivery is delegated
*	*	*
Calcutta	The Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta District, Calcutta	The Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta District, Calcutta
Chittagong		The Nautical Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Department, Chittagong
*	*	*

No 31-M I /31—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 136 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), and in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the officers specified in the second column of the annexed Schedule to be the officers through whom the certificates of survey referred to in the said sub-section shall be delivered at the port specified in the corresponding entry in the first column of the said Schedule—

Schedule

Ports.	Officers
*	*
Chittagong	The Nautical Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Department, Chittagong
*	*

The 18th July 1931

No 219-P & L /31—In supersession of the Notification by this Department, No 219-P & L /31, dated the 9th May 1931, and in pursuance of Sections 88 (2) and 87 (4) of the Chittagong Port Act, 1914, as amended up to date, the following abstracts of the revised budget estimates for the year 1930-31 and the budget estimates for the year 1931-32 of receipts and expenditure of the Commissioners for the Port of Chittagong are published for general information—

	Revised estimates for 1930-31	Budget estimates for 1931-32
	Rs	Rs.
(a) CHITTAGONG PORT FUND		
<i>(i) Revenue Account</i>		
Opening balance on the 1st April	3,61,850	444
Total estimated receipts ..	12,02,068	13,78,250
Total ..	15,64,818	13,78,694
Total estimated charges ..	15,64,374	13,75,890
Closing balance on the 31st March	444	2,804
<i>(ii) Capital Account</i>		
Opening balance on the 1st April	8,583	8,583
Total estimated receipts	8,17,422	5,40,550
Total ..	8,26,005	5,53,133
Total estimated charges	8,17,422	5,54,550
Closing balance on the 31st March	8,583	3,583
(b) CHITTAGONG PILOTAGE FUND		
<i>(i) Revenue Account</i>		
Opening balance on the 1st April (including Rs 9,009 invested in Government Promissory Notes)	1,48,076	1,56,388
Total estimated receipts	81,250	80,250
Total ..	2,29,326	2,36,638
Total estimated charges	72,938	1,23,080
Closing balance on the 31st March (including Rs 9,009 invested in Government Promissory Notes)	1,56,388	1,13,549

	Revised estimates for 1930-31.	Budget estimates for 1931-32.
	Rs.	Rs.
(vi) Capital Account.		
Opening balance on the 1st April .. ..	..	..
Total estimated receipts ..	1,800	400
Total ..	1,800	400
Total estimated charges ..	1,800	400
Closing balance on the 31st March .. ..	..	..
(c) MISCELLANEOUS RESERVE FUNDS.		
(i) Depreciation Fund.		
Opening balance on the 1st April	5,23,946	5,18,438
Total estimated receipts ..	84,492	86,863
Total ..	6,08,438	6,05,301
Total estimated charges ..	90,000	..
Closing balance on the 31st March	5,18,438	6,05,301
(ii) Revenue Reserve Fund.		
Opening balance on the 1st April	1,69,359	87,147
Total estimated receipts ..	..	..
Total ..	1,69,359	87,147
Total estimated charges ..	82,212	82,212
Closing balance on the 31st March	87,147	4,935
(iii) General Reserve Fund.		
Opening balance on the 1st April	88,156	88,156
Total estimated receipts ..	..	..
Total ..	88,156	88,156
Total estimated charges ..	..	20,000
Closing balance on the 31st March	88,156	68,156
(iv) Pilotage Miscellaneous (Depreciation) Fund.		
Opening balance on the 1st April	17,148	20,444
Total estimated receipts ..	3,296	3,296
Total ..	20,444	23,740
Total estimated charges ..	..	..
Closing balance on the 31st March	20,444	23,740

TARIFFS.

The 18th July 1931.

No. 155-T. (3).—In pursuance of item 34-A of Schedule II to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the following substances are of a like nature or use to saccharine, namely:—

- (1) Toluene ortho sulphonic acid;
- (2) Toluene ortho sulphon chloride or Toluene ortho sulphonyl chloride or Toluene ortho chlorosulphonic acid;
- (3) Toluene ortho sulphonamide or Toluene ortho sulphamide;
- (4) Ortho-sulpho benzoic acid and derivatives;
- (5) Benzamide ortho sulphonic acid and derivatives;
- (6) Ortho-sulphonamide benzoic acid or ortho-sulphamido benzoic acid or ortho-sulphamine benzoic acid;
- (7) Toluene ortho-sulphinic acid; and
- (8) Sweetol, sucrose; crystallose; gluside, saccharol, saxin; glycosine; sykose; glusimide; garantose; glycophenol, saccharinol and saccharinose.

J. C. B. DRAKE,

Secy. to the Govt. of India (offg.).

RESOLUTION.

BENGAL PILOT SERVICE.

Simla, the 13th July 1931.

No. 226-P. & L./31.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to nominate Mr. H. H. Hasluck of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company as the representative of European Commerce in Calcutta on the Advisory Pilot Committee, Bengal, *vice* Mr. A. O. Brown resigned.

ORDERED that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

A. RAISMAN,

Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India (offg.).

A. RAISMAN,

Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India (offg.).

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 18th July 1931

Part B.

No. 445 —The following appointments are made.—

The undermentioned officer designate of the Army in India Reserve of Officers is granted a temporary commission for the period noted against his name —

The Calcutta Scottish

To be Lt

Lawrence George Burns From 1st to 16th June 1931

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS

No 453 —The following draft of certain further amendments to the Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1925, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), is published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 17th August 1931

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the said date will be considered by the Governor-General in Council

Draft amendments

(1) In rule 13 of the said Rules, after clause (13) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(13-A) **Grant of lease for construction of bungalows to be available for military officers.**—Notwithstanding anything contained in clauses (2) to (11) the Cantonment Authority may, with the previous sanction of the Government of India, or of such authority as the Government of India may appoint for this purpose, grant a lease of land in class B (4) by private treaty for the construction of a bungalow which will be suitable and always available for military officers. Applications for the grant of such lease shall be submitted to the Executive Officer of the Cantonment in the form prescribed in Schedule IV-A, and if the application is approved the applicant shall be required forthwith to execute a lease for the site in the form prescribed in Schedule VI-A.”

(2) In clause (1) of rule 14 of the said Rules after the brackets and figures “(13)” the brackets, figures and letter “(13-A)” shall be inserted

(3) After Schedule IV to the said Rules the following schedule shall be inserted, namely:—

SURVEY No

SCHEDULE IV-A

CANTONMENT AUTHORITY'S / MILITARY
ESTATES OFFICER'S GRANT REGISTER

(BUILDING SITES)

(Form of application for land to be filled in
by applicant)

To

The Executive Officer, /The Military Estates
Officer,

Cantonment

Dated

SIR,

I have the honour to apply for the grant of (4000) acres/square feet of land situated in for the purpose of building a residential house

A ground plan and description of the proposed building is attached

I hold the following lands in the Cantonment

I am prepared to abide by such conditions regarding the disposal of the land as the Cantonment Authority/Military Estates Officer may lay down, and to deposit the cost, if any, of surveying and demarcating the land, on the understanding that if the land is eventually granted to any other person the amount of my deposit will be refunded to me

I request that the land may be granted to me by private agreement (without any preliminary auction) at Rs per acre/per square foot and I undertake to utilise the land for building bungalows which will be suitable and always available for Military officers and in consideration of this concession I agree to execute in respect of the land the special form of lease prescribed by Schedule VI-A, of the Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1925

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Sd) A B C.

NOTE —The grant of this application does not carry with it sanction to erect a building. That sanction must be sought from the Cantonment Authority in accordance with the provisions of the Cantonments Act, 1924, and of any applicable bye-laws thereunder.

GRANTS REGISTER—BUILDING SITES

(To be filled in by the prescribed authority,
not the applicant)

Survey No and/or situation	Class of land	Total area of survey No, if any
----------------------------	---------------	---------------------------------

- 1 Date of application
- 2 Extent applied for
- 3 Name and address of applicant
- 4 Purpose for which applied for
- 5 Opinion of the Cantonment Authority/Military Estates Officer

President/Military Estates Officer

- 6 Date and cost of survey and demarcation and date of deposit of cost
- 7 Annual rent fixed
- 8 Premium on lease
- 9 Opinion of Collector*

Collector

- 10 Order by G O C-in-Chief/Govt of India if value exceeds Rs 5,000/Rs 10,000

*G O C-in-Chief . Command/
Secretary to the Government of India,
Army Department.*

11. Date and No of lease

Executive Officer/Military Estates Officer

PLAN OF THE SITE

(Survey No)
(Sub-division)
Area—	

Surveyed and demarcated on the ground

Cantonment Survey Officer

(Sub-division entered in the Cantonment Map)

Executive Officer/Military Estates Officer

(4) After Schedule VI to the said Rules the following schedule shall be inserted, namely —

SCHEDULE VI-A

(Lease for construction of bungalows to be available for military officers)

THIS INDENTURE made the day of BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) of the one part and (hereinafter called the lessee/lessees) of the other part WHEREAS by virtue of rules made under section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924, the Cantonment Authority/Military Estates Officer of Cantonment (hereinafter called the Cantonment Authority/Military Estates Officer) has agreed on behalf of the Secretary of State with the confirmation of to demise the plot of land hereinafter described to the lessee/lessees in manner hereinafter appearing, AND WHEREAS the said land is to be demised to the lessee/lessees on specially favourable terms on his undertaking that a house suitable for the residence of a military officer will be erected thereon by the lessee/lessees in accordance with the terms and conditions hereof and that the same will always be made available for the residence of a military officer if required and requisitioned under the provisions of the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act Now THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH in consideration of the premium of Rs paid on or before the execution of these presents (the receipt whereof the Secretary of State hereby acknowledges) and of the rent hereinafter reserved and of the covenants on the part of the lessee/lessees hereinafter contained the Secretary of State doth hereby demise unto the lessee/lessees ALL THAT plot of land containing by admeasurement situate at in the Cantonment of which said plot of land is more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written and with the boundaries thereof is delineated on the plan annexed to these presents and thereon coloured TOGETHER with all rights easements and appurtenances whatsoever to the said plot of land belonging or in any wise appertaining EXCEPTING AND RESERVING unto the Secretary of State all mines minerals mineral substances of every description sand and clay in or under the premises hereby demised with full right and liberty at all times to do all acts and things which may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of searching for digging working obtaining removing and enjoying the same making the lessee/lessees reasonable compensation for all damage done and also all timber fruit-trees and other trees (but not the fruit or leaves or fallen branches of trees or branches of trees cut down with the written consent of the Cantonment Authority/Military Estates Officer) with right of entry to mark fell cut and carry away the same to HOLD the premises hereby demised unto the lessee/lessees

for the term of thirty years from the day of _____ rendering therefor during the said term the yearly rent of Rs _____ clear of all deductions by equal half-yearly payments on the _____ day of _____ and the _____ day of _____

in each year at the office of the Cantonment Authority or such other place as the Cantonment Authority/Military Estates Officer shall from time to time appoint in this behalf the first of such payments to be made on the _____ day of _____ next

I AND THE Lessee doth/Lessees do hereby covenant with the Secretary of State—

- (1) To pay unto the Secretary of State during the term hereby granted the yearly rent hereby reserved on the days and in the manner hereinbefore appointed
- (2) From time to time and at all times during the said term to pay and discharge all rates taxes charges and assessments of every description which are now or may at any time hereafter during the said term be imposed charged or assessed upon the premises hereby demised or the buildings to be erected thereupon or the landlord or tenant in respect thereof.
- (3) Not to cut down any of the timber fruit-trees or other trees now or at any time hereafter growing or standing on the premises hereby demised without the previous consent in writing of the Cantonment Authority/Military Estates Officer but to preserve the same in good order
- (4) Not to make any excavations in the land hereby demised or remove any minerals mineral substances of any description sand or clay from the said land without the consent in writing of and in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed by the Cantonment Authority/Military Estates Officer
- (5) Within _____ calendar months next after the date of these presents at his/their own cost to erect and finish fit for habitation/use on the premises hereby demised a *dwelling house* together with all necessary out-houses sewers drains and other appurtenances in accordance with a plan or plans to be approved in writing by the Cantonment Authority and not to erect or suffer to be erected on any part of the premises hereby demised any building other than and except the *dwelling house* hereby covenanted to be erected without the previous consent in writing of the Cantonment Authority.
- (6) Not to make any alterations in the plan or elevation of the said *dwelling house* without such consent as aforesaid nor to use the same or permit the same to be used for any purpose other than that of a *dwelling house* without the

consent of the Cantonment Authority/Military Estates Officer

- (7) At all times during the said term to keep the said *dwelling house* and premises in good and substantial repair and on the expiration or sooner determination of the said term peaceably to yield up the same in such good and substantial repair unto the Secretary of State
- (8) (Not to assign transfer or underlet the premises hereby demised or any part thereof without the consent in writing of the Cantonment Authority/Military Estates Officer and) upon every assignment transfer or sub-lease of the premises hereby demised or any part thereof or within one calendar month thereafter to deliver a notice of such assignment transfer or sub-lease to the Military Estates Officer setting forth the names and descriptions of the parties to every such assignment transfer or sub-lease and the particulars and effect thereof
- (9) Not to occupy the said *dwelling house* himself/themselves or allow others to occupy the same on his/their behalf to the intent that the same can always be requisitioned under the provisions of the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act for the time being in force

II PROVIDED ALWAYS that if any part of the rent hereby reserved shall be in arrear or unpaid for one calendar month next after any of the days whereon the same shall have become due whether the same shall have been demanded or not or if there shall have been in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority/Military Estates Officer any breach by the lessee/lessees or by any person claiming through or under him/them of any of the covenants or conditions hereinbefore contained then and in such case the Secretary of State may notwithstanding the waiver of any previous cause or right of re-entry enter upon any part of the premises hereby demised or of the buildings thereon in the name of the whole and thereupon the said premises and buildings shall remain to the use of and be vested in the Secretary of State and this demise shall absolutely determine and the lessee/lessees shall not be entitled to any compensation whatever

III PROVIDED ALSO that the Secretary of State will at the request and cost of the lessee/lessees at the end of the term of years hereby granted and so on from time to time thereafter at the end of each such successive further term of years as shall be granted execute to the lessee a new lease of the premises hereby demised by way of renewal for a term not exceeding thirty years but such renewed term of years as shall be granted shall not with the original term of years exceed in the aggregate the period of ninety years and such renewed leases shall be granted only at such rents within a percentage of enhancement of

fifty per cent of the rent which shall have been received by any lease either original or renewed immediately preceding the renewed lease to be for the time being granted as the Secretary of State shall determine and save as to the amount of the rent to be thereby received and as to the term to be thereby granted every renewed lease of the said premises hereby demised shall contain such of the covenants provisions and conditions in these presents contained as shall be applicable

IV. PROVIDED ALSO that the expressions "Secretary of State" and the lessee/lessees hereinbefore used shall unless such an interpretation be inconsistent with the context include in the case of the former his successors and assigns and in the case of the latter his heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns

IN WITNESS whereof the parties have hereto set their hands the day and year first written above

THE SCHEDULE above referred to

(Name and description of officer signing) Signed by Signature of officer signing

by the order and direction of the Governor
General of India in Council acting in the
premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of
State in the presence of

(Witness—Signature, Address, Description)

(Name or names of lessee or lessees) Signed by the abovenamed Signature(s) of lessee(s)

(First witness—Signature, Address, Description) in the presence of

(Second witness—Signature, Address, Description) and

G. M. YOUNG,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th July 1931.

No 7837-F.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of Section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890) the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the administration of the Eastern Bengal Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the local authorities set out in the first column

of the schedule annexed hereto the tax specified in the second column thereof

Schedule.

Local authority			Tax
District	Police-station.	Name of union board	
Rajshahi ..	Godagari .	Pakri.	Union rate
Do. .	Do ..	Matikata .	

J. F. BLACKWOOD,
Secretary, Railway Board.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1931

Part IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India
republished for general information.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATION

CUSTOMS

Simla, the 25th July 1931

No 41 —In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India of any copy of the book by Edward Holton James, entitled "I Tell Everything, The Brown Man's Burden," published by the Kundig Press, Geneva, Switzerland, or any translation, reprint or other document containing substantial reproductions of the matter contained in the said book

G S HARDY,
Joint Secy to the Govt of India

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 25th July 1931.

APPOINTMENTS.

No 18 —The services of Lieutenant-Commander R. A. H. McConnell, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Department of Commerce, for employment as officiating Nautical Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta District, Calcutta, with effect from the 26th June 1931, vice Commander C H Corser, Royal Indian Marine, granted leave

G M YOUNG,
Secy to the Govt of India

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS

INLAND NAVIGATION

Simla, the 25th July 1931.

No 351-M.I. (2)/30 —In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 54A of the Inland Steam-Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), the Governor-General in Council, after causing due inquiry to be made, is pleased, in respect of the stretch of inland waterway between Serajdikha and Dacca—

(a) to fix the following as the minimum rates per mile which may, for a period of one year commencing on the 1st August 1931, be charged for passenger fares for passengers of any class travelling on inland steam-vessels.—

Between Dacca and all stations up to and including Taltolla—4 pies per mile

For through traffic between Dacca and Serajdikha—3 42 pies per mile

(b) to declare that for the purpose of calculating passenger fares the distances hereinafter set forth shall be deemed to be the distances between the stations named:—

	Miles.
Serajdikha to Dacca	21
Serajdikha to Taltolla	6
Taltolla to Dacca	15
Taltolla to Jajira	5
Jajira to Fatulla	3
Fatulla to Dacca	7
Hariharpara to Dacca	7
Hariharpara to Jajira	3
Raipura to Dacca	15
Furshile to Dacca	15

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The 25th July 1931

No 42-M I (7)/31—In exercise of the power conferred by section 223 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), and in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to fix the fees to be levied for survey for, and for the grant of, a certificate of approval of the position of any load-line disc or any alteration thereof, and for the issue of a duplicate copy of such certificate, in accordance with the following provisions, namely—

1 Save as hereinafter provided the fees payable shall be determined in accordance with the following scales—

(a) Gross tonnage of vessels.	Classed vessels	Unclassed vessels
	Rs	Rs
Under 100 tons	32	64
100 tons and under 300 tons	32	96
300 tons and under 500 tons	48	128
500 tons and under 1,000 tons	64	176
1,000 tons and under 1,500 tons	80	224
1,500 tons and under 2,000 tons	96	272
2,000 tons and under 2,500 tons	112	320
2,500 tons and under 3,000 tons	128	368
For every additional 1,000 tons up to 10,000 tons	16	48
For every additional 1,000 tons above 10,000 tons	<i>Nil</i>	48

Note—An “unclassified” vessel for the purposes of the above scale is one that has not previously been “classified” with Lloyds Register, or Bureau Veritas, or the British Corporation or any other Association approved by the Governor-General in Council.

Rs.

- (b) For vessels which have already been surveyed for the grant of passenger certificates, and for which no fresh survey is considered necessary 32
- (c) For issue of a duplicate copy of a vessel's load-line certificate in the event of the original being lost 5

2 In addition to the fees payable under paragraph 1 there shall be payable along with an application for survey for a load-line certificate a fee of Rs 60 in respect of every survey which is required by such application to be made on any of the following days, namely—

- (a) Sunday
 (b) New Year's Day.
 (c) Good Friday.
 (d) The King Emperor's Birthday.
 (e) Christmas Day

3 The charge of overtime fees in respect of surveys or inspections for a load-line certificate wholly or partially carried out between the hours of 5 P M and 7 A M shall be regulated as follows—

- (a) where on the application of the owner or agent of the ship a Surveyor is called upon to undertake the survey or inspection of a vessel after 5 P M and before 7 A M an additional fee of Rs 50 shall be charged,
- (b) where a Surveyor is detained at the request of the owner or agent after 5 P M to complete a survey undertaken between the hours of 7 A M and 5 P M, an additional fee of Rs 25, if the Surveyor is released from duty before 6 P M, and of Rs 60, if he is detained later than 6 P M, shall be charged,
- (c) where the owner or agent has asked for survey between the hours of 7 A M and 5 P M, but official arrangements have not allowed of the work being done between those hours no additional fee shall be chargeable,
- (d) where a Surveyor has been called upon as specified in clause (a) or detained as specified in clause (b), the owner or agent shall give information of the fact in writing to the Principal Officer or to the Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor of the port stating the hours during which the Surveyor was in attendance

PORTS

The 25th July 1931

No 206-P & L (13)/31—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Chittagong Port Act, 1914 (Bengal Act V of 1914), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the limits of the port of Chittagong shall be as follows.—

To the north-east—A line drawn across the river Karnafuli on a bearing 114° 45' from a masonry pillar, which is situated on the right bank of the river in the village Mauhara at Kalurghat, to a pillar situated on the left bank of the river in the village Sandaria at Kadurkhil

To the south-west—From the boundary pillar which is situated north 60° west (true) at a distance of 1½ miles from Patunga beacon a line drawn south 15° east (true) to a point which lies south 38° west (true) at a distance of 1.1/10 miles from the Norman's Point Lighthouse.

To the south—A line drawn west (true) from the boundary pillar to the point where it meets the south-western boundary line as defined above.

These limits include so much of the river Karnafuli and the shore thereof as lie within fifty yards of high water mark at ordinary spring tides.

No 206-P & L (13)/31—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Chittagong Port Act, 1914 (Bengal Act V of 1914), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following alteration shall be made in the limits of the port of Chittagong as defined in the notification of the Government of Bengal, No 88-Marine, dated the 16th August 1923, namely —

Alteration

The portion of the Karnafuli Bridge lying on the North East shall be withdrawn from the limits of the port of Chittagong

RESOLUTION

INLAND NAVIGATION

Simla, the 25th July 1931

No 351-M I (2)/30—On a representation received from the Pioneer Motor Boat Company, Dacca, stating that the India General Navigation and Railway Company, Limited, and the Rivers Steam Navigation Company, Limited, had reduced the passenger fares on the run between Serajdikha and Dacca and intermediate stations to such an extent as to disclose an intention to force the Pioneer Motor Boat Company to cease from carrying passengers, and asking that action should be taken under section 54-A of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917, as amended by Act XIII of 1930, the Government of India decided to hold an enquiry into the matter. The enquiry was entrusted to a Committee constituted as follows.—

President

Sir Narasimha Sarma, K C S I, (President of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee)

Members

Mr A W Parsons (Member of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee)

Mr. A Cassells, C.I.E., I C S, Commissioner, Dacca Division.

2 The terms of reference to the Committee were as follows:—

1. To report whether on the run between Serajdikha and Dacca and intermediate stations the rates of passenger fares charged on the inland steam-vessels belonging to the India General Navigation and Railway Company, Limited, and the Rivers Steam Navigation Company, Limited, have been reduced to such an extent as to disclose an intention to force the Pioneer Motor Boat Company of Dacca to cease from carrying such passengers.

2 If such an intention is disclosed, to report —

(a) the minimum rates per mile which should be charged for passenger fares for passengers of all classes travelling on inland steam vessels on the run between Serajdikha and Dacca and intermediate stations;

(b) what shall be deemed to be the distance between the stations of Serajdikha and Dacca and intermediate stations for the purpose of calculating passengers' fares between the said stations?

3 The findings and recommendations of the Committee on the various points referred to them are —

1 That the intention of the Joint Inland Steamer Companies to force the Pioneer Motor Boat Company, Dacca, to cease from carrying passengers on the run in question has been disclosed

2 (a) That the minimum rate per mile should be 4 pies as between Dacca and all stations up to and including Taltolla, and that the fare for through traffic between Dacca and Serajdikha should be 6 annas, which is on the basis of 3½ pies per mile. In the interests of the travelling public the above minimum rates should remain in force for one year only, or until on complaint a new minimum rate can be fixed after enquiry

(b) That the distance between Serajdikha and Dacca is 21 miles and the distances between the other stations are.—

	Miles.
Serajdikha to Taltolla	6
Taltolla to Dacca	15
Taltolla to Jajira	5
Jajira to Fatulla	3
Fatulla to Dacca	7
Hariharpara to Dacca	7
Hariharpara to Jajira	3
Raipura to Dacca	15
Fuashile to Dacca	15

4 The Report of the Committee has been published to-day and copies are available for sale to the general public.

5 The Government of India accept the findings and recommendations of the Committee and have taken the necessary steps to promulgate their orders by notification in the *Gazette of India*

Order—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution (together with a copy of the Report) be communicated to the Government of Bengal, the Railway Department, the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the High Commissioner for India, and the Secretary, Railway Rates Advisory Committee

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*

() Not to the Secretary, Railway Rates Advisory Committee

A RAISMAN,

Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India (offg.).

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 20th June 1931

Part A.

No 377—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval —

+ + + +

ARMY IN INDIA RESERVE OF OFFICERS*Lts to be Capts*

P. C Banerjee, Medical Dated 20th Jan 1931.

* * † †

Simla, the 25th July 1931

Part B.

No. 460—The following *press communiqué* is published for general information.—

“The next examination for entry to the King's commissioned ranks of the Army, the Royal Air Force and the Royal Indian Marine will be held in Delhi on the 17th November 1931 and succeeding days. The examination will last for about ten days.

2. The following vacancies will be offered to successful Indian and Anglo-Indian candidates who attain the necessary qualifying marks:—

Army—

Sandhurst (for Infantry and Cavalry)	10
Woolwich (for Engineers, Artillery and Signals)	3

Royal Air Force—

Cranwell (for Royal Air Force)	3
--------------------------------	---

Royal Indian Marine—

Executive Branch, at least	1
Engineer Branch, at least	1

3. Army and Royal Air Force candidates must have attained the age of 18 and must not have attained the age of 20 on the 1st January 1932. Candidates for the Royal Indian Marine must have attained the age of 17½ and must not have attained the age of 19½ on the 1st November 1931.

4. Copies of the form of application for permission to appear at the examinations should be obtained by prospective Army and Royal Air Force candidates direct from the Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, Simla. Prospective candidates for the Royal Indian Marine should use the copies of the form of application contained in the ‘Regulations respecting the recruitment, training, rates of pay, etc., etc., of commissioned officers of the Royal Indian Marine’ referred to in paragraph 7 below.

5. If an individual is a candidate for the Royal Indian Marine and is also a candidate for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, or the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, he should specify his order of preference on each application form.

6. The closing date for the receipt of applications will be the *15th August 1931*. Under no circumstances whatsoever will any application received after that date receive consideration.

Candidates who sat for the June 1931 Army entrance examination and who, in the event of failure to pass, wish to appear at the November 1931 examination, must, provided they are still within the age limit, submit their applications before the closing date mentioned above. Should they be declared successful at the former examination, their applications to sit at the November 1931 examination will be cancelled.

7. The subjects of the examinations and further detailed information are contained in the pamphlets entitled ‘Provisional regulations respecting the admission of Indian gentlemen to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, the Royal Military College, Sandhurst and the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, 1928’ and ‘Regulations respecting the recruitment, training, rates of pay, etc., etc., of commissioned officers of the Royal Indian Marine’ respectively, which together with the amendments thereto should be obtained on payment direct from the Manager, Government of India, Central Publication Branch, 3, Government Place, West, Calcutta.”

G. M. YOUNG,

Secy to the Govt of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1931

Part IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

JUDICIAL

Simla, the 30th July 1931

No F 435/31—The Hon'ble Sir G C Rankin, Kt, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted leave on full allowance from the 8th August to the 10th September 1931, both days inclusive

No F. 435/31-I—The Hon'ble Sir G. C Rankin, Kt, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, having been granted leave on full allowance from the 8th August to the 10th September 1931, both days inclusive, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 105 of the Government of India Act, to appoint the Hon'ble Mr Justice Charu Chandrar Ghose, Kt, Barrister-at-Law, one of the Judges of the High Court, to perform the duties of Chief Justice during the absence of the Hon'ble Sir G. C Rankin, or until further orders.

H W. EMERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th July 1931.

No. 468-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Major K. A. G. Evans-Gordon, I.A., Vice-President of the Council of Regency, Cooch Behar State,

being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the State of Cooch Behar

C. C. WATSON,
Pol Secy to the Govt of India.

The 28th July 1931

No 458-G—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Dr Dhaima Das Ghose as Honorary Vice-Consul for Spain at Calcutta

E B HOWELL,
Foreign Secy to the Govt of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 1st August 1931

Part B.

No. 471—The following appointments are made:—

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA

* * * *

The undermentioned officers designate of the Army in India Reserve of Officers are granted tempy commissions for the periods noted against their names —

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

To be Lt.

Aleck Aparcar From 17th Feb. to 4th Mar 1931.

* * * *

G M YOUNG,
Secy to the Govt of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Railway Board.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 28th July 1931.

No 6245-F—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor-General in

Council is pleased to declare that the administration of the Assam Bengal Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the first column of the schedule annexed hereto the tax specified in the second column thereof

Schedule

Local authority	Tax.
1	2
Jorhat Municipality	Holding tax
J. F. BLACKWOOD, Secretary, Railway Board	

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

MERCHANT SHIPPING

Simla, the 1st August 1931

No 31-M II/30—In pursuance of clause (f) of sub-section (2) of section 28 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), and in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to fix the following scales of the provisions to be furnished to lascars or other native seamen engaged on foreign-going ships, namely:—

General Scale applicable to crews engaged at ports other than ports in the Bombay Presidency.

—	Ordinary	Cold weather.
	lbs oz drs	lbs oz drs
Rice daily	1 6 0	1 6 0
Flour daily	0 10 0	0 10 0
Dal daily	0 6 0	0 6 0
Ghee daily	0 2 0	0 3 0
Salt daily	0 0 8	0 0 8
Curry stuff daily	0 1 0	0 1 0
Dry fish at sea, on 5 days a week	0 4 0	
Dry fish at sea, on 3 days a week	.	0 4 0
Fresh meat free from bone at sea, on 2 days a week	0 4 0	
Fresh meat free from bone at sea, on 4 days a week	.	0 4 0
Fresh meat free from bone in harbour, daily	0 4 0	0 4 0
Vegetables, dry, at sea, such as onions, potatoes, daily	0 6 0	0 6 0
Vegetables, fresh, in harbour, daily	0 8 0	0 8 0
Tamarind daily	0 1 0	0 1 0
Tea daily	0 0 4	0 0 8
Sugar daily	0 1 8	0 2 0
Condensed milk, per week	0 4 0	0 4 0
Lime-juice daily	0 1 0	0 1 0
Oil (mustard) daily	0 0 12	0 0 12
Water as required	.	..

Special Scale applicable to crews engaged at ports in the Bombay Presidency

—	Ordinary	Cold weather
	lbs oz drs	lbs oz drs
Rice daily	1 8 0	1 8 0
Flour daily	0 10 0	0 10 0
Dal daily	0 4 0	0 4 0
Ghee daily	0 2 0	0 3 0
Salt daily	0 0 8	0 0 8
Curry stuff (including kokam or tamarind) daily	0 0 10	0 0 10
Dry fish, at sea, daily	0 4 0	0 4 0
Fresh meat free from bone at sea, on 2 days in the week	0 4 0	0 8 0
Vegetables, dry at sea and fresh in harbour, daily	0 8 0	0 8 0
Fresh meat free from bone in harbour, daily	0 4 0	0 4 0
Tea daily	0 0 4	0 0 8
Sugar daily	0 1 8	0 2 0
Condensed milk, per week	0 4 0	0 4 0
Lime-juice daily	0 1 0	0 1 0
Water as required		

NOTE—In bad weather, when unable to cook, $8\frac{1}{2}$ oz biscuits and 2 oz sugar in addition to the quantity provided in the scale, may be substituted in the place of rice and dal

When a lascar is ill and off duty, biscuits, tea and sugar should be given to him with arrowroot or sago as needed.

The daily allowance of lime juice shall be served out to the crew as soon as they have been at sea for ten days and during the remainder of the voyage except during such time as they are in harbour and are there supplied with fresh provisions.

The expression "cold weather" is applicable —

(a) in the Northern Hemisphere during the months October to March inclusive and North of Latitude 20° N. in the China Sea and Pacific Ocean, the Persian Gulf, the Mediterranean and Black Seas, and North of 30° N. in the Atlantic, and

(b) in the Southern Hemisphere during the months May to September inclusive and South of 30° S.

A. RAISMAN,

Joint Secy. to the Govt of India (offg.).



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1931

Part IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India
republished for general information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 31st July 1931

No F 673/31—The Hon'ble Mr Justice R E Jack, I.C.S., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted leave from the 7th August or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of it to the 10th September 1931, on full allowance for one month and on half allowance for the remaining period.

The 6th August 1931.

No F. 699/31—The Honourable Mr Justice J Lort-Williams, K C, Barrister-at-Law, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted leave on full allowance from the 7th August to the 10th September 1931 (both days inclusive)

S. N. Roy,

Joint Secy. to the Govt of India (offg)

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(Railway Board.)

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th July 1931

No 7837F—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the administration of the Eastern Bengal Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the local authorities set out in the first column of the schedule annexed hereto the tax specified in the second column thereof

Schedule.

Local authority 1			Tax. 2
District 1(1)	Police-station 1(2)	Name of union board 1(3)	
Rajshahi	Godagari	Pakri Matikata	Union rate Ditto.

J. F. BLACKWOOD,

Secretary, Railway Board.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 8th August 1931

Part B.

No 484—The following appointments are made —

* * * *

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA*The Calcutta and Presidency Bn**To be 2nd Lt.*

Reginald Percy Fuller Smallwood. Dated
9th July 1931

* * * *

JUDICIAL.

No 490—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920 (XLIX of 1920), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Auxiliary Force Rules, 1920, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (4) of the said section, namely.—

In rule 6 of the said Rules—

(a) sub-rule (2) shall be omitted, and

(b) sub-rules (3) and (4) shall be renumbered (2) and (3), respectively

G M YOUNG,

Secy to the Govt of India



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1931

Part I A

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS

TARIFFS

Simla, the 1st August 1931

No 599-T (12)—In pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Indian Lac Cess Act, 1930 (XXIV of 1930), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the 1st August 1931 as the date on which the said Act shall come into force

J C B DRAKE,

Secy to the Govt of India (offg)

MERCHANT SHIPPING

Simla, the 8th August 1931

No 5-M I. (2)/31.—Lieutenant-Commander R. A. H. McConnell, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed as officiating Nautical Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta District, Calcutta, with effect from the 26th June 1931, *vice* Commander C. H. Corser, Royal Indian Marine, granted leave

No 5-M I (38)/30 —The notification of the Government of Bengal in the Marine Department, No 85-Mne, dated the 25th April 1890, is hereby cancelled

No 5-M II/31 —In pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), and in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the officers specified in the second column of the annexed Schedule to be the intermediate authority referred to in the said sub-section in respect of the Shipping Masters or Deputy Shipping Masters at the ports specified respectively in the corresponding entry in the first column of the said Schedule.—

Schedule.

Ports				Officers			
*	*	+	*	+	*	*	*
Calcutta, Puri, Chandbali and Balasore				The Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta District, Calcutta			
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

No 80-M II/31 —In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 37-J. of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rule prescribing the authorities whose certificates of physical fitness shall be accepted for the purposes of section 37-D of the said Act, namely:—

The certificate of physical fitness referred to in section 37-D of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), shall be granted by the Port Health Officer or by a doctor approved by the Port Health Officer at any port in the Presidency of Madras, Bombay or Bengal or in the province of Burma

No 80-M II /31 —In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (I) of section 37-J of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rule prescribing the form of register of young persons to be maintained under section 37-E of the said Act in ships where there is no agreement with the crew, namely .—

The register of young persons to be kept by the Master in the case of every ship registered in British India and every foreign ship, where there is no agreement with the crew, shall be maintained in the following form, namely —

Eng 13 (India)



Issued by the Government of India

Form of register prescribed under section 37-J (1) (d) of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923.

*Last of young persons under eighteen years of age employed as members of the crew of... ..
.....on a voyage from.....to.....*

Name in full	Date of birth	Nationality stating birth place	Capacity	Date of joining	Date of discharge

Signed by.....Master, on the..... ..
day of..19....

NOTE —Under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, every master of a ship registered in British India and every master of a foreign ship is required (under a penalty of Rs 200 for failure) to keep in the Agreement a list of young persons over fourteen and under eighteen years of age, who are members of the crew, with particulars of the dates of their birth, and the dates on which they become or cease to become members of the crew Where space is not provided in the Agreement, or where no Agreement or Official Log is kept, these particulars must be entered in the above Form which is obtainable from the Shipping Master at any Mercantile Marine Office in India

A. RAISMAN,

. Joint Secy to the Govt of India (offg).

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 12th August 1931

No L -1604 —In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour. No A -470, dated the 15th January 1924, namely —

In the Schedule to the said notification the entry "The Jessore Jhenidah Railway" shall be omitted

No L -1614 —In pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of regulation 2 of the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1924, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour, No G (B)-11, dated the 25th March 1924, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to be Inspecting Officers in respect of material manufactured or boilers constructed in British India, namely .—

Mr A J Smith, Chief Inspector of Boilers, Bengal

Mr W W B Rowbottom, Deputy Chief Inspector of Boilers, Bengal

Mr S S Nickels, Inspector of Boilers, Bengal

Mr E Blackford, Inspector of Boilers, Bengal

Mr R S Lawrenson, Inspector of Boilers, Bengal

Mr D V Hannah, Inspector of Boilers, Bengal

Mr R Grant, Inspector of Boilers, Bengal

Mr J Hamilton, Inspector of Boilers, Bengal

Mr R W Garreau, Inspector of Boilers, Bengal

Mr J Stocks, Inspector of Boilers, Bengal.

Mr C N Holbrook, Inspector of Boilers, Bengal

Mr W Garner, Inspector of Boilers, Bengal

Mr G A Edwards, Inspector of Boilers, Bengal

Mr S Ollar, Inspector of Boilers, Bengal.

J A. SHILLIDY,

Secy. to the Govt of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 13th August 1931.

No 505-I—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules to provide for the pursuit and arrest in British India of persons accused of offences committed elsewhere —

1 When a person accused of having committed in a State specified in the first schedule hereto, an offence which, if committed in British India, would be punishable under a section of the Indian Penal Code specified in the second schedule hereto, enters British India with members of the police force of that State in pursuit, the pursuing party may, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, continue the pursuit into, and arrest the fugitive in, British India

2 The authorisation conferred by rule (1) shall not be operative unless—

(a) the pursuing party includes at least one officer holding in the State police force a rank not lower than the rank corresponding with that of a head constable of police in British India, and

(b) the circumstances are such that an application for the continuance of the pursuit and the effecting of the arrest by the British Indian police would prejudice the prospects of effecting the arrest of the fugitive.

3 If, when the pursuing party has continued the pursuit into British India under the authority of clause (b) of rule 2, it becomes possible to communicate with the British Indian Police before the fugitive has been arrested and without prejudice to the prospects of effecting his arrest, the pursuing party shall forthwith communicate with the British Indian Police.

4 A person arrested by State Police under the authority of these rules shall forthwith be conveyed to the nearest place in which an officer of the British Indian Police is known to be and shall be handed over to the British Indian Police in that place.

FIRST SCHEDULE

PART A —States permanently included in the Schedule

- 1 Hyderabad
- 2 Mysore
- 3 Kashmir
- 4 Sikkim.

Central India

- 5 Indore.
- 6 Bhopal
- 7 Nagod
- 8 Maihar.
- 9 Orchha
- 10 Datia.
- 11 Samthar
- 12 Panna
- 13 Charkhari.
- 14 Ajaigarh

15. Bijawar
16. Baoni
17. Chhatarpur.
18. Dewas Senior Branch
19. Dewas Junior Branch
20. Jaora
21. Sitamau.
22. Sailana
23. Rutlam

Rajputana

24. Alwar
25. Bikaner
26. Bharatpur
27. Dholpur
28. Kotah
29. Jaipur
30. Jodhpur
31. Tonk

Punjab

32. Patiala.
33. Jind
34. Nabha
35. Kapurthala.
36. Malerkotla
37. Faridkot

States of Western India

38. Junagadh.
39. Nawanagar
40. Bhavanagar.
41. Porbandar
42. Dhrangadhra
43. Palanpur
44. Radhanpur
45. Morvi
46. Gondal
47. Jafrabad.
48. Dhrol
49. Limbdi.
50. Wadhwan
51. Lakhtar
52. Vala
53. Jasdan
54. Manavadar.
55. Thana Devli.
56. Vadia.
57. Lathi.
58. Muli
59. Virpur.
60. Malia
61. Kotda-Sangani
62. D. S. Vala Mulu Suraj of Jetpur.
63. D. S. Vala Rawat Ram of Bulkha.
64. Patdi.
65. Tharad
66. Wao.
67. M. S. Jorawarkhanji's State Varahi
68. Thana areas and the Civil Stations of Wadhwan and Rajkot in the Western India States Agency

Madras States

69. Travancore
70. Cochin.
71. Pudukottah.

Bombay States.

72. Savantvadi.
73. Jath.
74. Savanur
75. Cambay
76. Janjira.
77. Kolhapur.
78. Mudhol

- 79 Sangli
80 Miraj (Senior)
81 Miraj (Junior)
82 Jamkhandi.
83 Kurundwad (Senior)
84 Kurundwad (Junior)
85 Ramdrug
86 Idar
87 Vijayanagar
88 Danta
89 Mansa
90 Malpur
91 Sugana
92 Bhor
93 Rajpipla
94 Chhota Udepur
95 Lunawada
96 Sant
97. Kadana
98 Bhadarwa
99. Sanjeli
100. Jambughoda
101. Aundh
102. Phaltan
103. Akalkot
104. Khairpur
105. Bansda
106. Dharampur
107. Jawhai.
108 Administered areas comprised in the
Thana Circles and Sadra Bazaar
109 Sankeda Mewas
110 Pandu Mewas
Bengal
111 Cooch Behar
112 Tripura
United Provinces States
113 Benares
114 Tehri
Assam.
115. Manipur
116. Gwalior.
117. Rewa
118. Sirmoor.
119 Cutch

PART B—States included in the Schedule for the period, commencing from the August 1931, specified against each

State.	Period
Dhar	5 years
Baroda	3 years
Alh Rajpur	2 years
Barwani	1 year

SECOND SCHEDULE

List of sections of the Indian Penal Code:—

Sections 300, 302, 303, 304, 307, 308, 311, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401 and 402.

C. C. WATSON,
Political Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The 13th August 1931.

No 504-G. — The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Chang-pei Liang as Vice-Consul in charge of the Consulate General for China at Calcutta

E. B. HOWELL,
Foreign Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

JUDICIAL

Simla, the 11th August 1931

No F. 705/31—The Honourable Mr Justice J. F. Graham, I C S., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted leave on half allowance from the 22nd November to the 22nd December 1931 (both days inclusive)

S. N. ROY,

Joint Secy to the Govt of India (offg)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATION

CUSTOMS

Simla, the 8th August 1931

No 45—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India of any copy of a leaflet entitled "Message to the Martyrs A Call to Arms" containing pictures of Rajguru, Bhagat Singh and Sukdev, published by Hindustan Gadar Party, 5, Wood Street, San Francisco, California

G. S. HARDY,

Joint Secy to the Govt of India

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 15th August 1931.

Part B.

JUDICIAL

No 502—The following draft of a further amendment to the Indian Territorial Force Rules, 1921, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920, is published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th September 1931

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the said date will be considered by the Governor General in Council

Draft Amendment.

In rule 20 of the said Rules after the word, figures and letter "section 11-A" the words, brackets, letter and figures "of the Act or under clause (c) of rule 24" shall be inserted

G. M. YOUNG,
Secy to the Govt. of India



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1931

Part IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

JUDICIAL

Simla, the 19th August 1931

No F 717/31.—The Hon'ble Mr Justice P L. Buckland, Kt, Barrister-at-Law, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted leave from the 21st August to the 10th September 1931, both days inclusive, the first fifteen days on full allowance and the remainder on half allowance

S. N. ROY,

Joint Secy to the Govt of India (offg.).

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 15th August 1931

No. F.-12 (24)-R. I./31.—The following Resolution by the Secretary of State in Council is published for general information:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96-B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State with the

concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 21st day of July 1931, hereby makes the following amendments in the Fundamental Rules, namely:—

1. In clause (b) of rule 81 of the said rules, in the proviso to sub-clause (ii), for the words "India or Ceylon" the words "India, Ceylon or Nepal" shall be substituted

2 In Note 1 to rule 90 of the said rules, after the word "Ceylon" where it occurs for the first time, the words "or Nepal" shall be inserted, and the words "and in the case of Government servants of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, when leave is taken or extended outside India and Persia elsewhere than in Ceylon" shall be omitted.

H DENNING,

Secy to the Govt. of India

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

Simla, the 22nd August 1931.

No. 5-M. II (2)/31.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of sections 72 and 81, respectively, of the Indian

Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), and in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the officers specified in the second column of the annexed Schedule to sue for and recover the wages and expenses, referred to in sections 72 and 80 of the said Act, at the ports specified in the corresponding entry in the first column thereof:—

Schedule.

Ports.		Officers.	
*	*	*	*
Calcutta	..	1. Shipping Master, Calcutta. 2. Deputy Shipping Master, Calcutta.	
*	*	*	*
Chittagong	..	Nautical Surveyor, Chittagong.	
*	*	*	*

A. RAISMAN,
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India (offg.).

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 22nd August 1931.

Part B.

No. 514.—The undermentioned officers resign their commissions:—

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

Lt. P. V. Osborne. Dated 6th July 1931.

* * * *

G. M. YOUNG,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1931

Part IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India
republished for general information.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 26th August 1931

No 513-G.—With reference to Notification No 696-G, dated the 10th December 1930, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr A Kodaki as Vice-Consul for Japan at Calcutta has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government

E B HOWELL,

Foreign Secy. to the Govt of India

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

Public Works Branch.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th August 1931

No. E-22 —Mr. Sunny Gupta has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to the Indian Service of Engineers in Bengal (Irrigation Branch) as an Assistant Executive Engineer, on probation, with effect from the 14th April 1931.

T. RYAN,

Joint Secy to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS

(ECCLESIASTICAL)

Simla, the 29th August 1931

No. 51 (8) —The Reverend D S McKenzie, M A., Metropolitan's Chaplain, is granted combined leave for six months and twenty-three days, namely, leave on average pay for four months and twenty-three days, and leave on half average pay for two months, with effect from the 5th September 1931, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Reverend E R Wilkinson, M A., Senior Chaplain, St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Metropolitan's Chaplain in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 5th September 1931, or any subsequent date on which he may take over charge of his new duties

ESTABLISHMENTS

No 43-E (5)/31.—The Hon'ble Mr J. A. Woodhead, C I E, I C S, Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, is granted leave on average pay for 3½ months with effect from the forenoon of the 7th August 1931.

* * * *

A. RAISMAN,

Joint Secy. to the Govt of India (offg.).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS

Simla, the 27th August 1931

No F 34/12/31—The following resolutions made by the Secretary of State for India in Council are published for general information —

I In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 17th day of February 1931, hereby makes the following amendments in the Superior Civil Services Rules, namely —

1 In Schedule I to the said rules —

(i) In the heading of the entry relating to Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial and Publicity Departments, State Railways, including military officers holding posts borne on the cadre thereof, and Medical Department, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the words "and Medical Department, Great Indian Peninsula Railway" shall be omitted, and

(ii) Note 7 appended to the said entry shall be omitted,

(iii) After the said entry the following entry shall be inserted, namely —

"2-A —MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, STATE RAILWAYS"

(Monthly Rates of Pay.)

Year of service	Basic pay Rs	Overseas pay	
		If drawn in Sterling £	If drawn in Rupees Rs
1st	500	..	150
2nd	525	.	150
3rd	550	.	150
4th	575	.	150
5th	600	15	150
6th	650	15	150
7th	700	25	250
8th	750	25	250
9th	800	25	250
10th	850	25	250
11th	900	25	250

(Efficiency Bar.)

12th	950	30	250
13th	1,000	30	250
14th	1,050	30	250
15th	1,100	30	250
16th	1,150	30	250
17th	1,200	30	250
18th	1,250	30	250
19th	1,300	30	250
20th	1,350	30	250
21st	1,400	30	250
22nd	1,450	30	250
23rd and over	1,500	30	250

Note 1—Officers appointed to the Burma Railways prior to the 1st March 1930 shall receive additional pay at the rate of Rs. 50 per mensem while drawing pay up to and including the eleventh year of service and at the rate of Rs. 75 per mensem thereafter

Note 2—(i) The above scale of basic and sterling overseas pay shall apply to officers of non-Asiatic domicile appointed on or after the 1st April 1930

Provided that the Governor-General in Council may, with the consent of the officer concerned direct that the said scale shall apply to any officer of non Asiatic domicile appointed before the 1st April 1930, and may determine the stage which such officer shall occupy in the scale

(ii) The above scale of basic pay shall apply to officers of Asiatic domicile appointed on or after the 1st April 1930

Provided that the Governor-General in Council may, with the consent of the officer concerned, direct that the said scale shall apply to any officer of Asiatic domicile appointed before the 1st April 1930, and may determine the stage which such officer shall occupy in the scale Any such officer who was, immediately before the 1st April 1930, entitled to draw rupee overseas pay, or a special allowance or additional pay in lieu of overseas pay, shall in addition draw rupee overseas pay on the above scale at and from the stage so determined

Note 3—Subject to the provisions of Note 2, officers of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway appointed prior to the 1st April 1926 shall draw pay on the scale applicable to the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Department, State Railways

Note 4—Subject to the provisions of Note 2, the following scale shall apply to officers of the East Indian Railway appointed prior to the 1st April 1926, namely:—

(Officers of non-Asiatic domicile and those officers of Asiatic Domicile who were appointed before the 1st April 1924)

Grade I.

Year of service	Basic pay Rs	Sterling overseas pay £
1st	700	25
2nd	750	25
3rd	800	25
4th	850	25
5th	850	30
6th	900	30
7th to 10th	950	30
11th and subsequent years	1,050	30

Grade II.

Basic pay—Rs 650 Sterling overseas pay, £15

2 In Schedule III to the said rules under the heading "Central Services"—

(i) to the entries relating to the Railway Department, the entry "Chief Medical and Health Officers" shall be added, and

(ii) in the said entries the entry "Chief Medical Officer, Eastern Bengal Railway," shall be omitted.

And the said amendments shall be deemed to have been made, with effect from the 1st April 1930.

II. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 96B(2) of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 14th day of July 1931, hereby makes the following amendments to the Superior Civil Services Rules:—

I In Schedule I to the said rules under the heading "*Miscellaneous Posts*," after the entry relating to the Port Officer, Madras Minor Ports, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

"Warden of Fisheries, Punjab (while held by Mr C H Donald), basic pay Rs. 550—50—1,050, overseas pay £25"

II In Appendix A to Schedule IV of the said rules, under the heading B—*Posts*, after the entry relating to the Port Officer, Madras Minor Ports, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

"Warden of Fisheries, Punjab (while held by Mr C H Donald)"

And the rules shall have effect and shall be deemed always to have had effect, as if they had been enacted as so amended

No F 86/31—The following resolution made by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information:—

In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 21st day of July 1931, hereby makes the following amendments in the Superior Civil Services Rules, namely:—

(i) In Table A of Schedule VIII to the said rules in the section under the head "Madras" the entry relating to the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards and Registrar General of Panchayats shall be omitted

This amendment shall be deemed to have had effect from the 26th August 1930

(ii) In Schedule VII to the said rules, in Part 2 of Section B, under the head "Government of India"—

(a) under the sub-head "*Inferior Posts*" for the word "Nil" the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"1 Assistant* Commissioner and Superintendent, Cellular Jail, Port Blair

1 Assistant* Commissioner, Port Blair"

(b) In the footnote for the words "The post of Assistant Director, Intelligence Bureau" the words "These posts" shall be substituted.

(iii) In Table B of Schedule VIII to the said rules, to the entry in the section relating to "Government of India" the following entries shall be added, namely:—

"Assistant Commissioner Junior and Superintendent, Cellular Jail, Port Blair	100, subject to a maximum of Rs 800 inclusive of overseas pay, plus 150 for holding charge of the Cellular Jail
------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Assistant Commissioner, Junior Port Blair	100, subject to a maximum of Rs 800 inclusive of overseas pay "
-------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------

H W EMERSON,

Secy to the Govt of India

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 29th August 1931.

Part B.

No 523—The following appointments are made:—

* * * *

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA

The undermentioned officers designate of the A I. R O are granted tempy. commissions for the periods noted against their names:—

Calcutta Light Horse

To be Lt

Raymond Langdon Carter Footitt From 10th to 25th Mar. 1931

* * * *

The Calcutta Scottish

To be Lt.

Wavell Henry Dewis From 17th July to 1st Aug 1931

G. M. YOUNG,

Secy. to the Govt of India



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1931

Part IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India
republished for general information.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION

MERCHANT SHIPPING

Simla, the 29th August 1931

No 31-M I (10)/31 —The following draft of certain rules regulating the making of surveys under Part III of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), which, in exercise of the power conferred by section 145 of the said Act, it is proposed to make, in supersession of all previous rules on the subject, is published, as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 15th October 1931. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the said date will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Rules.

1 **Definition.**—In these rules, “the Act” means the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923)

2 **Ports of survey.**—The survey of ships for certificates of survey shall be conducted at the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Rangoon, Madras, Aden, Chittagong, Pamban, Moulmein, Akyab, Bassein and at such other ports as the Governor General in Council may appoint to be ports of survey

3 **Application for a survey.**—Every application for the survey of a steam-ship at a port of survey shall be made in Form No 1-Surveys hereto annexed and shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee. It shall be lodged between the hours of 10 A M and 5 P M on any day except Sundays and holidays, and not later than twenty-four hours before the hour at which it is desired that the survey should commence. At the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Rangoon, Madras and Aden the application shall be lodged at the office of the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, at the port of Chittagong it shall be lodged at the office of the Nautical Surveyor, and at other ports of survey it shall be lodged at the office of the Port Officer.

4 Receipt and list of preparations for survey to be furnished.—On receipt of an application in the form aforesaid duly filled in and of the survey fee, the officer receiving the same shall deliver to the applicant a receipt for the fee so paid and an intimation that the application for survey has been received, together with a list of the requisite preparations for the survey of the steam-ship. The said intimation and list shall be in Form No 2-Surveys hereto annexed.

5 Days of survey.—On receipt of an application from the owner, agent or master of a steam-ship, a survey shall be made by the Surveyor or Surveyors appointed under the Act on any day in the year, except a Sunday or a Government holiday. Provided that if circumstances admit, a survey may be made on a Sunday or a Government holiday on payment of the additional fee prescribed in rule 16.

6 Postponement of survey.—If the requisite preparations to enable the Surveyor to carry out the survey have not been made on the day and by the hour mentioned in the application for a survey, the Surveyor may fix some other convenient date and hour for the survey.

7 Procedure when a steam-ship is found defective.—If a Surveyor finds that any defect exists in the hull, machinery or equipments of a steam-ship, he shall, before refusing to give a declaration regarding the ship under section 134 of the Act, address a letter in Form No 3-Surveys hereto annexed to the owner or master of the steam-ship, pointing out such defect and the repairs, etc., necessary to make good the same. If the Surveyor be subsequently informed by the owner or master of the steam-ship that the requisite repairs, etc., have been executed, he shall pay one or more extra visits to the steam-ship, as may be necessary, and thereafter may either give or refuse a declaration of survey as he shall think proper.

8 Declaration of survey.—Every declaration of survey furnished under section 134 of the Act shall be in Form No 4-Surveys hereto annexed and shall contain the particulars therein prescribed.

9 Sending of declaration by owner or master.—The officer to whom every such declaration shall be sent in accordance with sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Act by the owner or master to whom it is given shall be the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, at the ports of survey at Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Rangoon, Madras and Aden, the Nautical Surveyor at the port of survey at Chittagong, and the Port Officer at other ports of survey.

10 Certificate of survey.—Every certificate of survey shall be in Form No 6-Surveys hereto annexed and shall contain the particulars therein prescribed.

11 Notice under section 136 (3).—The notice to be given to the owner or master of a steam-ship under sub-section (3) of section 136 of the Act shall be given in Form No 5-Surveys hereto annexed, at the ports of survey at Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Rangoon, Madras and Aden, by the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, at the port of survey at Chittagong by the Nautical Surveyor, and at other ports of survey by the Port Officer.

12 Correspondence.—All correspondence relating to the survey of steam-ships shall be addressed as follows:—

(*) at the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Rangoon, Madras and Aden	To the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department
(***) at the port of Chittagong	To the Nautical Surveyor
(***) at other ports ..	To the Port Officer.

13 (1) **Fees.**—A fee at the following rates shall be payable in respect of surveys, certificates whereof will remain in force for one year from the date thereof (unless sooner cancelled or suspended) —

For steam-ships of which the gross tonnage—

	Rs
does not exceed 100 tons	105
exceeds 100 tons but does not exceed 300 tons	120
exceeds 300 tons but does not exceed 600 tons	135
exceeds 600 tons but does not exceed 900 tons .	150
exceeds 900 tons but does not exceed 1,200 tons . .	180
exceeds 1,200 tons but does not exceed 1,500 tons	217-8
and for every additional 300 tons or fraction of 300 tons in excess of 1,500 tons . . .	37-8

(2) If the ship's hull, machinery, or equipments are stated in the certificate to be sufficient only for a period of less than one year from the date thereof, one-twelfth of the fee payable under sub-rule (1) shall be payable for each month or fraction of a month comprised in the said period

Provided that—

- (a) the minimum fee shall be one-fourth of the annual fee;
- (b) the full annual fee shall be payable, whatever be the nature of the certificate—
 - (i) in the case of a new steam-ship coming under survey for the first time, or
 - (ii) if, in accordance with the application for a survey, a steam-ship has been fully surveyed, but the owner or agent of the steam-ship, is, for any reason, unwilling or unable to execute the repairs recommended by the Surveyor, or
 - (iii) if the survey is completed with the exception of certain minor details

(3) The fee payable under this rule shall be deemed to cover all the visits which a Surveyor may have to make before granting his declaration

14 (1) **Fees payable for a survey while a certificate is in force and for docking certificates.**—If a visit from a Surveyor is necessary while a certificate of survey is in force, a fee at the rate of Rs 32 shall be payable for every visit that the Surveyor makes

(2) The fee for an intermediate survey for a docking certificate made at the owner's request of a steam-ship holding a certificate of survey issued by the Government of India, the Board of Trade, London, or a British Colonial Government, shall be Rs 32. This fee shall be for the complete survey for a docking certificate and not per visit

15 (1) **Survey of steam-ships with foreign certificates of survey or certificates of partial survey.**—Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, if during the currency of a valid certificate of survey granted in respect of a steam-ship by the Board of Trade, or by any British Colonial Government or by any foreign Government whose certificates of survey are accepted under the provisions of the Act, an application is made by the owner, agent or master thereof to carry passengers in addition to the number prescribed by the said certificate, the survey of the vessel shall consist only of the survey of such parts as are concerned in the carriage of the additional passengers

(2) The fee payable for a survey of the nature referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be Rs 32

16 **Fees for surveys on holidays.**—In addition to the fees payable under rules 13, 14 and 15 there shall be payable along with an application for a survey a fee of Rs 60 in respect of every survey which is required by such application to be made on any of the following days, that is to say,

- (a) a Sunday
- (b) New Year's Day
- (c) Good Friday.
- (d) The King Emperor's Birthday
- (e) Christmas Day

17 **Overtime fees.**—The charge of overtime fees in respect of surveys or inspections wholly or partially carried out between the hours of 5 P M and 7 A M shall be regulated as follows:—

- (a) Where on the application of an owner or agent of a steam-ship a Surveyor is called upon to undertake the survey or inspection of a vessel after 5 P M and before 7 A M an additional fee of Rs 50 shall be charged.
- (b) Where a Surveyor is detained at the request of the owner or agent of the steam-ship after 5 P M to complete a survey undertaken between the hours of 7 A M and 5 P M an additional fee of Rs 25 shall be charged if the Surveyor is released from duty before 6 P M and of Rs 50 if he is detained later than 6 P M.
- (c) Where the owner or agent has asked for survey between the hours of 7 A M and 5 P M but official arrangements have not allowed of the work being done between those hours, no additional fee shall be chargeable.
- (d) Where a Surveyor has been called upon as specified in clause (a) or detained as specified in clause (b), the owner or agent of the ship shall give information of the fact in writing to the Principal Officer or to the Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor of the Port stating the hours during which the Surveyor was in attendance.



FORMS

FORM NO 1-SURVEYS

APPLICATION FOR SURVEY OR INSPECTION

(See Rule 3)

(Twenty-four hours' notice must be given in all cases)

SIR,

I beg to apply for the Survey described below I forward the survey fee Rs As Ps. herewith and agree to pay the expenses and balance of fee which may be properly chargeable in connection with the case

Signature

The Principal Officer,

Mercantile Marine Department,

Address

District

Nautical Surveyor, Chittagong

Date

Port Officer

PARTICULARS OF SHIP

Name of Ship	Port of Registry	Official No	Steam, motor or sail	Material	Classification, if any	Tonnage	
						Gross	Register
Hull when and where built	Engines when built and by whom		Boilers when built and by whom.		Intended voyage	Proposed date for sailing.	

Name and address of owners or agents of Ship
Place where and date and hour when ship will be ready for survey
No of Last Passenger Certificate
Nature of survey now required
Particulars of Casualties to the ship since her last survey (if any)

(To be filled in at the Mercantile Marine Office)

The fee of has been duly received and receipt No
has been granted

Passed to the Principal Surveyor for necessary action

Principal Officer,
District

II.

Application duly noted } Surveyors are appointed
Principal Surveyor

III

Noted and returned to the Principal Officer

Date. Surveyors

FORM No 2-SURVEYS



RECEIPT AND LIST OF REQUISITE PREPARATIONS FOR SURVEY

(See Rule 4)

No

MERCANTILE MARINE DEPARTMENT

193

To

MEMO

I herewith acknowledge receipt of an application for survey of the above vessel under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923)

2 A Surveyor will proceed on board the vessel by appointment

3 I attach a list of the requisite preparations for the survey, which must be made to prevent loss of the Surveyor's time, otherwise it may be necessary for the Surveyor to postpone the survey to some future date.

4. I invite attention to the provisions of section 130 (2) of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, which are as follows —

“The owner, master and officers of the steam-ship shall afford to the Surveyor all reasonable facilities for a survey, and all such information respecting the steam-ship and her machinery and equipments, or any part thereof, respectively, as he reasonably requires.”

Signature

Place

Date

LIST OF REQUISITE PREPARATIONS FOR THE SURVEY OF A STEAM-SHIP

- | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|----|-------------------------------------|----|
| 1 | Register and last Survey Certificate, if any | } To be on board at the time of final survey | | | | | |
| 2 | Master's Certificate | | | | | | |
| 3 | Mates' Certificates | | | | | | |
| 4 | Engineers' Certificates | | | | | | |
| 5 | Load Line Certificate | | | | | | |
| 6 | Last Passenger Certificate | | | | | | |
| 7 | The Compass Certificate enclosed signed by the Master and Mate | | | | | | |
| 8 | Boats with complete equipment to be uncovered and ready to lower All air cases to be removed for examination | | | | | | |
| 9 | Deck pumps to be rigged | | | | | | |
| 10 | Mast-head lights, side lights, stern light and anchor light to be on deck and ready to ship in their respective places if required | | | | | | |
| 11 | Life-buoys | <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;">No</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <table border="0"> <tr> <td rowspan="2" style="vertical-align: middle;">{</td> <td>Vessels under 400 feet length</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vessels from 400—600 feet length ..</td> <td>18</td> </tr> </table> </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">} and life-</div> | { | Vessels under 400 feet length | 12 | Vessels from 400—600 feet length .. | 18 |
| { | Vessels under 400 feet length | 12 | | | | | |
| | Vessels from 400—600 feet length .. | 18 | | | | | |
| belts (one for each person on board) to be on deck Two life-buoys to be fitted with lines 15 fms in length At least half the number of life-buoys and not less than six to be fitted with self-igniting lights (one to each) | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Every foreign-going vessel to be provided with at least 3 good compasses complete in or on binnacles One of them must be a standard compass | | | | | | |
| 13 | Two deep sea leads of 28 lbs each with two lead lines, each 120 fms long fitted on reels and four hand leads of 7 lbs each with lead lines 25 fms in length to be on deck. | | | | | | |
| 14 | 24 socket signals or cartridges for signal gun, 12 blue lights, 12 rockets with heads containing ozs of composition, 6 or 9 self-igniting life-buoy lights, 2 deck flares, signal gun and fog horn to be ready for inspection. | | | | | | |
| 15 | Fire-hoses to be connected and stretched along the deck and fire pumps tried | | | | | | |
| 16 | Deck cabins, steerages, all other passenger spaces and crews quarters to be clean and clear. | | | | | | |
| 17 | Chain cables to be ranged along dock bottom when vessel is in dry dock | | | | | | |
| 18. | Holds and bilges to be clean and clear and a safe and proper ladder provided for inspection of same. Strums of suction pipes to holds and engine-room to be accessible for examination. | | | | | | |

- 19 Double bottoms to be open, clean and dry, if necessary
- 20 Boilers to be empty, clean and quite cool, and all the manhole doors to be off.
21. All furnace bars, bearer bars and bridges to be out of each boiler
22. Furnaces, flues, smoke-boxes, and tube plates to be swept quite clean
- 23 The safety-valves and weights or springs of each boiler to be disconnected for examination and all other mountings opened up for examination
- 24 Evaporator to be opened up for examination
- 25 All under-water valves and cocks to be opened up for survey when vessel is in dry dock
- 26 Cylinder and slide chest covers to be removed, pistons opened up and slide valves removed for examination or turbine casings opened
- 27 Shaft tunnel to be clean and clear for the proper examination of the plummer blocks, thrust bearing and stern gland
- 28 All crank pin and crank shaft bearings and plummer blocks to be opened up for examination
- 29 Air, Oil, feed and bilge pumps and valves to be opened up for examination.

NOTE.—Propeller shaft to be drawn, if necessary Main and auxiliary steam pipes to be tested, if necessary

30 In order to be properly equipped, each boat shall be provided according to the following extract from the Rules:—

- (1) Every boat which is carried by any ship shall be equipped as follows:—
 - (a) With the full single banked complement of oars, and two spare oars and a steering oar
 - (b) With two plugs for each plug hole, attached with lanyards or chains, and one set and a half of thole pins or crutches attached to the boat by sound lanyards. Plugs shall not be required where proper automatic valves are fitted
 - (c) With a sea anchor, a bailer, a galvanised iron bucket, a rudder and a tiller, or yoke and yoke lines, a painter of sufficient length, and a boat hook. The rudder, the bailer, and the bucket shall be attached to the boat by sufficiently long lanyards, and kept ready for use.
 - (d) With a vessel capable of holding one quart for each person that the boat is deemed fit to carry. This vessel shall be kept filled with fresh water, and provided with a dipper with lanyard
 - (e) With two hatchets, one to be kept in each end of the boat, and to be attached to the boat by a lanyard

- (f) With a line securely becketted round the outside of the boat.
- (g) With an efficient lantern trimmed, with oil in its receiver sufficient to burn eight hours; or with some other lantern or light at least as effective, approved by the Board of Trade.

(2) In addition to the equipment prescribed above, the boats in ships of Class I and II shall be equipped as provided in clauses (a) to (f), inclusive, of this sub-entry of this entry. The boats of ships in Class III shall be provided with the additional equipment specified in clauses (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of this sub-entry of this entry, and the boats in ships of Class IV, V and VI shall be provided with the equipment in clauses (b), (d) and (e) of this sub-entry of this entry—

- (a) With a mast or masts, and with at least one good sail and proper gear for each; but this does not apply to an approved motor boat.
- (b) With an efficient compass.
- (c) With an air-tight case containing 2 pounds of biscuits for each person for whom the boat is approved.
- (d) With one gallon of vegetable or animal oil, and a vessel of approved pattern for distributing it on the water in rough weather. This vessel shall be capable of being attached to the sea anchor.
- (e) With one dozen self-igniting red lights in a water-tight tin, and a box of suitable matches in a water-tight tin.
- (f) With 1 lb. of condensed milk for each person the boat is certified to carry.

31. Approved rope ladders of sufficient length to reach the water line at light draught, one for each two sets of davits, but not more than ten, shall be provided.

FORM No 3-SURVEYS



FORM OF LETTER POINTING OUT DEFECTS IN STEAM-SHIP

(See Rule 7)

SURVEY OF STEAM-SHIP

MERCANTILE MARINE DEPARTMENT

. . 193

To

SIR,

Having surveyed the S S _____ in accordance with the
Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, I find the following to be the
repairs, etc., required to make good the defects:—

Hull—

Equipment—

Engines—

Boilers—

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

Surveyor.

FORM No 4-SURVEYS

DECLARATION OF SURVEY.

(See Rule 8.)

NOTE —This declaration must be forwarded to the
within FOURTEEN DAYS of its receipt by the owner or agent



DECLARATION

No of former Certificate

OF

Date of issue of former
Certificate

SURVEY OF A PASSENGER VESSEL.

Issued by the Government
of India in pursuance
of the Indian Merchant
Shipping Act, 1923.

N B —Any person who fraudulently alters, assists in fraudulently altering, or pro-
cures to be fraudulently altered, anything contained in this declaration is guilty of a mis-
demeanour.

SHIP

Name and official number.	Single, twin, triple or quadruple screw, or paddle, and regis- tered horse-power	Port of registry	Gross tonnage	Registered tonnage
			Registered length in feet	
Name and address of Owner, Managing Owner or Agent.			Intended voyage Whether foreign-going or Home trade	

MASTER AND OFFICERS

Rank.	Christian name or names	Surname	Number of Certificate	Grade
Master . . .				
First Mate				
Second Mate .				
First Engineer .				
Second Engineer .				
Third Engineer ..				

LIFE-SAVING APPLIANCES

[Class under Life-Saving Appliances (Native Passenger Ships) Rules, 1929]

Description	Boats attached to davits		Boats not attached to davits		Total No of boats	Total No. of persons.
	No	Persons	No	Persons		
Life-boats—Class 1						
„ „ 2						
Boats „ 3						
Motor Boats						
Other Boats						
Total						
Life-rafts and Buoyant Apparatus	Description.				No	Persons
	Total					
Life-buoys	Total number.					
	Number with lights					
Life-jackets	Adults					
	Children					

NOTE —Cancel the portions of this Form that do not apply.

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS

	Names of places where the passengers are carried or berthed	Clear area of spaces if berths are not fitted	Number of			Total
			Persons due to area	Fixed berths	Passengers allowed	
Third Class or Deck		Fair Season Foul Season			Fair Season Foul Season	
Second Cabin or Intermediate						
First Class, Chief Cabin, or Saloon						
Total						

MACHINERY AND BOILERS

[illegible]

MACHINERY AND BOILERS—contd

BOILERS

—	No	Whether of steel or iron, if partly of each, specify parts of which either metal is used	By whom made	Year when made	Date when Surveyor last went inside these boilers	Date when boilers were hydraulically tested and pressure applied and whether boilers were then in the ship or not
Main						
Donkey						

NOTE.—Cancel the portions of this form that do not apply

EVAPORATORS

No.	Of what material made	By whom made.	Year when made	Maximum pressure of inlet steam	Diameter of reduced orifice in reducing nozzle, if fitted	Hydraulic Test		
						Date when applied	Pressure	
							Shell	Coils

COVERED IN AND LOCKED UP VALVES.						STEAM PIPES	
	Description — State whether dead weight, lever, spring, or other type	By whom made	Number on each boiler or evaporator	Pressure lbs per square inch	Date of hydraulic test	Main	Pressure applied . lbs per square inch
Main Boilers							
Donkey Boilers						Auxiliary.	
Evaporators							

HULL

Where built	When built	Extent of Double Bottom	Number of Water-tight Transverse Bulkheads extending to the Bulkhead Deck	Factor of Subdivision
Whether Steel, Iron, Wood or Composite				

MISCELLANEOUS PARTICULARS

Date and place of the last external examination of the bottom	Date when propeller shafts were last inspected	Where classed Date of Load Line Certificate Is it still valid ?	Date of inspection of Ship's Register	Are anchors and chain cables in accordance with the regulations? Length and diameter of chain cables	Number of persons composing the crew

COMPASSES

No on board	Date of last adjustment	Date when ship was last swung for verification	Name and address, or name and rating of persons giving accompanying certificate of adjustment, verification, or correctness.

NOTE —Cancel the portions of this Form that do not apply

**DECLARATION TO BE MADE BY THE ENGINEER AND SHIP
SURVEYOR.**

I hereby declare :—

1. That on I completed the inspection of (a)
the steam-ship of Official
Number
2. That the hull and machinery are sufficient for the service
intended and in good condition.
3. That the boats and other life-saving appliances, lights, signals,
compasses, safety valves and fire extinguishing appliances are
such and in such condition as are required by the Merchant
Shipping Acts.
4. That the hull, machinery and equipments will, in my judgment,
be sufficient until (b).
5. That the load to be placed on the safety valves should not exceed
the pressure in lbs. per square inch stated on page 253 of this
form, and that the safety valves have been adjusted accord-
ingly.
6. That the vessel, as regards the hull, machinery, and equipments
is, in my judgment, fit to ply
as a foreign-going passenger steamer;
within the limits of the Indian Home Trade.
7. That the vessel is, in my judgment, fit to carry the number of
passengers stated on page 252 of this form, provided there is
no encumbrance of the space measured for passenger accom-
modation.
8. That the certificates of the masters, mates and engineers are such
as are required by the Merchant Shipping Acts.

Dated at

this day of 19

Engineer and Ship Surveyor.

SURVEYOR'S REMARKS.

Particulars of fees paid			
Amount.	Date paid	Port	Builder's Number (in the case of new vessels)

NOTE—Cancel the portions of this Form that do not apply
(a) If the survey was partial, state what parts were surveyed
(b) Insert date or dates.

DECLARATION TO BE MADE BY THE SHIP SURVEYOR.

I hereby declare —

1 That on _____ I completed the inspection of (a)

the S S _____ of _____ Official Number _____

2 That the hull is sufficient for the service intended and in good condition

3 That the hull will in my judgment be sufficient until (b)

4 That the vessel, as regards the hull, is in my judgment fit to ply
as a foreign-going passenger vessel;
within the limits of the Indian Home Trade.

5 That the vessel is in my judgment fit to carry the number of passengers stated on page 252 of this form, provided there is no encumbrance of the space measured for passenger accommodation

Dated at

this _____ day of _____ 19

Ship Surveyor. .

SURVEYOR'S REMARKS.

NOTE — Cancel the portions of this Form that do not apply

(a) If the survey was partial, state what parts were surveyed

(b) Insert date or dates

**DECLARATION TO BE MADE BY THE SHIP (NAUTICAL)
SURVEYOR.**

I hereby declare —

- 1 That on _____ I completed the inspection of (a)
the S S _____ of _____ Official Number
- 2 That the boats and other life-saving appliances, lights, signals
and compasses are such and in such condition as are required by the
Merchant Shipping Act
- 3 That the boats and other life-saving appliances, lights, signals
and compasses will in my judgment be sufficient until (b)

Dated at

the _____ day of _____ 19

Ship (Nautical) Surveyor

SURVEYOR'S REMARKS.

NOTE —Cancel the portions of this Form that do not apply.

(a) If the survey was partial, state what parts were surveyed.

(b) Insert date or dates.

NOTICE.

When this declaration has been completed by the Surveyor, it is to be given to the Owner or Master, who is required by section 135 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, to transmit it to the within *fourteen* days after the date of the receipt thereof. The same section provides that the Owner or Master shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five rupees *for every day* that the sending of the declaration is delayed beyond the period of fourteen days above specified.

*This declaration was given/sent by Post to { Person
the person named opposite, by the Survey-
or whose signature it bears, on the date { Date 19
stated opposite

This declaration was received this }
day of 19 } by me
(State whether Owner or Master)

And transmitted to the this }
day of 19 . } by me
(State whether Owner or Master.)

Port or Mercantile Marine Office to which the }
Certificate is to be sent }

Name and address of the person to whom the }
Certificate is to be delivered on application }

State whether Owner, Agent or Master of the }
Vessel }

* To be filled in by the Surveyor.

After the Owner or Master has signed the above receipt for this Declaration, and has filled in the name of the Mercantile Marine Office to which he wishes the Certificate to be sent, he is to send the Declaration in an envelope addressed to the

When this Declaration has been received at the and is found satisfactory by Government and not until then, the Certificate in duplicate will be delivered through the Mercantile Marine Office named above, at which Office the Owner, Agent or Master named above for that purpose must apply for it and pay the necessary fee, expenses, and forfeiture (if any) charged under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923.

STATEMENT OF FEES AND EXPENSES.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance of Survey Fees
Sunday and Holiday Fees
Overtime Fees
Other Charges
Total		..	

FORM No 5-SURVEYS



FORM OF NOTICE

UNDER SECTION 136 (3) OF INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1923

(See Rule 11)

MERCANTILE MARINE DEPARTMENT

193

To

S S. " "

SIR,

I hereby give you notice that the Certificate of Survey of the above steam-ship applied for by _____ is ready for delivery, and will be delivered at this office at any time during office hours on application and payment of the following sums, viz —

	Rs	a.	p
(i) Forfeiture under section 135(3) of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), for delay in excess of fourteen days in sending in the declaration, being at the rate of Rs 5 per day for _____ days			
(ii) Balance of survey fees	.		
(iii) Sunday and holiday fees	..		
(iv) Overtime fees	.		
(v) Other charges	.		
Total			

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

FORM No 6-SURVEYS

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF SURVEY

(See Rule 10)



No
 CERTIFICATE OF SURVEY
 PASSENGER CERTIFICATE

ISSUED UNDER ACT XXI OF 1923

For *a FOREIGN-GOING*
an INDIAN HOME TRADE Passenger Vessel.

Steam }
 Motor } -Ship " " "
 Owner or Agent

Port of Registry	Official number	Tonnage	
		Gross	Registered

Number of Passengers and Crew

Number of Passengers*			Crew	Total Passengers and Crew
First Class	Second Class	Third Class and Deck (maximum permissible)		
		Fair Season		
		Foul Season.		

*Notes 1—Two children under 12 years of age to be reckoned as one passenger

2—All Cabin passengers are to have the use of sufficient promenade space on deck

3—If any of the space measured for passengers is occupied by cargo, cattle or stores, the number of passengers for which the space so occupied was measured is to be deducted from the numbers stated above

4—On any voyage on which this vessel may be cleared as a native passenger or pilgrim ship the number of passengers is governed by the certificate granted for that voyage, and not by this certificate

BOATS AND LIFE-SAVING APPLIANCES

Boats capable of accommodating	Persons
Buoyant apparatus capable of supporting	.. Persons
Life-buoys	.
Life-jackets	

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the provisions of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), relating to the survey of the above-mentioned vessel and the transmission of the Declaration in respect thereof have been complied with, and that this vessel is fit to ply as a Foreign-going ship with the number of passengers stated above.
an Indian Home Trade

This Certificate, unless previously cancelled or suspended, remains in force until the day of 19 . If the Ship is then out of a port of survey, she must be surveyed and have a new Certificate before she begins to ply with passengers after her next subsequent return to a port of survey

Signed by order of the Government of India, this
day of 19

Registered

Either this Certificate, or the duplicate thereof, furnished by the Government of India is to be put up in a conspicuous part of the Ship where it will be visible to all persons on board the same, otherwise the Owner and Master shall each be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees

If the number of passengers carried exceeds the number stated on this Certificate, the Master and Owner shall each be liable to the penalties prescribed by the law

In case of any accident occasioning loss of life or any material damage affecting the seaworthiness or efficiency of the vessel either in the hull or in any part of the machinery, a report by letter signed by the Owner or Master is to be forwarded to the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, District, within 24 hours after arriving in port or as soon thereafter as possible

N B—Any communication addressed relative to this vessel should state the name, port of registry, and official number of the vessel and the number of this Certificate

A RAISMAN,
Joint Secy. to the Govt of India (offg).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS

ACCOUNTANCY BOARD

Simla, the 5th September 1931

No 213 (3)-T & E (A B) —The following draft of certain rules which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 144 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), is published, as required by the said sub-section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 9th day of November 1931.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the aforesaid date will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft rules

1 These rules may be called the Auditor's Certificates Rules, 1931.

2 In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context.—

- (a) "Approved Accountant" means an accountant approved by the Governor General in Council for the purpose of taking articulated clerks,
- (b) "Auditor's Certificate" means a certificate granted under these rules entitling the holder to act as an auditor of companies throughout British India,
- (c) "Graduate" means a graduate of a University constituted by law in British India or of the University of Mysore or of the Osmania University, or of a University in Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
- (d) "The Register" means the Register of Public Accountants (India).

PART I

MAINTENANCE OF AND ENROLMENT ON THE REGISTER

3 The Governor General in Council shall maintain a Register of Public Accountants who shall be entitled to apply for certificates to practise as auditors of companies throughout British India. The name, residence and qualifications of every such accountant shall be entered in the Register with the date on which an auditor's certificate, if any, was granted to him.

4 A person shall not be eligible for enrolment on the Register if he—

- (1) has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind,
- (2) is an undischarged insolvent;
- (3) being a discharged insolvent has not obtained from the court a certificate that his insolvency was caused by misfortune without any misconduct on his part;

(4) has been convicted by a competent court of any offence which is punishable under the Indian Penal Code and is under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, non-bailable, or

(5) having previously practised as a public accountant is considered by the Governor General in Council not to be a fit and proper person to be enrolled on the Register by reason of any act of negligence, misconduct or dishonesty committed in his professional capacity.

5 Subject to the provisions of Rule 4 and Rule 9, a person holding the Government Diploma in Accountancy, awarded on the recommendation of the Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay, shall be entitled to be enrolled on the Register and may apply for enrolment on the Register at any time.

6 No person other than a person entitled to be enrolled on the Register shall be eligible for enrolment unless he has satisfied either—

- (a) the tests prescribed in Part II of these rules, or
- (b) a test recognised by the Governor General in Council as equivalent to the tests referred to in clause (a),

and has attained the age of twenty-one.

7 For the purposes of clause (b) of Rule 6, membership of any one of the following institutes and societies shall be recognised as equivalent to the tests prescribed in Part II.—

- (1) The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales,
- (2) The Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors, London,
- (3) The Society of Accountants in Edinburgh;
- (4) The Institute of Accountants and Actuaries in Glasgow,
- (5) The Society of Accountants in Aberdeen, and
- (6) The Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland.

8 Applicants for enrolment on the Register who are not entitled to enrolment under the second proviso to section 3 (1) of the Indian Companies (Amendment) Act, 1930, or under Rule 5, and who are not eligible for enrolment under Rule 6, will be required to satisfy the Governor General in Council that they are fit and proper persons for enrolment and have resided for not less than twelve months in India after attaining the age of eighteen.

9 (1) Every person enrolled on the Register shall pay an annual fee of Rs 32. The annual fee shall be due and payable on the 1st April in each year.

(2) Every person, whose application for enrolment on the Register has been accepted shall before enrolment pay (a) an entrance fee of Rs 150, and (b) a sum equivalent to the annual fee. Provided that the full amount of the entrance fee and half the amount of the

annual fee shall be payable before enrolment by a person enrolled on or after the 1st October and before the 1st April next following

10 (1) Every person wishing to be enrolled on the Register shall submit an application to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, in Form A (Appendix 1)

(2) The applicant shall furnish such further information bearing on his application as the Governor General in Council may at any time require from him

11 If the application is accepted by the Governor General in Council, an intimation to that effect shall be sent to the applicant along with a request for payment of the prescribed fees. On receipt of the prescribed fees, the applicant's name shall be enrolled on the Register and a certificate of enrolment in Form B (Appendix 1) issued to him

12 A person enrolled on the Register shall be entitled to style himself "Registered Public Accountant (India)" and to use the letters and word "R P A (India)" after his name as long as his name continues to appear on the Register. A firm shall not be entitled to style itself "Registered Public Accountants (India)" unless all of its partners resident in India are enrolled on the Register

13 Every person enrolled on the Register may apply to the Governor General in Council for a certificate entitling him to act as an auditor of companies throughout British India. The certificate shall be in Form C (Appendix 1) and shall be valid for one year from the date of issue. No fee shall be payable for a certificate. Applications for the grant of certificates shall be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce. No application shall be necessary for the renewal of a certificate, but on the expiry of the period for which the original certificate was granted, a fresh certificate shall be sent to each accountant to whom a certificate was granted for the previous year provided that he remains enrolled on the Register and has paid the annual fee due under Rule 9

14 (1) The Governor General in Council may remove permanently or temporarily from the Register the name of any person—

- (a) from whom the annual fee has not been received on the expiry of three months from the date on which it became due;
- (b) who becomes subject to any of the disabilities stated in sub-rules (1), (2), (3) and (4) of Rule 4; or
- (c) whom the Governor General in Council has declared not to be a fit and proper person to remain enrolled on the Register by reason of any act of negligence, misconduct or dishonesty committed in his professional capacity, provided that before making such declaration the Governor General in Council shall call upon the person concerned to show cause why his certificate should not be cancelled, and shall make such further inquiry, if any, as he may consider necessary

(2) The removal of the name of any person from the Register shall be notified in the *Gazette of India*

15 An auditor's certificate shall be deemed to be cancelled from the date on which, and during the period for which, the name of its holder is removed from the Register

16 The name of a person removed from the Register under Rule 14 (1) (a) may be restored to it at any time on receipt of all arrears on account of the annual fee from the applicant for restoration

17 The fees prescribed by these rules shall be paid into the Imperial Bank of India at New Delhi

18 The Register shall be published annually in the *Gazette of India* and copies of the Register shall be placed on sale

PART II

THEORETICAL TRAINING, EXAMINATION AND PRACTICAL TRAINING

19 Persons wishing to qualify themselves for enrolment on the Register shall be required to pass the First and Final Examinations, prescribed and to serve under articles with an approved accountant for the periods and in the manner laid down in these rules

FIRST EXAMINATION

20 No candidate shall be admitted to the First Examination unless he—

- (a) is a graduate, or
- (b) has passed an examination entitling him to enter upon a course of studies at a University constituted by law in British India or the University of Mysore or the Osmania University or an examination recognised by the Governor General in Council as equivalent thereto and produces a certificate from the head of an institution recognised for the purpose by the Governor General in Council that he has, subsequently to passing such examination, studied for a period of one academic year at such an institution and is fit to present himself for the examination. Provided that a certificate of attendance at a recognised institution shall not be required of a candidate who has served under articles with an approved accountant for a period of not less than twelve months, or
- (c) has served for not less than seven years as a clerk in the office of an approved accountant

21 Every candidate for admission to the examination shall pay a fee of Rs 30.

22 Candidates for the First Examination will be examined in the following subjects —

Paper I Book-keeping —Theory and practice of Single and Double entry Book-keeping including the preparation of Production, Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts and Balance Sheets

Paper II Accountancy —Departmental and Branch Accounts, Partnership and Company Accounts and Consignment and Joint Adventure Accounts

Paper III Mercantile Law —Law relating to Contracts, Sale of Goods, Partnership and Arbitration

Paper IV Elements of Economics —Subject matter of Economics, Fundamental conditions of material welfare, Natural resources, Human energy and capital

Production regulated by Demand The Laws of Demand and Supply, Market price, Normal price, Monopoly, Functions of money, Metallic money, Paper money,

Paper V General Commercial Knowledge —Charter Parties, Bills of Lading, Fire and Marine Insurance, Bills, Cheques, Documents of Title to Goods, Stocks, Shares and other securities, Commercial correspondence and elements of Secretarial Practice, Short methods of calculations

FINAL EXAMINATION

23 No candidates shall be admitted to the Final Examination unless he has

- (a) passed the First Examination, and
- (b) has either completed the period of service under articles prescribed by Rule 34 or is serving the last six months of the said period and has served for not less than eighteen months between the passing of the First Examination and the commencement of the Final Examination, or, if he was admitted to the First Examination under Rule 20 (c), has served for a further period of not less than eighteen months with an approved accountant after passing the First Examination

Provided that a person holding on the date of commencement of the Final Examination a restricted certificate granted by a local Government entitling him to act as an auditor within a province and who has held such a certificate for a period of not less than seven years shall be eligible for admission to the Final Examination and shall not be required to have passed the First Examination or to have served any period under articles.

24. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall pay a fee of Rs 50

25. Candidates for the Final Examination will be examined in the following subjects:—

Paper I Advanced Accounting including investigation of Accounts in connection with floatation, reconstruction, amalgamation and liquidation of Companies, Insolvency and Bankruptcy Accounts

Paper II Special Classes of Accounts including Banks, Insurance Companies, Electric Companies and Double Account System.

Paper III Costing —Stores and Labour Accounts and Control Preparation and Adjustment of Accounts for Income-tax purposes

Paper IV Auditing

Paper V Mercantile Law —Law relating to Joint Stock Companies, Life Assurance Companies, Provident Societies and Income-tax

Paper VI Banking Law and Practice —Law of Arbitration and Awards, Rights and Duties of Liquidators, Trustees and Receivers

Paper VII One of the following optional subjects to be selected by the candidate —

- (1) Elements of Public Finance and Statistics
- (2) Business Methods, Organisation and Finance
- (3) Currency, Banking and Foreign Exchange

GENERAL

26 The examinations shall be conducted by a Board of Examiners appointed for the purpose by the Governor General in Council and in such manner as the Governor General in Council may direct

27 The First and the Final Examinations will ordinarily be held once in every year in the month of March at such places and times as may be notified by the Governor General in Council in the *Gazette of India*

28 Applications for admission to an examination shall be made on the prescribed form which may be obtained from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce Every such application together with the prescribed fee shall be sent so as to reach the Government of India between the 1st and 15th of January

29 No fee paid for admission to an examination shall in any circumstances be refunded If a candidate who has paid the prescribed fee is subsequently prevented from attending the examination for admission to which he has applied, the Governor General in Council may, if he is satisfied that the candidate was prevented from attending by circumstances beyond his control, permit the fee to be transferred to the next examination.

30 A notice stating the place, dates and times at which the candidate will be required to present himself for examination shall be sent to each candidate to the address given by him in his application so as to reach him not less than fourteen days before the commencement of the examination.

31 Every candidate passing the First or Final Examination shall be furnished with a certificate to that effect

32 A list of successful candidates shall be published in the *Gazette of India* in alphabetical order after each examination and shall be sent to each candidate The names of candidates obtaining distinction in the examination shall be indicated in the list Candidates shall not be supplied with the

number of marks obtained by them in any paper but any candidate shall on application to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce be informed of the paper or papers in which he may have failed

33 If a candidate is found to resort to unfair means during the conduct of an examination the Governor General in Council may, on receipt of a report to that effect by the Board of Examiners, remove the name of such candidate from the list of those entered for the examination and no candidate whose name has been so removed shall be admitted to the next subsequent examination held under these rules

34 The period to be served under articles with an approved accountant shall be as follows—

(a) Graduates, and persons who, not being graduates, have passed the examination prescribed for the Government Diploma in Accountancy, three years

(b) Others, five years

For the purpose of this rule any period of apprenticeship served under the regulations for the award of the Government Diploma in Accountancy and duly registered with the Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay, shall be reckoned as service under articles

APPROVED ACCOUNTANTS AND ARTICLED CLERKS

35 A list of approved accountants shall be maintained by the Governor General in Council. The list shall be published once a year in the *Gazette of India* and copies of the list shall be placed on sale

36 (1) No person shall be eligible for inclusion in the list of approved accountants unless he is enrolled on the Register and has been continuously in practice as a public accountant for a period of not less than three years next before the date of his application, or has been continuously employed for a period of not less than three years immediately before the date of his application as a salaried assistant to a practising public accountant

(2) Applications for inclusion in the list shall be submitted through the local Government of the province in which the candidate has his head office to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and shall contain full particulars of the candidate's, or of his employer's, practice, as the case may be, during the twelve months immediately preceding his application

37 The Governor General in Council may remove from the list of approved accountants the name of any person who in his opinion is no longer a fit and proper person to employ articled clerks and such removal shall be notified in the *Gazette of India*

38 (1) Each approved accountant may employ not more than two articled clerks at one time, provided that an approved accountant employing salaried assistants who are enrolled on the Register may employ additional articled clerks in the proportion of two clerks to each such assistant

(2) An approved accountant may, on the decease of a partner in his firm, accept transfer, in accordance with Rule 44, of the articles of any clerk who was employed by the deceased partner at the time of his death and may continue to employ such clerk for the remainder of his term of service under articles in addition to the number of articled clerks already in his employment at the time of his partner's decease

39 An approved accountant shall before accepting a person for service with him under articles satisfy himself by inspection of the relevant certificates that such person—

(a) will be not less than sixteen years of age on the date of commencement of his articles, and

(b) has passed the Matriculation Examination of a University constituted by law in British India or of the University of Mysore or of the Osmania University, or any other examination entitling him to enter upon a course of studies at any such University or an examination which has been declared by the Governor General in Council to be equivalent thereto

40 The articles shall be executed in Form D or Form E (Appendix 2), according as the candidate for articled clerkship is of full age or is a minor, and shall be stamped. The articles together with the necessary documentary evidence showing that the conditions laid down in clauses (a) and (b) of Rule 39 are satisfied, shall within sixty days after the execution of the articles be sent to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce for registration and shall be accompanied by a fee of Rs 10 and by a statement giving particulars of the name, father's name, residence and age of the articled clerk

41 A register of articled clerks shall be maintained by the Governor General in Council

42 No articled clerk shall, during the time of his service as articled clerk, except with the permission of the Governor General in Council, engage in any other business or occupation

43 In the event of any complaint of misconduct being made against any articled clerk the Governor General in Council may, if he is satisfied that the complaint is proved, direct the cancellation of the articles, and a person whose articles have so been cancelled shall not be retained or taken as an articled clerk by any approved accountant.

44 In the event of the name of an employer of an articled clerk being removed from the list of approved accountants or if he ceases to practise, the articles may be transferred to another approved accountant and the transfer shall be reported to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce. In the like events or in the event of the death of the employer the articled clerk may enter into fresh articles for the remainder of his term of service. Such fresh articles shall be sent for registration as provided in rule 40 but shall not require the payment of any fee.

45 Articles may by agreement between the article clerk and his employer be assigned to another employer. Such an assignment shall be subject to the provisions of rule 40 regarding registration and the payment of a fee.

46 Pending the publication of the first list of approved accountants and for a period of thirty days thereafter, an accountant who was permitted immediately before the commencement of these rules to take apprentices for training for the Government Diploma in Accountancy may employ article clerks in accordance with these rules. Provided that, if his name shall not have been included in the list of approved accountants, he shall, at the request of an article clerk employed by him, permit the assignment of the articles of such clerk to an accountant included in the list of approved accountants and shall refund to such clerk a proportion of any premium received from him equal to the proportion which the unexpired period of the articles bears to the total period of such articles.

PART III

THE INDIAN ACCOUNTANCY BOARD

47 The Indian Accountancy Board shall consist of not less than fifteen and not more than twenty members appointed by the Governor General in Council. Two members shall be persons in the service of Government and of the remainder not less than two-thirds shall be professional accountants.

48 One of the members in the service of Government shall be appointed Chairman of the Board by the Governor General in Council.

49 The Secretary to the Board shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council and shall not be a member of the Board.

50 (1) Save as otherwise provided in these rules, a member of the Board other than a member who is in the service of Government, shall hold office for three years from the date of his appointment.

(2) A member appointed to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office so long as the member whose place he fills would have been entitled to hold office if the vacancy had not occurred.

51 A member, other than a member who is in the service of Government, may resign his office by letter addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce.

52 (1) Before a member, other than a member who is in the service of Government, leaves India—

(a) he shall intimate to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce the date of his departure from and the date of his expected return to India, and

(b) if he intends to be absent from India for a period longer than six months, he shall tender his resignation or apply for leave of absence. On receipt of such application the Governor General in Council may at his discretion grant leave of

absence, or, if he considers it necessary, treat the member's office as vacant and appoint another member thereto.

(2) If any member, other than a member who is in the service of Government, leaves India without taking either of the courses mentioned in sub-rule (1) he shall be deemed to have resigned his office with effect from the date of his departure from India.

53 A member, other than a member in the service of Government, shall be deemed to have vacated his seat on the Board—

(a) if he becomes subject to any of the disabilities stated in sub-rules (1), (2), (3) and (4) of Rule 4, or

(b) if he is absent from two consecutive meetings of the Board without special leave of absence from the Chairman of the Board.

54 The Board shall meet as often as may be required, provided that a meeting shall be held at least once a year. The place of meeting shall be at the headquarters of the Government of India or at such other place as the Chairman may think fit.

55 Twenty-one days at least before any meeting of the Board, notice of the time and place of the intended meeting shall be sent to the usual place of residence of every member of the Board and such notice shall, so far as practicable, contain a statement of the business to be transacted at such a meeting, provided that in cases of urgency an emergent meeting may be summoned at any time by the Chairman who shall inform members of the subject matter for discussion and the reasons for which he considers it to be urgent.

56 The Chairman shall preside at every meeting at which he is present and, if he is absent, the members present shall elect one of their number to preside over the meeting.

57 No business shall be transacted at a meeting of the Board unless there are present at least eight members.

58 Any question which the Board is required to take into consideration may, if the Chairman so decides, be referred to the members by circulation of the papers.

59 The Board may appoint committees constituted from among the members to report to the Board in regard to particular matters included within the scope of its functions or to advise and assist the Governor General in Council in regard to any such matter. Every such committee shall consist of not less than five members, of which three shall form a quorum.

60 Minutes shall be made of the proceedings of meetings of the Board and of the committees thereof and every minute signed by the Chairman of the meeting to which it relates, or by the Chairman of the next subsequent meeting, shall be submitted to the Governor General in Council.

61 Members of the Board (other than members who are in the service of Government and are entitled to travelling and daily allowances under the ordinary rules) shall receive a first class fare to and from the place of

meeting and a fee of Rs 50 per diem for each day of absence from their places of residence. The members resident at the place of meeting shall receive a fee of Rs 50 for each day on which they attend a meeting.

PART IV

LOCAL ACCOUNTANCY BOARDS

62 The Governor General in Council may constitute a Local Accountancy Board for any area and may designate the headquarters of each Local Accountancy Board so constituted.

63 A Local Accountancy Board shall consist of not less than three and not more than eight members who shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the local Government concerned. Provided that, in addition to the members so appointed, a member of the Indian Accountancy Board shall be *ex-officio* a member of the Local Accountancy Board for the area in which he ordinarily resides.

64 The Chairman of a Local Accountancy Board shall be a member of the Indian Accountancy Board and shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council.

65 (1) Save as otherwise provided in these rules, a member, other than a member who is in the service of Government or who is a member *ex-officio*, shall hold office for three years from the date of his appointment.

(2) A member appointed to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office so long as the member whose place he fills would have been entitled to hold office if the vacancy had not occurred.

66 A member, other than a member who is in the service of Government or who is a member *ex-officio*, may resign his office by letter addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce.

67 (1) Before a member, other than a member who is in the service of Government or who is a member *ex-officio*, leaves India,

(a) he shall intimate to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce the date of his departure and the date of his expected return to India, and

(b) if he intends to be absent from India for a period longer than six months he shall tender his resignation and apply for leave of absence. On receipt of such an application the Governor General in Council may at his discretion grant leave of absence or, if he considers it necessary, treat the member's office as vacant and appoint another member thereto.

(2) If any member to whom sub-rule (1) applies leaves India without taking either of

the courses mentioned in that sub-rule he shall be deemed to have resigned his office with effect from the date of his departure from India.

68 A member, other than a member who is in the service of Government or who is a member *ex-officio*, shall be deemed to have vacated his seat on a Board—

(a) if he becomes subject to any of the disabilities stated in sub-rules (1), (2), (3) and (4) of Rule 4, or

(b) if he is absent from two consecutive meetings of the Board without special leave of absence from the Board.

69 Fourteen days at least before any meeting of the Board notice of the time and place of the intended meeting shall be sent to the usual place of residence of every member of the Board and such notice shall, so far as practicable, contain a statement of the business to be transacted at such a meeting, provided that in cases of urgency an emergent meeting may be summoned at any time by the Chairman who shall inform members of the subject matter for discussion and the reasons for which he considers it to be urgent.

70 The Chairman shall preside at every meeting at which he is present and, if he is absent, the members present shall elect one of their number to preside over the meeting, provided that the Chairman shall be a member of the Indian Accountancy Board if any such member is present at the meeting.

71 Every question placed before the Board for decision shall, in the event of a difference of opinion, be decided by a majority of votes, and in case of equality of votes the Chairman shall have a casting vote in addition to his original vote.

72 No business shall be transacted at a meeting unless there are present at least half the total number of members, appointed and *ex-officio*. Provided that, if the total number of such members is less than six, three members shall form a quorum.

73 Any question which the Board is required to take into consideration may, if the Chairman considers it necessary, be referred to the members by circulation of the papers.

74 Minutes shall be made of the proceedings of meetings of the Board and of the Committees thereof and every minute signed by the Chairman of the meeting to which it relates, or by the Chairman of the next subsequent meeting, shall be submitted to the Governor General in Council.

75 Members of the Board other than members who are in the service of Government and are entitled to travelling and daily allowances under the ordinary rules shall receive a first class fare to and from the place of meeting and a fee of Rs 50 per diem for each day of absence from their places of residence. The members resident at the place of meeting shall receive a fee of Rs 50 for each day on which they attend a meeting.

APPENDIX 1

FORM A.

Form of Application for enrolment on the Register of Public Accountants (India)

(See Rule 10)

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Commerce,
Simla/New Delhi

Sir,

I beg to offer myself for enrolment on the Register of Public Accountants (India)

- 1 Name in full
- 2 Age last birthday
- 3 Father's name
- 4 Residential address
- 5 Place or places of business
- 6 Date of commencement of practice
- 7 If a partner, state name of firm
- 8 Period of residence in British India
- 9 Particulars of qualifications†
- 10 Occupation in full
- 11 State whether at any time debarred from practising as an auditor:

I beg to remain, etc,

Date:

FORM B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA .

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Certificate of enrolment on the Register of Public Accountants (India).

(See Rule 11)

No . . .

This is to certify that . . . residing at . . . in the province of . . . was enrolled on this . . . day of 193 , on

*Applicants may be required to produce evidence of their age.

†Originals or duly certified copies of diplomas, certificates and other documents in support of qualifications claimed must be sent with the application.

the Register of Public Accountants (India) maintained under the authority of the Government of India

Dated this . . . day of . . . 19

By order of the Governor
General in Council

Seal

Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Commerce

FROM C

Auditor's Certificate

(See Rule 13)

This is to certify that . . . residing at . . . is entitled to be appointed and to act as an auditor of companies throughout British India. This certificate is valid for one year from the date hereof

Dated this . . . day of . . . 19 .

By order of the Governor
General in Council

Seal

Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Commerce

APPENDIX 2.

FROM D

(For use when the candidate is of full age)

(See Rule 40)

Articles of Apprenticeship made the . . . day of . . . One thousand nine hundred and . . . between . . . of . . . an approved accountant under the Auditor's Certificates Rules, 193 , (hereinafter called the Employer) of the one part and (hereinafter called the Candidate) of the other part

Witness as follows that is to say, —

1 In consideration of the covenants by the Candidate hereinafter contained and of the premium of Rs . . . paid by the Candidate (the receipt whereof the Employer doth hereby acknowledge) the Employer agrees to take the Candidate as his articulated clerk for the term of . . . years from the date of this deed

2 The Candidate of his own free will binds himself articulated clerk to the Employer to serve him from the day of the date hereof for and during and unto the full end and term of years.

3 The Candidate covenants with the Employer as follows —

- (a) That he will at all times during the said term diligently and faithfully serve the Employer as his articted clerk in the practice or profession of accountancy
- (b) That he will not at any time during the said term destroy cancel obliterate spoil embezzle spend make away with or take copies of books papers plans documents monies stamps or chattels of the Employer his personal representatives or assigns or of his partner or partners or of any of his clients or employers which shall be deposited in his hands or which shall come to his care custody or possession or allow any of the said goods to be so treated by others if he can by the exercise of reasonable care prevent it
- (c) That he will at all times keep the secrets of the Employer and his partner or partners and of his and their clients and employers and will not divulge the names and affairs of such clients and employers
- (d) That he will readily and cheerfully obey and execute the lawful and reasonable commands of the Employer and will not depart or absent himself from the service or employ of the Employer at any time during the said term without his consent or that of his partners first obtained but will at all times during the said term conduct himself with all due diligence honesty and propriety
- (e) That he will at all times well and faithfully serve the Employer as an articted clerk ought to do in all things whatsoever
- (f) That he will make good and fully indemnify the Employer for any loss or damage suffered or sustained by his the Candidate's misbehaviour or improper conduct

4. The Employer covenants with the Candidate as follows —

- (a) That he will by the best ways and means in his powers and to the utmost of his skill and knowledge instruct or cause to be instructed the Candidate and afford him such reasonable opportunities and work as may be required to enable him to acquire the art science and knowledge of accountancy
- (b) That he will at the expiration of the said term use his best means and endeavours at the request cost and charges of the Candidate to cause the Candidate to be enrolled on the Register of Public Accountants (India) pursuant to the Auditor's Certificates Rules, 193 .

Provided always that the Candidate shall have well and faithfully served his intended clerkship and shall have passed the required examinations and in all respects properly qualified himself to be enrolled on the said Register

- (c) That if the Employer shall die or cease to practise as an accountant or cease to be borne on the list of approved accountants maintained under the Auditor's Certificates Rules, 193 , during the said term he or his personal representatives shall at the option of the Candidate either return a proportionate part of the premium or without any further expense to the Candidate make the necessary arrangements for the completion of the residue of the term as articted clerk to some other.
- (d) That he will allow the Candidate leave of absence for each year of completed service a period aggregating not more than 30 days

In Witness whereof the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written

Signed Sealed and Delivered

by

in the presence of—

Signed Sealed and Delivered

by

in the presence of—

FORM E.

(For use when the candidate is a minor)

(See Rule No. 40)

Articles of Apprenticeship made the day of One thousand nine hundred and between . . . of . . . an approved accountant under the Auditor's Certificates Rules, 193 , (hereinafter called the Employer) of the first part, . . . (hereinafter called the Guardian) of the second part and, . . . (hereinafter called the Candidate) of the third part

Witness as follows that is to say.—

1. In consideration of the covenants by the Candidate and Guardian respectively hereinafter contained and of the premium of Rs . . . paid by or on behalf of the Candidate (the receipt whereof the Employer doth hereby acknowledge) the Employer agrees to take the Candidate as his articted clerk for the term of . . . years from the date of this deed

2 The Candidate of his own free will and with the consent of the Guardian binds himself articulated clerk to the Employer to serve him from the day of the date hereof for and during and unto the full end and term of years

3. The Candidate covenants with the Employer as follows —

- (a) That he will at all times during the said term diligently and faithfully serve the Employer as his articulated clerk in the practice or profession of accountancy
- (b) That he will not at any time during the said term destroy cancel obliterate spoil embezzle spend make away with or take copies of books papers plans documents monies stamps or chattels of the Employer his personal representatives or assigns or of his partner or partners or of any of his clients or employers which shall be deposited in his hands or which shall come to his care custody or possession or allow any of the said goods to be so treated by others if he can by the exercise of reasonable care prevent it.
- (c) That he will at all times keep the secrets of the Employer and his partner or partners and of his and their clients and employers and will not divulge the names and affairs of such clients and employers
- (d) That he will readily and cheerfully obey and execute the lawful and reasonable commands of the Employer and will not depart or absent himself from the service or employ of the Employer at any time during the said term without his consent or that of his partners first obtained but will at all times during the said term conduct himself with all due diligence honesty and propriety.
- (e) That he will at all times well and faithfully serve the Employer as an articulated clerk ought to do in all things whatsoever
- (f) That he will make good and fully indemnify the Employer for any loss or damage suffered or sustained by his the Candidate's misbehaviour or improper conduct

4. The Guardian covenants with the Employer as follows —

That he will indemnify the Employer his partner or partners and all or any of them in case the Candidate shall act contrary to the last-mentioned covenant and the Employer or his partners shall suffer thereby any loss damage or prejudice.

5 The Employer covenants with the Candidate and the Guardian as follows —

- (a) That he will by the best ways and means in his power and to the utmost of his skill and knowledge instruct or cause to be instructed the Candidate and afford him such reasonable opportunities and work as may be required to enable him to acquire the art science and knowledge of accountancy
- (b) That he will at the expiration of the said term use his best means and endeavours at the request cost and charges of the Candidate and the Guardian or either of them to cause the Candidate to be enrolled on the Register of Public Accountants (India) pursuant to the Auditor's Certificates Rules, 1931. Provided always that the Candidate shall have well and faithfully served his intended clerkship and shall have passed the required examinations and in all respects properly qualified himself to be enrolled on the said Register.
- (c) That if the Employer shall die or cease to practise as an accountant or cease to be borne on the list of approved accountants maintained under the Auditor's Certificates Rules, 1931, during the said term he or his personal representatives shall at the option of the Candidate either return a proportionate part of the premium or without any further expense to the Candidate make the necessary arrangements for the completion of the residue of the term as articulated clerk to some other
- (d) That he will allow the Candidate leave of absence for each year of completed service a period aggregating not more than 30 days

In Witness whereof the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed Sealed and Delivered

by

in the presence of—

Signed Sealed and Delivered

by

in the presence of—

Signed Sealed and Delivered

by

in the presence of—

No. 213 (3)-T. and E (A B) —The following draft of certain rules which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3 of the India Companies (Amendment) Act, 1930 (XIX of 1930), is published, as required by the said sub-section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 9th day of November 1931.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the aforesaid date will be considered by the Governor General in Council

Draft rules

1 These rules may be called the Restricted Certificates Rules, 1931

2 Every person holding a temporary or permanent restricted certificate granted by a local Government entitled him to act as an auditor within a province shall, within three months of the commencement of these Rules, send his certificate, or a duly certified copy thereof, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce. Original certificates will be returned to the holders after the particulars entered in them have been noted

In the month of April in each succeeding year every holder of a restricted certificate intending to continue to practise as an auditor shall send a report to that effect to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce

3 (1) Every holder of a restricted certificate, whether such certificate is temporary or permanent, entitling the holder to act as an auditor within a province may continue so to act. Provided that the Governor General in Council may at any time suspend or cancel such a certificate if the holder

- (a) has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind,
- (b) is an undischarged insolvent;
- (c) being a discharged insolvent has not obtained from the court a certificate that his insolvency was caused by misfortune without any misconduct on his part,
- (d) has been convicted by a competent court of any offence which is punishable under the Indian Penal Code and is under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, non-bailable; or
- (e) has been declared by the Governor General in Council not to be a fit and proper person to act as an auditor of the accounts of public companies by reason of any act of negligence, misconduct or dishonesty committed in his professional capacity, provided that

before making such declaration the Governor General in Council shall call upon the holder to show cause why his certificate should not be cancelled, and shall make such further inquiry, if any, as he may consider necessary.

(2) The suspension or cancellation of a certificate shall be notified in the local official *Gazette*.

J C B. DRAKE,

Secy to the Govt. of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st September, 1931.

No F 408/31-C & G —In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 9 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Legislative Assembly (Bengal) Electoral Regulations published with the notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department No. 185, dated the 17th August, 1923, namely.—

1 In clause (1) of regulation 10A of the said regulations for the words "The registering authority shall" the following shall be substituted, namely.—

"The registering authority, or in any case where the registering authority is a Commissioner of a Division or the Member, Board of Revenue, his agent employed under regulation 5, shall"

2 In regulation 16 of the said regulations for the words "to the registering authority who" the words "to the registering authority and to the agent, if any, employed under regulation 5, and such registering authority or agent" shall be substituted

L. GRAHAM,

Secy to the Govt of India

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

Public Works Branch.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd September 1931

No E-10 —Mr H W. Irwin, whose appointment to the Indian Service of Engineers as an Assistant Executive Engineer on probation was announced in this department notification No E-22, dated the 17th February 1930, is confirmed in his appointment.

T. RYAN,

Joint Secy. to the Govt of India

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 1st September 1931

No S-618 —The following draft of a further amendment in the Indian Electricity Rules, 1922, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), is published, as required by section 38 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 10th December 1931

Any objection or suggestion which may be received in respect of the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.—

Draft amendment

Rule 9 of the said Rules shall be renumbered "9 (1)" and to the said rule as so renumbered the following sub-rule shall be added, namely —

"(2) If the application for a license is rejected, the Local Government may at its discretion refund, wholly or, in part, the fee referred to in clause (g) of sub-rule (1)"

J A SHILLIDY,

Secy to the Govt. of India

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATION

SALT.

Simla, the 5th September 1931

No 23 —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), and by section 2 of the Indian Salt Duties Act, 1908 (X of 1908), and in modification and partial supersession of the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries, No. B-316, dated the 14th October 1922, hereinafter referred to as the said

rules, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules.—

- (1) Every credit account opened, or continued after adjustment, on or after the 1st of October 1931, under the said rules shall be adjusted and closed on the expiry of three months from the date on which it was opened or continued
- (2) No credit account shall be opened under the said rules after the 31st of March 1932

A H LLOYD,

Joint Secy to the Govt of India

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE.

NOTIFICATION

SALT

Simla, the 5th September 1931

No 24 —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Indian Salt Duties Act, 1908 (X of 1908), read with the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), No 797, dated the 29th March 1924, and in modification and partial supersession of the rules published with the notification of the Government of Bengal in the Financial Department, No 338, dated the 2nd April 1909, hereinafter referred to as the said rules, the Central Board of Revenue makes the following rules —

- (1) Every credit account that has been continued after adjustment under rule 10 (2) (a) of the said rules before the 1st of October 1931 and remains open on that date, shall for the purposes of rule 10 (1) of the said rules be deemed to have been opened on the date on which it was so continued
- (2) Every credit account opened, or continued after adjustment, on or after the 1st of October 1931 under the said rules shall be adjusted and closed on the expiry of three months from the date on which it was opened or continued
- (3) No credit account shall be opened under the said rules after the 31st of March 1932

RAM NATH,

Secy, Central Board of Revenue (offg.).



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1931.

Part IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th September, 1931.

No. F. 408-(i)/31-C. & G.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 15 of the Council of State Electoral Rules, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Council of State (Bengal) Electoral Regulations published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department No. 199, dated the 6th September 1923, namely:—

In Form I annexed to the said Regulations, in the Form of back of Ballot Paper for the words and brackets “(or who has been identified to my satisfaction)” the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“[or who has been identified to my satisfaction by

(Name).....

(Address).....]”

No. F. 408-(ii)/31-C. & G.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 15 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Legislative Assembly (Bengal) Electoral Regulations published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department No. 185, dated the 17th August, 1923, namely:—

In Form VI annexed to the said Regulations, in the Form of back of Ballot Paper for the words and brackets “(or who has been identified to my satisfaction)” the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“[or who has been identified to my satisfaction by

(Name).....

(Address).....]”

No. F. 145-III/31 (ii)/C. & G.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Honourable Mr. J. A. Woodhead, C.I.E., of his office of Member of the Council of State.

L. GRAHAM,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.**RESOLUTION**

Simla, the 5th September 1931

No D/5905-F—The Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee was appointed in the Government of India Resolution No F 2 (4)/F-29, dated 22nd July 1929, with Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, KCSI, KCIE, CBE, as Chairman, and Sir Puishotamdas Thakurdas, Kt, CIE, MBE, as Vice-Chairman. The Enquiry was inaugurated in response to a demand from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon at their annual meetings in 1927 and 1928, and the plan of Enquiry was settled in consultation with the two commercial bodies mentioned above and after discussions with the representatives of the various political parties in the Central Legislature. According to this plan, a number of Provincial Committees were appointed to deal with agricultural credit, including co-operative credit, credit facilities for small industries, mortgage banks, financing of internal trade and stimulation of habits of investment and attraction of banking deposits and to make a report to the Central Committee. After the Provincial Committees had reported in the summer of 1930, the Central Committee continued the work by making investigation into those fields of banking, such as regulation of banking, banking education and credit facilities for India's main industries, which were excluded from the scope of the Enquiry by Provincial Committees. The Central Committee completed the survey of the whole banking field by the end of 1930. At this stage the Government of India invited a small body of Foreign Banking Experts to assist the Central Committee in making their final recommendations. The Foreign Experts after holding joint discussions with the Central Committee presented to the Central Committee, for submission to the Government of India, a separate report dealing with certain differences of opinion between themselves and the Central Committee. The Central Committee held their final deliberations in March and April 1931, and their Report along with the Report of the Foreign Banking Experts was received by the Government of India on the 14th June 1931.

2 The Governor General in Council desires to take this opportunity of recording his appreciation of the services rendered by the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and members of the Committee. The Report bears testimony to the care and thoroughness with which the Enquiry, which has been prolonged and arduous, has been conducted and brought to a successful conclusion by the members of the Committee.

3. The Governor General in Council has already communicated to the Chairman and members of the Provincial Committees, through the Provincial Governments concerned, his sense of appreciation of the services rendered by them. He wishes to take this opportunity again of expressing his cordial appreciation of the valuable work done by the Provincial Committees.

4 The Foreign Banking Experts came out to India at great personal inconvenience and considerable sacrifice in response to invitations from the Government of India. The Governor General in Council desires to express his cordial thanks to these gentlemen both on his own behalf and on behalf of the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee for the assistance they gave to the Central Committee in the short space of time at their disposal.

5 The recommendations of the Committee are receiving the careful and earnest attention of the Government. Meanwhile the Governor General in Council has decided that the Report be published for general information on the 16th September 1931.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations, all Departments of the Government of India, the Central Board of Revenue, the High Commissioner for India, the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and the members of the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee, the Foreign Banking Experts (through the India Office), the Chairmen and members of the Provincial and Centrally administered areas Banking Enquiry Committees for information.

Ordered also that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

H DENNING,

Secy to the Govt of India

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).**NOTIFICATION****STAMPS**

Simla, the 12th September 1931

No 6—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), and in supersession of all previous Notifications issued from time to time under the said clause of the said section, the Governor General in Council is pleased to reduce, to the extent set forth in each case, the duties chargeable under the said Act in respect of the instruments hereinafter described under Nos 3, 4, 10, 23, 25, 74, 88, 89, 90, 91, 98, 102, 109, 110 and 111, and to remit the duties so chargeable in respect of instruments of the other classes hereinafter described—

A—LAND REVENUE*General*

1 Lease or counterpart thereof executed at the time of settlement made directly by the Government with the existing occupant of land, whether a zamindar or a tenant, and whether self-cultivating or not;

Provided that no fine or premium is paid in consideration of the lease.

2 Agreement of the kind described in the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 (XVII of 1879), section 43.

3 Promissory note payable on demand to a certain person, and not to order or bearer, when such note is executed by an agriculturist, and is attested at the time of execution by a Village Registrar, under section 57 of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 (XVII of 1879) —Duty reduced to one anna

4 Promissory note payable otherwise than on demand, and not payable at more than one year after date or sight, to a certain person, and not to order or bearer, when such note is executed by an agriculturist, and is attested at the time of execution by a Village Registrar, under section 57 of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 (XVII of 1879) —Duty reduced to the amount chargeable under Article No 13 (b) of Schedule I of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, on a bill of exchange for the same amount

5 Instrument executed for the purpose of securing the repayment of a loan made, or to be made, under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (XIX of 1883) or the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (XII of 1884), including an instrument whereby a landlord binds himself to consent to the transfer, in the event of default in such repayment, of any land, or interest in land, on the security of which any such loan is made to his tenant

6 Receipt given by a person, for advances exceeding Rs 20 received by him from the Government under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (XII of 1884)

* * * * *

B—OPIMUM EXCISE AND HEMP DRUGS

* * * * *

32 Bond when executed by the surety of a middleman (lambardar or khattadar) taking an advance for the cultivation of the poppy for the Government

33 Agreement or memorandum of agreement made by a raiyat or by a middleman (lambardar or khattadar) for the cultivation of the poppy for the Government

34 Power-of-attorney executed in favour of a lambardar or khattadar by an opium cultivator, who does not attend personally to receive an advance or to enter into a contract for the cultivation of the poppy for the Government

35 Instrument of the nature of a mortgage deed when executed by the surety of a middleman (lambardar or khattadar) taking an advance for the cultivation of the poppy for the Government

* * * * *

38 Agreement or memorandum of agreement made by a raiyat for, or in respect of, the cultivation of the hemp plant in the district of Rajshahi

* * * * *

C—FOREST DEPARTMENT

40. Agreement or security bond required to be executed, under the rules to regulate the training and appointments in the Subordinate Forest Service, by a student and his surety previous to his entry into a Forest School or College in British India.

41 Instrument in the nature of a conveyance by the Government of standing trees or any other forest produce in a Government forest, and also the following instruments —

(1) *In Madras, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces and Assam*

(i) Contract for the collection of minor produce, barks, etc ;

(ii) Contract for felling and removing tree,

(iii) Contract for the collection, removal and disposal of stock in coupes subject to obligation to coppice and clear the area,

(iv) Contract for the purchase of timber or firewood to be felled or cut departmentally;

(v) Contract of the usufruct of trees and topes,

(vi) Contract for the felling or cutting and purchase of timber or firewood,

(vii) Kancha or grazing lease;

(viii) Agreement for felling and conveyance of timber,

(ix) Agreement for right to collect seigniorage or minor produce brought for sale by hill tribes,

(x) Agreement for cultivation under the taungya system in reserved or protected forests,

(xi) Agreement for hunting, shooting or fishing in reserved or protected forests

* * * * *

D—EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

* * * * *

48 Agreement or security bond required to be executed by the holder of a scholarship or stipend on admission to any Government Training College or class or to any Normal School, or to any Girls' Vernacular or Anglo-Vernacular School in the Bengal Presidency or in the province of Bihar and Orissa

49 Bond required to be executed by persons selected for State Scholarships, or by their sureties

* * * * *

E—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

51 Security bond taken under the authority of the Government from a Military Medical student of the Assistant Surgeon or Sub-Assistant Branch of the Indian Medical Department or from a woman stipendiary of the Government School of Indian Medicine, Madras, and his or her surety, or from the surety of any such student or woman stipendiary

52 Agreement executed by a private medical practitioner on acceptance of service under the Secretary of State for India in Council as a Surgeon to His Majesty's forces with the temporary rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Medical Service

* * * * *

G — POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

54 Letter which a person depositing money in a Post Office Savings Bank, as security to the Government or a local authority for the due execution of an office or for the fulfilment of a contract or for any other purpose, is required to address to the Postmaster in charge of the Post Office Savings Bank agreeing to special conditions with respect to the application and withdrawal of the money deposited and the payment of interest accruing due thereon

55 Receipt given by, or on behalf of, a depositor in a Post Office Savings Bank for a sum of money withdrawn from any such Bank

56 Receipt endorsed by the payee on a Postal Money Order or given by the payee to the Post Office for a sum paid to him in adjustment of a short or wrong payment of such an Order

57 Receipt endorsed by the holder of a Post Office Cash Certificate at the time of its discharge

58 Receipt given by an officer of the Indian Post and Telegraph Department in respect of a sum paid to him by the Government as advance for the purchase of railway or steamer tickets.

H — RAILWAYS AND INLAND STEAMER COMPANIES

59 Agreement made with a Railway Company or Administration or an Inland Steamer Company for the conveyance of goods

60 Agreement or indemnity bond given to a railway authority or an Inland Steamer Company by a passenger permitted to travel without payment of fare, indemnifying such authority or Company from any claim for damages in case of accident or injury

61 Agreement or indemnity bond given to a Railway authority or an Inland Steamer Company by a consignee (when the Railway receipt or bill of lading is not produced) in respect of the delivery of articles carried at half parcels rates or at goods rates, namely fresh fish, fruits, vegetables, bazar baskets, bread, meat, ice, and other perishable articles

62 Agreement made with the Railway Company or Administration which purports to limit the responsibility of the Company or Administration as declared by the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), section 72, sub-section (1), and is in a form approved by the Governor-General in Council under sub-section (2) of that section

63 Receipt or bill of lading issued by a Railway Company or Administration or an Inland Steamer Company for the fare for the conveyance of passengers or goods, or both, or animals, or for any charges incidental to the conveyance thereof or given to such Company or Administration or Inland Steamer Company for the refund of an overcharge made in respect of such fare or charges

64 Receipt given by a Railway Company or Administration or an Inland Steamer Company for money received by it from another Railway Company or Administration or

Inland Steamer Company, or from a Tramway Company or other Carrying Company on account of its share of fares or freight for the conveyance in through traffic of passengers or goods or both or of animals

J — GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND CONTRACTORS

65 Agreement paper passed by a contractor of the Supply and Transport Corps where his security deposit is transferred to a Post Office Savings Bank

66 Instrument in the nature of a memorandum or agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with a Supply and Transport officer by a contractor

67 Agreement or declaration by which a tender made to a Supply and Transport officer is accepted as a contract, where the deposit of the contractor as security for his contract is made in Government of India Promissory Notes or in cash

68 Instrument in the nature of a memorandum, agreement or security bond furnished to or made, or entered into with —

- (a) the Ordnance Department, or
- (b) the Army Clothing Department, or
- (c) the Military Farms Department, or
- (d) the Opium Department, or
- (e) the Forest Department, or
- (f) the State Railway Department, or
- (g) the Public Works Department, or any other administrative department empowered to execute public works, or
- (h) the Revenue Department in the Madras Presidency in respect of minor irrigation works contracts, or
- (i) the Public Health Department in Bihar and Orissa or in the United Provinces, or
- (j) the Police Department in Assam in respect of contracts for the supply of rations to Assam Rifles and the Civil Police

* * * * *

70 Agreement executed on the United Provinces Public Works Department, Manual Form No 36 (Agreement by Zemindars allowed to build wells, etc., on Government land) or on the Manual Form No 37 (Agreement for the erection of buildings, etc., on Government land)

71 Instrument furnished to or made or entered into with any of the Departments mentioned in item 68 by a contractor under which the due performance of any contract is secured by the deposit of money or of Government or other securities; and (except in Burma) an instrument under which materials belonging to a contractor are mortgaged as security for an advance made to him by any such Department

72 Mortgage deed executed by an officer of Government in Civil or Military employ for securing the repayment of an advance received by him from the Government for the purpose of constructing, purchasing or repairing a dwelling house for his own use

73 Instrument of re-conveyance of mortgaged property executed by Government in favour of an officer in Civil or Military employ on the repayment of an advance received by him from the Government for the purpose of constructing, purchasing or repairing a dwelling house for his own use

74 Agreement which has been or may be entered into in compliance with the rules prescribed in Appendix XXII-A of Regulations for the Army in India for regulating the deposits of regimental funds with private banks or firms or such other rules for that purpose as may hereafter be in force—Duty reduced to the amount payable in respect of a bond for like amount or value, or to Rs 5, whichever shall be less

75 Mortgage deed or agreement executed by an officer of the Government for securing the repayment of an advance received by him from the Government for the purpose of purchasing a motor car, a motor boat, a motor cycle, a horse, a cycle, or a typewriter

76 Agreement executed by an officer of the Government relating to the repayment of an advance received by him from the Government for defraying the cost of passages for himself or his family or both

77 Receipt given for pension or allowances paid by Government to an heir of a deceased non-commissioned officer or soldier in respect of service in His Majesty's Army or in His Majesty's Indian Army

78 Authority in writing executed under rule 1, Order XXVIII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908), by any officer or soldier actually serving the Government in a military capacity authorising any person to sue or defend in his stead in a Civil Court

K—OTHER DOCUMENTS

80 Receipt given for payment of interest on Government of India Promissory Notes

81 Letter of authority or power-of-attorney executed for the sole purpose of authorising one or more of the joint-holders of a Government security to give on behalf of the other or others of them, or any one or more of them, a discharge for interest payable on such security or on any renewed security issued in lieu thereof

84 Sanad of Jagir or other instrument conveying land granted to an individual by the Government otherwise than for a pecuniary consideration

85 Instrument of exchange executed by a private person where land is given by him for public purposes in exchange for other land granted to him by the Government

86 Transfer by endorsement of a mortgage of rates and taxes authorised by any Act for the time being in force in British India

88 Trust deed entered into in compliance with the rules for the time being in force in

the Bombay Presidency, the Punjab, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam, regulating grants-in-aid made by the Government for building purposes to schools and colleges in those provinces—Duty reduced to the amount payable in respect of a bond for like amount or value, or to Rs 15, whichever shall be less

89 Agreement executed for service or for performance of work in any estate not less than ten acres in extent, whether held by one person or by more persons than one as co-owners, and whether in one or more blocks, and situated in British India (excluding Coorg and Assam) or in Mysore, which is being prepared for the production of, or actually produces, tea, coffee, rubber, pepper, cardamom or cinchona, where the advance given under agreement does not exceed fifty rupees—Duty reduced to one anna

91 Kabuliyaat executed by a Ghatwal of any of the 52 Sarkar Panchaki and Be Panchaki Ghats, or of the 186 Zamindari Panchaki Ghats in the district of Bankura in Bengal—Duty reduced to the amount payable in respect of a conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved

92 Instrument of transfer of shares registered in a branch register in the United Kingdom under the provisions of section 41 of Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), which has paid the stamp duty leviable thereon in accordance with the law for the time being in force in the United Kingdom

98 Attested instrument evidencing an agreement relating to the hypothecation of moveable property where such hypothecation has been made by way of security for the repayment of money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan, or of an existing or future debt—Duty reduced to the amount chargeable on a bill of exchange under Article No 13 (b) of Schedule I of the Stamp Act, 1899, for the amount secured, if such loan or debt is repayable on demand or more than three months from the date of the instrument, and to half that amount, if such loan or debt is repayable not more than three months from the date of the instrument

99 Unattested instrument evidencing an agreement relating to the hypothecation of moveable property, where such hypothecation has been made by way of security for the repayment of money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan or of an existing or future debt

103 Instrument of transfer of Government Stock registered in the book debt account

104 Instrument of release referred to in section 48 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923)

105 Decision or award of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for the Central Provinces and the award of arbitrators in any dispute in which a co-operative society in British India is a party

106 Receipt or bill of lading issued by the Commercial Carrying Company, Ltd, for the fare for the conveyance of passengers or goods or both or receipt given by the said Company for the refund of an over-charge made in respect of such fare

107 Receipt given for interest paid in British India on securities of the Mysore Darbar

108 Agreement between an employer and a workman employed by or under him regarding the payment of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923)

* * * * *

110 Mortgage deed being collateral or auxiliary or additional security or being by way of further assurance—Duty reduced to Rs 20 in the Presidency of Bombay, to Rs 15 in the Presidency of Madras or in the Province of the Punjab and to Rs 10 in the Presidency of Bengal, the Central Provinces and the Province of Bihar and Orissa provided that the duty paid on the principal or primary security exceeds the amount specified for that presidency or province

111. Proxy empowering a person to vote at a meeting of creditors—Duty reduced to the rate chargeable on a proxy empowering a person to vote at any one meeting of members of an incorporated Company.

112. Instrument cancelling a Will

113 Renewal of any of the Foreshore securities issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the provisions of section 30 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879 (Bombay Act VI of 1879)

114 Indemnity Bonds executed in pursuance of Royal Air Force Instruction (India), No 5 of 1931 by a non-entitled person undertaking passenger flights in accordance with clause 1 of paragraph 797-A and clause 2 of paragraph 798 of King's Regulations and Air Council Instructions

* * * * *

116 Agreement or memorandum of agreement relating to the hire of a bicycle for a period of less than a week

117. Instrument executed in the areas mentioned in the schedule hereto attached in respect of which the stamp duty with which it is chargeable under the stamp law for the time being in force in the said areas has been paid in accordance with the said law

SCHEDULE

AREAS

1. Agency territories in Baluchistan.
- 2 The District of Abu
- 3 The cantonments of Mhow, Neemuch, and Nowgong (including the Civil Lines) in the Central India Agency and Baroda
- 4 The Indore Residency Bazaars
5. Railway lands within the limits of the Central India and Rajputana Agencies over which the Governor General in Council exercises jurisdiction.

6 The areas in the Hyderabad State in which the Governor General in Council exercises jurisdiction through the Resident at Hyderabad

7. Berar

8 The Civil and Military Station of Bangalore

9 Railway lands in the Mysore State over which the Governor General in Council exercises jurisdiction

10 Railway lands in the Baroda State and in States in the Political control of the Government of Bombay, over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the British Government and to which the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, have been applied

11 Railway lands in Jammu and Kashmir and in States in the Punjab over which the Governor General in Council exercises jurisdiction

G S HARDY,

Joint Secy to the Govt of India

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS

LIGHTHOUSES

Simla, the 12th September 1931.

No 19-P & L /31—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Indian Lighthouse Act, 1927 (XVII of 1927), and in substitution for the Committee appointed under the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce No 18-M II /29, dated the 11th May 1929, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint a Central Advisory Committee for lighthouses for a period of two years from the 1st April 1931, consisting of the following gentlemen—

Chairman—

Secretary to the Government of India,
Commerce Department *Ex-officio*.

Members—

Flag Officer Commanding and Director,
Royal Indian Marine *Ex-officio*

Mr P H Browne, C B E

Mr R R Haddow

Mr. F Birley

Mr M. A Master

Mr. C Gopal Menon

Mr. S. N. Haji.

Mr. Kaikobad Cowasji Dinshaw.

MERCHANT SHIPPING

The 12th September 1931

No 81-M I (2)/31—The following Order in Council, dated the 23rd July 1931, is published for general information—

“AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM
PALACE

The 23rd day of July, 1931

Present

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT
MAJESTY

Lord President

Earl of Athlone

Mr Secretary Wedgwood Benn

Sir Maurice de Bunsen

WHEREAS by section 4 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), it is (amongst other things) enacted that His Majesty may by Order in Council declare, with respect to any British possession named in the Order, not being the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, the description of persons who are to be registrars of British ships in that possession

AND WHEREAS by section 738 of the principal Act, it is (amongst other things) provided that where His Majesty has power under that Act to make an Order in Council His Majesty may from time to time by Order in Council revoke any Order so made

AND WHEREAS there is in force an Order in Council namely the Merchant Shipping (Registrars of British ships in British India) Order, 1926, whereby the description of persons who are to be registrars of British ships in British India was declared, and it is expedient that the said Order be revoked

AND WHEREAS the provisions of Section 1 of the Rules Publication Act, 1893, have been complied with

Now THEREFORE, His Majesty, by virtue of the powers vested in Him by the principal Act, and by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to declare as follows, that is to say.—

- (1) At any port of registry in British India, the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, or where there is no such officer, the Port Officer, shall be the registrar of British ships
- (2) The Merchant Shipping (Registrars of British Ships in British India) Order, 1926, is hereby revoked
- (3) This Order may be cited as the Merchant Shipping (Registrars of British ships in India) Order, 1931

COLIN SMITH "

A. RAISMAN,

*Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India (offg)*FOREIGN AND POLITICAL
DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 9th September 1931

No 545-G—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Dr Alfredo Domenicone as Acting Consul-General for Italy at Calcutta during the absence of Cav Dr Gino Scarpa

E B HOWELL,

Foreign Secy to the Govt of India

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 12th September 1931

Part B.

No 542—The following appointments are made.—

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA

* * * *

*The Calcutta Scottish**To be Lt*

Francis John Rasmussen From 17th July to 1st Aug 1931

To be 2nd Lt

Alexander Hunt From 17th July to 1st Aug 1931

* * * *

INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.

* * * *

12th (Dacca) Coy, University Training Corps

To be 2nd Lts

Mahmood Hassan Dated 15th July 1930
The Hon'ble Nawab Khwaja Habibullah
Dated 22nd July 1931

G M YOUNG,

Secy. to the Govt of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1931.

Part I A

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India
republished for general information.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th September 1931.

No 563-I.—In pursuance of the First Schedule to the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 405-I., dated the 20th June 1928, declaring certain units of Indian States Forces to be units desertion from which is an extradition offence, namely :—

1 For the entries under the heading “*Sachin*” the following entries shall be substituted, namely —

“*Sachin Yakut Infantry.*”

“*Sachin Nusrat Risala.*”

2 Under the heading “*Kashmir*,” after the entry “*Jammu and Kashmir Body Guard Cavalry*” the following entry shall be inserted, namely :—

“*Jammu and Kashmir Army Training School.*”

C. C. WATSON,

Political Secy. to the Govt of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATION.

INCOME-TAX.

Simla, the 19th September 1931

No. 29 —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 60 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department No. 878-F., dated the 21st March 1922, namely :—

In paragraph (a) of the said notification, in clause (5) after the entry “the Indian Order of Merit” the following entry shall be inserted, namely :—

“the King’s Police Medal.”

A. H. LLOYD,

Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 19th September 1931.

Part B.

No. 556—The following appointments are made.—

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

The Bengal Artillery.

To be 2nd Lt

George Mason Mackinlay Dated 5th Aug 1931

The undermentioned officer designate of the A I R. O. is granted a tempy commn. for the period noted against his name —

The Calcutta and Presidency Bn

To be Lt

William Frederick Marks—For 8th to 23rd Jan 1929 and 3rd to 18th Aug 1931.

No 561—The following promotions are made.—

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

The Calcutta Scottish

2nd Lt to be Lt.

E J Pakes Dated 2nd Aug 1931

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No 567—In exercise of powers conferred by section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1925, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (I) of the said section, namely.—

(1) In clause (1) of rule 14 of the said Rules after the brackets and figures “(24)” the brackets, figures and letter “(24-A)” shall be inserted.

(2) In schedule I to the said Rules—

(i) column 10 shall be omitted, and

(ii) columns 11 to 14 shall be re-numbered 10 to 13, respectively.

(3) In schedule III to the said Rules—

(i) In the heading “Cantonment Authority’s Land Register, 1924-25” for the figures “1924-25” the following shall be substituted, namely.—

“19

—19 .”

(ii) For part 1 (a) Occupied Building Sites (B-3) and Part 1 (a) other occupied plots (B-3) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“Part 1 B-3 sites.

1	Survey No															
2	Name of lessee and No and date of order authorising occupation and authority by whom ordered	Area and description of land			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Government share paid		16	
3	4	5	Description	Amount									No and date of treasury receipts			
Size not less than ½ of an acre	Size less than ½ acre in square feet															
					Date of expiry of lease, etc	Due dates of rents	Arrears	Demand for 19—19 (including premia on new leases)	Total of columns 8 and 9	Amount recovered	Date of collection and initials of Executive Officer or Military Estates Officer	Amount outstanding	Amount		Remarks	
						Rs a	Rs. a.		Rs a	Rs a		Rs a	Rs a			

(4) In schedule V to the said Rules, in the Memorandum for the words “of the site comprised in” the words “of the lease of the site

comprised in” and for the words “the site at the price of” the words “the lease of the site at the price of” shall be substituted.

G. M. YOUNG,
Secy. to the Govt of India.

**DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND
LABOUR.****ORDER.**

Simla, the 6th July 1931.

No. T.-24.—In pursuance of rule 8-A of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following general order:—

- (1) Photographic or cinematographic apparatus packed and carried as freight may be carried in any aircraft.
- (2) Photographic or cinematographic apparatus, being the property of passengers or personnel travelling on the aircraft, may be carried in any aircraft provided that such apparatus so

carried shall be enclosed in a receptacle sealed by the aerodrome or customs authority at the point of departure and shall be placed in charge of the pilot.

J. A. SHILLIDY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The 16th September 1931.

ORDERED that a copy of this order be published in the *Gazette of India*.

J. A. SHILLIDY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1931

Part IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (INDIA).

NOTICE

Simla, the 17th September 1931

1. A selection will shortly be made of—

- (a) Six candidates for appointment as Special Class Apprentices in the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways under regulations published in the *Gazette of India* under Railway Department (Railway Board) notification No 380-E.G., dated the 17th September 1931, and
- (b) Eleven candidates for appointment as Apprentices for training in Ordnance Factories in India under regulations published in the *Gazette of India* under Army Department notification No 560, dated the 19th September 1931

2 The selection will be a combined selection for the purpose of selecting candidates for appointment as Apprentices to either of the abovementioned departments, for one or both of which a candidate may apply to be admitted. If he wishes to be admitted for both he should state this on his application form. In that case he need send in only one application form and undergo one examination by a Medical Board. He will be required to pay the fees mentioned in the regulations once only and will not be required to pay separate fees for each department for which he applies. If he proves successful as a candidate for both departments, he will ordinarily be assigned to that department for

which he expressed a preference at the time of his application, but the Government of India reserve power to assign him to either of the departments for which he is a candidate, if, in their opinion, the exigencies of the public service render this desirable.

3 Candidates must have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts, Science, Agriculture or Engineering of any University or Board approved by the Governor-General in Council or the Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination or the Higher Diploma Examination of the Mayo College, Ajmer, and must not have attained the age of 19 on the 1st of January 1931.

NOTE—For the selections to be made by the local Selection Committees in 1931, the Cambridge School Certificate Examination will also be accepted.

4. Candidates for appointment as apprentices for training in Ordnance Factories will be required to possess an elementary knowledge of Dynamics, Statics, Mathematics up to quadratic equations, Elementary Trigonometry and Physics.

5. Copies of the regulations, application forms, etc., can be obtained from the Local Governments and Political Officers or Agents. Applications must be submitted in accordance with the regulations not later than the 21st October 1931.

6. The Government of India reserve the power to modify the arrangements and rates of pay indicated in the regulations according to the requirements of the service.

D REYNELL,

Secy, Public Service Commission.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS

MERCHANT SHIPPING

Simla, the 26th September 1931

No 5-M II (4)/31 — In pursuance of section 91 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923) and in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint, for the purposes of the said section, the officers specified in the second column of the annexed Schedule at the ports specified in the corresponding entry in the first column thereon —

Schedule.

Ports			Officers		
*	*	*	*	*	*
Calcutta			The Port Health Officer, Calcutta		
Chittagong			The Port Health Officer, Chittagong		
*	*	*	*	*	*

No 101-M II/31 — In exercise of the power conferred by section 21 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Rules regulating the granting of certificates of competency to masters and mates in the mercantile marine published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No 21-M I (2)/30, dated the 6th December 1930, namely —

(i) In rule 17 of the said rules, for the second paragraph the following shall be substituted, namely —

“Where a candidate passes in the written portion of the examination and fails in the oral, or *vice versa*, his pass in that portion in which he has satisfied the examiners will hold good for a period of six months from the date of the examination. If he does not pass the remainder of the examination within this period he will again be required to be examined both in the written and in the oral portions. The Government of India may in exceptional circumstances decide to extend this period up to a limit of one year”

(ii) In rule 18 of the said rules, for the first two paragraphs the following shall be substituted, namely. —

“18 *Penalties for failure* — In the case of a second failure or any subsequent failure in the written or the oral portion of the examination, or in both, an interval of two months must elapse from the date of the last failure before a candidate can be re-examined. No further penalty will be imposed save in those cases where the examiner considers further sea service necessary. Such sea service will not exceed six months.

Simla, the 19th September 1931

No 42-M I (7)/31 — *Corrigendum* — In paragraph 3 (b) of the Department of Commerce Notification No 42-M I (7)/31, dated the 25th July 1931, for the word and figure “Rs 60” read “Rs 50”

RESOLUTION

LASCAR SEAMEN

The 11th September 1931

No 11-M II (6)/31 — The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), that the following further amendment shall be made in the form of Agreement for lascars prescribed in the Resolution by the Government of India in the late Department of Commerce and Industry, No 4817-4822-5, dated the 4th July 1912, namely —

In the “Additional stipulation which must be entered into and signed by the owner of a foreign vessel, or by the Master on his behalf” for the words, brackets and figures “Consular Fees (Amendments) Order in Council, 1910,” the words “Consular Fees Orders in Council” shall be substituted

ORDER — Ordered that a copy be forwarded to the Principal Officers, Mercantile Marine Department, Madras, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Calcutta and Rangoon, and the Nautical Surveyor, Chittagong, the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, the Indian Trade Commissioner in London, and the High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom, with reference to his letter No G-186-1-16, dated the 12th August 1931

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, for general information

A RAISMAN,

Joint Secy to the Govt of India (offg).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

ESTABLISHMENTS

Simla, the 23rd September 1931

No F 34/7/30 — In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-regulation (2) of regulation 6 of the regulations included in Schedule IV to the Superior Civil Services Rules, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in

the Home Department No F. 178-12-IV-24-Ests, dated the 17th January 1925, as amended by the Home Department notification No F 34/7/30-Ests, dated the 2nd July 1931, namely.—

- (1) In sub-clause (iii) of clause (a) of the said notification, for the words "for each child one single passage," the words "for each child one single adult passage" shall be substituted
- (2) In sub-clause (iv) of clause (c) of the said notification for the words "in respect of such child shall be one single passage" the words "in respect of such child shall be one single adult passage" shall be substituted

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the above amendments shall have effect from the 2nd July 1931

H. W. EMERSON,
Secy to the Govt. of India

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 26th September 1931

Part B.

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS

No 583 —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1925, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section—

Amendments

(1) In rule 13 of the said Rules, after clause (13) the following clause shall be inserted, namely.—

"(13-A) Grant of lease for construction of bungalows to be available for military officers.—Notwithstanding anything contained in clauses (2) to (11) the Cantonment Authority may, with the previous sanction of the Government of India, or of such authority as the Government of India may appoint for this purpose, grant a lease of land in class B(4) by private treaty for the construction of a bungalow which will be suitable and always available for military officers. Applications for the grant of such lease shall be submitted to the Executive Officer of the Cantonment in the form prescribed in Schedule IV-A, and if the application is approved the applicant shall

be required forthwith to execute a lease for the site in the form prescribed in Schedule VI-A"

(2) In clause (1) of rule 14 of the said Rules after the brackets and figures "(13)" the brackets, figures and letter "(13-A)" shall be inserted

(3) After Schedule IV to the said Rules the following schedule shall be inserted, namely —

Survey No

SCHEDULE IV-A

CANTONMENT AUTHORITY'S/MILITARY ESTATES
OFFICER'S GRANT REGISTER

(BUILDING SITES)

(Form of application for land to be filled in by
applicant)

To

The Executive Officer/The Military Estates
Officer,

Cantonment

Dated

SIR,

I have the honour to apply for the grant of (4000) acres/square feet of land situated in for the purpose of building a residential house

A ground plan and description of the proposed building is attached

I hold the following lands in the Cantonment

I am prepared to abide by such conditions regarding the disposal of the land as the Cantonment Authority/Military Estates Officer may lay down, and to deposit the cost, if any, of surveying and demarcating the land, on the understanding that if the land is eventually granted to any other person the amount of my deposit will be refunded to me

I request that the land may be granted to me by private agreement (without any preliminary auction) at Rs per acre/per square foot and I undertake to utilise the land for building bungalows which will be suitable and always available for Military officers and in consideration of this concession I agree to

execute in respect of the land the special form of lease prescribed by Schedule VI-A, of the Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1925

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Sd) A B C

NOTE—The grant of this application does not carry with it sanction to erect a building. That sanction must be sought from the Cantonment Authority in accordance with the provisions of the Cantonments Act, 1924, and of any applicable by-laws thereunder.

GRANTS REGISTER—BUILDING SITES

(To be filled in by the prescribed authority, not the applicant)

Survey No. and/or situation	Class of land	Total area of survey No., if any
1 Date of application .		
2 Extent applied for ..		
3 Name and address of applicant		
4 Purpose for which applied for		
5 Opinion of the Cantonment Authority/ Military Estates Officer		
		President/Military Estates Officer
6 Date and cost of survey and demarcation and date of deposit of cost		
7 Annual rent fixed		
8 Premium on lease ..		
9 Opinion of Collector		Collector
10. Order by G O C-in-Chief/Govt of India if value exceeds Rs. 5,000/Rs. 10,000.		
		G O C-in-Chief. ... Command/ Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.
11. Date and No. of lease.		
		Executive Officer/Military Estates Officer.

PLAN OF THE SITE

(Survey No.)

(Sub-division)

Area—

Surveyed and demarcated on the ground

Cantonment Survey Officer

(Sub-division entered in the Cantonment Map)

Executive Officer/Military Estates Officer

(4) After Schedule VI to the said Rules the following schedule shall be inserted, namely —

SCHEDULE VI-A

(Lease for construction of bungalows to be available for military officers)

THIS INDENTURE made the

day of
BETWEEN THE
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL
(hereinafter called the Secretary of State) of
the one part and
(hereinafter called the lessee/lessees) of the
other part WHEREAS by virtue of rules made
under section 280 of the Cantonments Act,
1924, the Cantonment Authority/Military
Estates Officer of Cantonment (hereinafter
called the Cantonment Authority/Military
Estates Officer) has agreed on behalf of the
Secretary of State with the confirmation of
to demise the plot of
land hereinafter described to the lessee/lessees
in manner hereinafter appearing, AND
WHEREAS the said land is to be demised to the
lessee/lessees on specially favourable terms on
his undertaking that a house suitable for the
residence of a military officer will be erected
thereon by the lessee/lessees in accordance
with the terms and conditions hereof and that
the same will always be made available for
the residence of a military officer if required
and requisitioned under the provisions of the
Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act
Now THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH in consi-
deration of the premium of Rs
paid on or before the execution of these
presents (the receipt whereof the Secretary of
State hereby acknowledges) and of the rent
hereinafter reserved and of the covenants on
the part of the lessee/lessees hereinafter con-
tained the Secretary of State doth hereby
demise unto the lessee/lessees ALL THAT plot
of land containing by admeasurement
situate at
in the Cantonment of
which said plot of land is more particularly
described in the Schedule hereunder written

and with the boundaries thereof is delineated on the plan annexed to these presents and thereon coloured

TOGETHER with all rights easements and appurtenances whatsoever to the said plot of land belonging or in anywise appertaining EXCEPTING AND RESERVING unto the Secretary of State all mines minerals mineral substances of every description sand and clay in or under the premises hereby demised with full right and liberty at all times to do all acts and things which may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of searching for digging working obtaining removing and enjoying the same making the lessee/lessees reasonable compensation for all damage done and also all timber fruit-trees and other trees (but not the fruit of leaves or fallen branches of trees or branches of trees cut down with the written consent of the Cantonment Authority/Military Estates Officer) with right of entry to mark fell cut and carry away the same TO HOLD the premises hereby demised unto the lessee/lessees for the term of thirty years from the day of rendering therefor during the said term the yearly rent of Rs clear of all deductions by equal half-yearly payments on the day of and the

day of in each year at the office of the Cantonment Authority or such other place as the Cantonment Authority/Military Estates Officer shall from time to time appoint in this behalf the first of such payments to be made on the day of next

I AND THE Lessee doth/Lessees do hereby covenant with the Secretary of State—

- (1) To pay unto the Secretary of State during the term hereby granted the yearly rent hereby reserved on the days and in the manner hereinbefore appointed
- (2) From time to time and at all times during the said term to pay and discharge all rates taxes charges and assessments of every description which are now or may at any time hereafter during the said term be imposed charged or assessed upon the premises hereby demised or the buildings to be erected thereupon or the landlord or tenant in respect thereof
- (3) Not to cut down any of the timber fruit-trees or other trees now or at any time hereafter growing or standing on the premises hereby demised without the previous consent in writing of the Cantonment Authority/Military Estates Officer but to preserve the same in good order
- (4) Not to make any excavations in the land hereby demised or remove any minerals mineral substances of any description sand or clay from the said land without the consent in writing of and in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed by the Cantonment Authority/Military Estates Officer.

(5) Within calendar months next after the date of these presents at his/their own cost to erect and finish fit for habitation/use on the premises hereby demised a *dwelling house* together with all necessary out-houses sewers drains and other appurtenances in accordance with a plan or plans to be approved in writing by the Cantonment Authority and not to erect or suffer to be erected on any part of the premises hereby demised any building other than and except the *dwelling house* hereby covenanted to be erected without the previous consent in writing of the Cantonment Authority

(6) Not to make any alterations in the plan or elevation of the said *dwelling house* without such consent as aforesaid nor to use the same or permit the same to be used for any purpose other than that of a *dwelling house* without the consent of the Cantonment Authority/Military Estates Officer

(7) At all times during the said term to keep the said *dwelling house* and premises in good and substantial repair and on the expiration or sooner determination of the said term peaceably to yield up the same in such good and substantial repair unto the Secretary of State

(8) (Not to assign transfer or underlet the premises hereby demised or any part thereof without the consent in writing of the Cantonment Authority/Military Estates Officer and) upon every assignment transfer or sub-lease of the premises hereby demised or any part thereof or within one calendar month thereafter to deliver a notice of such assignment transfer or sub-lease to the Military Estates Officer setting forth the names and descriptions of the parties to every such assignment transfer or sub-lease and the particulars and effect thereof

(9) Not to occupy the said *dwelling house* himself/themselves or allow others to occupy the same on his/their behalf to the intent that the same can always be requisitioned under the provisions of the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act for the time being in force

II PROVIDED ALWAYS that if any part of the rent hereby reserved shall be in arrear or unpaid for one calendar month next after any of the days whereon the same shall have become due whether the same shall have been demanded or not or if there shall have been in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority/Military Estates Officer any breach by the lessee/lessees or by any person claiming through or under him/them of any of the covenants or conditions hereinbefore contained

then and in such case the Secretary of State may notwithstanding the waiver of any previous cause or right of re-entry enter upon any part of the premises hereby demised or of the buildings thereon in the name of the whole and thereupon the said premises and buildings shall remain to the use of and be vested in the Secretary of State and this demise shall absolutely determine and the lessee/lessees shall not be entitled to any compensation whatever

III PROVIDED ALSO that the Secretary of State will at the request and cost of the lessee/lessees at the end of the term of years hereby granted and so on from time to time thereafter at the end of each such successive further term of years as shall be granted execute to the lessee a new lease of the premises hereby demised by way of renewal for a term not exceeding thirty years but such renewed term of years as shall be granted shall not with the original term of years exceed in the aggregate the period of ninety years and such renewed leases shall be granted only at such

rents within a percentage of enhancement of fifty per cent of the rent which shall have been reserved by any lease either original or renewed immediately preceding the renewed lease to be for the time being granted as the Secretary of State shall determine and save as to the amount of the rent to be thereby reserved and as to the term to be thereby granted every renewed lease of the said premises hereby demised shall contain such of the covenants provisions and conditions in these presents contained as shall be applicable

IV PROVIDED ALSO that the expressions "Secretary of State" and the "lessee"/"lessees" hereinbefore used shall unless such an interpretation be inconsistent with the context include in the case of the former his successors and assigns and in the case of the latter his heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns

IN WITNESS whereof the parties have hereto set their hands the day and year first written above

THE SCHEDULE above referred to

(Name and description of officer signing)

Signed by.....

Signature of officer signing.

by the order and direction of the Governor-General of India in Council acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State in the presence of.....

(Witness—Signature, Address, Description)

.....

(Name or names of lessee or lessees)

Signed by the abovenamed.....

Signature(s) of lessee(s).

(First witness—Signature, Address, Description)

in the presence of.....

(Second witness—Signature, Address, and Description.)

and.....

G. M. YOUNG,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS**

Simla, the 19th September 1931

No D/6427-F—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Indian Securities Act, 1920 (X of 1920), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Securities Rules, 1920, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, namely.—

In sub-rule (2) of rule 36 of the said Rules, for the words "or Deputy Postmaster General" the words "Deputy Postmaster General or Director, Posts and Telegraphs" shall be substituted

The 21st September 1931

No D/2682-R II—In exercise of the powers conferred by rules 33 (2), 37, 42 and 44 (d) of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Contributory Provident Fund Rules (India) namely —

I In rule 10 of the said Rules—

(i) To sub-rule (1), the following proviso shall be added, namely —

"Provided that if a subscriber quits the service or dies during a year, contribution shall be credited to his account for the period between the close of the preceding year and the date of the casualty"

(ii) In sub-rule (2), after the words "the year", the words "or period as the case may be" shall be inserted

II To clause (a) of sub-rule (2) of rule 12 of the said Rules, the following shall be added, namely:—

"or in the case of a subscriber appointed by the Secretary of State in Council, the Governor-General in Council"

III In sub-rule (1) of rule 20 of the said Rules—

(i) After clause (a), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

"(b) has proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement and applies to the Account Officer for re-assignment or return of the policy, or

(c) while on leave, has been permitted to retire or declared by competent medical authority to be unfit for further service and applies to the Account Officer for re-assignment or return of the policy, or"

(ii) Clause (b) shall be relettered (d)

(iii) at the end of sub-rule (1), the following proviso shall be added, namely.—

"Provided that, if the subscriber, after proceeding on leave preparatory to retirement, or after being, while on leave, permitted to retire or declared by competent medical authority to be unfit for further service, returns to duty, any policy so reassigned or made over shall, if it has not matured or been assigned or charged or encumbered in any way, be again assigned to the Secretary of State in Council and delivered to the Account Officer, or again be delivered to the Account Officer, as the case may be, in the manner provided in Rule 19, and thereupon the provisions of these rules shall, so far as may be, again apply in respect of the policy

Provided further that, if the policy has matured or been assigned or charged or encumbered in any way, the provisions of sub-rule (3) of Rule 19 applicable to a failure to assign and deliver a policy shall apply"

IV In rule 24 of the said Rules—

(i) for the words "a Medical Board", the words "competent medical authority" shall be substituted

(ii) The words and figures, "subject to any deduction under rule 26", shall be omitted

V In rule 26 of the said Rules, for the words "a Medical Board" the words "competent medical authority" shall be substituted

Simla, the 17th September 1931

No F 8(21)-R I/31—The following Resolution by the Secretary of State in Council is published for general information:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96-B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held on this 26th day of August 1931, hereby makes the following amendment to the Fundamental Rules, namely —

For Rule 49 (c) of the said Rules the following shall be substituted, namely —

"(c) If compensatory or sumptuary allowances are attached to one or more of the posts, he draws such compensatory or sumptuary allowances as the Local Government may fix, provided that such allowances shall not exceed the total of the compensatory and sumptuary allowances attached to all the posts"

And the said Rule shall have effect and be deemed always to have had effect as though it had been so amended on the 13th April 1926

H DENNING,
Secy to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1931.

Part IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 28th September 1931

No F 1148/28—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Motor Vehicles International Circulation Rules, 1931, namely—

(1) In sub-rule (1) of Rule 3 of the said Rules, after the words "Commissioner of Police in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Rangoon," the words "the Superintendent of Police in the Bombay Presidency outside the city of Bombay" shall be inserted

(2) In rule 8 of the said Rules after the words "Commissioner of Police" the words "the Superintendent of Police" shall be inserted.

(3) In rule 14 of the said Rules after the words "Commissioner of Police" the words "in the case of motor vehicles landed in the Bombay Presidency outside the City of Bombay, to the Superintendent of Police," shall be inserted

(4) In the first schedule to the said Rules to the entries in the Note appended to annex C, the following shall be added, namely—

"Saint-Marin—R. S. M."

(5) In the second and third schedules to the said Rules to the lists of Contracting States, the following shall be added, namely:—

"Angola
Saint-Marin".

S. N. ROY,

Joint Secy. to the Govt of India (offg)

ESTABLISHMENTS

Simla, the 30th September 1931

No F 425/30—The following Resolution made by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information—

In exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held the 2nd day of September 1931, hereby makes the following amendments in the Public Service Commission (Conditions of Service) Rules, 1926, namely—

1 After clause (a) of Rule 2 of the said rules, the following clause shall be inserted, namely.—

"(aa) 'compensatory allowance' means an allowance granted to meet personal expenditure necessitated by the special circumstances in which duty is performed"

2 After rule 16 of the said rules, the following heading and rule shall be inserted, namely.—

"PART VII—Other Compensatory Allowances"

"17 Subject to the general condition that the amount of a compensatory allowance should be so regulated that the allowance is not on the whole a source of profit to the recipient, the Governor General in Council may, subject to any conditions which he sees fit to impose, grant to any Member any compensatory allowance other than travelling allowance and may fix the amount thereof."

H W EMERSON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 3rd October 1931

Part B.

No 596 —The undermentioned officers resign their commns —

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA

The Bengal Artillery

Lt-Col W D B Watt, V.D Dated 4th Aug 1931, with permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of his corps on resignation

* * * *

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS

No 598 —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Cantonment Fund Servants Rules, 1925, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, namely.—

1 In rule 19 of the said Rules—

(1) in sub-rule (2)—

(a) to clause (d) the word “or” shall be added; and

(b) after clause (d) the following clause shall be inserted, namely —

“(e) a fidelity insurance policy approved by the Cantonment Authority and issued by an insurance company approved by the Governor-General in Council”, and

(2) after sub-rule (3) the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely:—

“(4) The premia for the policy referred to in clause (e) of sub-rule (2) shall be paid by the Cantonment Authority and the amount thereof shall be deducted from the salary of the servant”

2. In Form D of the Forms included in Schedule I to the said Rules, for the words “Now the condition of the above written bond is such that the said” the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“Now the condition of the above written bond is such that if the said.”

3. After Form D of the Forms included in Schedule I to the said Rules, the following Form shall be inserted, namely.—

“ E

Form of Security Bond where a fidelity insurance policy is taken as security

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that I
.. . of am held

and firmly bound unto the Cantonment Authority of .. . in the sum of Rs .. . to be paid to the said Cantonment Authority for which payment I bind myself my heirs executors administrators and legal representatives by these presents

WHEREAS the above bounden .
was on the .. . day of
19 .. . appointed to and now holds the office of .. . in the Cantonment of .. . in the District AND WHEREAS the said by virtue of such office is bound to keep true and faithful accounts of his dealings with all property and money which may come to his hands or possession or under his control (such accounts to be kept in the form and manner that may from time to time be prescribed by duly constituted authority) and also to prepare and submit such returns and accounts and other documents as may from time to time be required of him AND WHEREAS to secure the due and faithful performance by the said .. . of the duties of his office and of any other office which he may hold under the aforesaid Cantonment Authority, and to indemnify themselves against any loss injury or damage which the said Cantonment Authority may in any way suffer or sustain by reason of his misconduct neglect or oversight or otherwise through him or any person acting under or for him the aforesaid Cantonment Authority have entered into a Fidelity Insurance Policy for a sum of Rs. .. . with the .. . Company of .. . for a period of .. . and the said .. . has authorised the said Cantonment Authority to realise by monthly deductions from the salary that he may be drawing from time to time such sums as may be necessary to defray the cost of the premia to be paid on account of the aforesaid policy or on account of any other Policy of Insurance which the said Cantonment Authority may hereafter take out for the purpose of indemnifying themselves as aforesaid during the period of service with them of the said

Now the condition of the above written bond is such that if the said .. . has whilst he has held the said office of .. . as aforesaid always duly performed and fulfilled the duties of his said office and if he shall whilst he shall hold the said office or any other office to which he may be appointed or in which he may act always duly perform and fulfil all and every the duties thereof respectively and other the duties which may from time to time be required of him and shall also at all times indemnify and save harmless the said Cantonment Authority and Fund from all and every loss injury and damage which has been or shall or may at any times or time hereafter during the service or employment of the said .. . in such office as aforesaid or in any such other offices aforesaid be sustained incurred or suffered by the said Cantonment Authority or Fund by reason of any act neglect failure misconduct default disobedience omission or insolvency of the said .. . or of any person or persons acting under him or for whom he may be responsible or if the

said Cantonment Authority have realised from the aforesaid Insurance Company or any other Insurance Company the amount of the Policy which the said Cantonment Authority may have taken out with such Insurance Company to indemnify themselves as aforesaid then this obligation shall be void and of no effect otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force. And it is hereby agreed that on the final termination of the service of the said. this bond shall remain with the said Cantonment Authority for calendar months as security against any loss or injury or damage that may have been sustained or incurred by the said Cantonment Authority or Fund owing to the act neglect or default of the said . or any such other person or persons as aforesaid and which may not have

been discovered until after the termination of his said service and which is not covered by any Policy of Insurance as aforesaid and that his liability hereunder shall continue until the expiry of the said term of calendar months.

IN WITNESS whereof the said
has hereunto set his hand and seal this...
day of . 19

Signed sealed and delivered
by the abovenamed in the
presence of—

G M YOUNG,
Secy to the Govt. of India



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1931.

Part IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India
republished for general information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL

Simla, the 6th October 1931

No F 698/31—The Governor-General in Council has accepted the resignation tendered by the Honourable Mr. Justice Z R Z Suhrawardy, Kt, Barrister-at-Law, of his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 27th November 1931

The 8th October 1931

No. F. 117/31—In pursuance of proviso (v) to sub-section (2) of section 101 of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Rai Surendra Nath Guha Bahadur to act as an Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 23rd November 1931, up to the commencement of the High Court's annual vacation of 1932

C. W. GWYNNE,

Joint Secy to the Govt of India

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATION

INCOME-TAX.

Simla, the 19th September 1931.

No 29.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 60 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department No 878-F, dated the 21st March 1922, namely:—

In paragraph (a) of the said notification, in clause (5) after the entry "the Indian Order of Merit" the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

"the King's Police Medal."

A. H. LLOYD,

Joint Secy. to the Govt of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION**

Simla, the 30th September 1931

No D-6743-F—The following have been added to the list of recognised banks published in Finance Department Notification No 6604½-F, dated the 24th September 1931, for the purpose of section 3(1)(b) of the Gold and Sterling Sales Regulation Ordinance, 1931 (Ordinance VII of 1931):—

Imperial Bank of Persia
American Express Company Inc
Punjab National Bank, Limited

H. DENNING,

Secy to the Govt of India

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.**NOTIFICATION****MERCHANT SHIPPING**

Simla, the 3rd October 1931

No 5-M II (2)/31—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 74 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act,

1923 (XXI of 1923), and in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the officers specified in the second column of the annexed Schedule to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed, on the "local authority" in relation to the provisions of the said Act as to distressed seamen, at the ports specified in the corresponding entry in the first column thereof.—

Schedule.

Ports	Officers
*	*
Calcutta	1 Shipping Master, Calcutta
	2 Deputy Shipping Master, Calcutta
+	*
Chittagong	Nautical Surveyor, Chittagong
*	*

A RAISMAN,

Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India (offg).



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1931

Part IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India
republished for general information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

POLITICAL

Simla, the 3rd October 1931.

No D-7109/31.—The services of the Honourable Mr Justice Satyendra Chandra Mallik, i.c.s., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the forenoon of Monday, the 5th September 1931, until further orders, for appointment as President of the Committee appointed to enquire into the occurrences at Hiji.

The 8th October 1931.

No D-7215/31.—In the Home Department Notification No. D-7109/31-Poll, dated the 3rd October 1931, for "5th September 1931" read "5th October 1931."

H. W. EMERSON,
Secy to the Govt. of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 10th October 1931

Part B.

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS

No 612 —The following draft of certain further amendments to the Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1925, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), is published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th November 1931.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft amendments

(1) In clause (25) of rule 13 of the said Rules after the word "licences" where it occurs for the first time the words and figures "in the form prescribed in Schedule XIV" shall be inserted.

(2) After Schedule XIII to the said Rules the following Schedule shall be inserted, namely:—

" SCHEDULE XIV.

*Licence to occupy a site in the
Cantonment*

This licence grants to
son of in his
capacity as the
right to occupy a site comprising . . . square
yards . . . square feet, situated in survey
No . . . (and in extent as delineated on
the site plan annexed hereto) for the purpose of
payment of Rupees on
month/day subject to the following condi-
tions —

- 1 The right granted under this licence does not amount to an easement or interest in the site
- 2 This licence is valid from the date of issue until the unless prior notice of determination is given
- 3 The licensor has the right to determine this licence by giving days/months notice to the licensee, and the licensee has the right to remove any material or buildings on the site prior to the expiration of the notice. On the expiration of the notice, if the licensee has failed to remove any materials or buildings on the site, they shall become the property of Government and the licensee shall have no further claim thereto
- 4 This licence cannot be transferred or assigned by the licensee or exercised by his servants or agents.
- 5 The land must not be used for any purpose other than that mentioned in this licence
- 6 Only buildings of a temporary nature shall, if sanctioned, be erected on the site and the buildings shall comply with such directions as may be issued by proper authority.
- 7 On determination of this licence either in pursuance of a notice of determination or on the expiry thereof, Government shall not be liable to pay any compensation whatever to the licensee.

.
Signature

Cantonment Authority.

Military Estates Officer

Dated the.

I
hereby accept the terms and conditions contained in the licence of which I have been made fully aware.

.
Signature."

*Site plan to be annexed in cases of licences exceeding one month.

JUDICIAL

No 613 —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 113 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), as applied to the Indian Technical and Followers Corps, Royal Air Force, by the notification of the Government of India in the Army Department, No 1633, dated 31st December 1927, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Indian Army Act Rules as modified for, and adapted to, the said Corps by the notification of the Government of India in the Army Department No 1635, dated 31st December 1927, namely:—

In the First Appendix to the said rules, after condition (4) of the conditions annexed to question 12 of the questions to be put before enrolment the following condition shall be inserted, namely:—

" (5) *Enrolments in the Indian Air Force Wing* —When you have served in this Wing until the constitution of the Indian Air Force, have enrolled in that Force, and, after duly qualifying for service therein, have served in that Force for nine years with the Colours, and further served, if so required to do, for a further period of six years in the Reserve of that Force, you will be entitled to receive your discharge from the Indian Air Force with all convenient speed, unless war is imminent or existing:

Provided that in the event of your not having qualified for service in the Indian Air Force within two years from this date, or in the event of the Indian Air Force not having been constituted within that period, you will be entitled to receive your discharge with all convenient speed at the expiry of two years from this date

(NOTE —In accordance with the provisions of Indian Army Act, section 2 (2) and Rule 10, enrolment in the Indian Air Force shall be deemed to constitute a discharge from subjection to the Indian Army Act)"

New Delhi, the 24th October 1931

No 630 —The following appointments are made —

* * * * *

INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE

* * * * *

12th (Dacca) Coy, University Training Corps
To be 2nd Lt

Mahmood Hassan Dated 15th July 1930,
with seniority 12th Jan 1930

(A D Notn. No 542, dated 12th Sep 1931, in so far as it relates to this officer, is cancelled.)

G. M. YOUNG,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1931

Part I A

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India
republished for general information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

PUBLIC.

New Delhi, the 5th November 1931

No. F 49-12/31 —It is hereby notified for general information that the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to determine that the Senior Deputy Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs Department, shall take rank in Article 36 of the Warrant of Precedence for India

C W GWYNNE,

Joint Secy to the Govt of India

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 3rd November 1931.

No 626-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Charles Cecil Miller as acting Consul for the Argentine Republic at Calcutta

E. B. HOWELL,

Foreign Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

New Delhi, the 24th October 1931

No 5-M II (3)/31 —In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), and in supersession of the notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce No 6-M II/30, dated the 8th November 1930 and 11th April 1931, and of all other previous orders on the subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that at each of the ports specified in the first column of the annexed Schedule the whole of the business of the shipping office shall be conducted at the office of the officer specified in the corresponding entry in the second column thereof, and, for the purposes of sub-section (2) of the said section, the Governor General in Council is further pleased to commit the said business at each such port to the said officer.—

Schedule.

Ports.	Officers
*	*
Chittagong	Nautical Surveyor, Chittagong.
*	*

No. 5-M. II (3)/31.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (I) of sections 116 and 119, respectively, of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), and in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the officers specified in the second column of the annexed Schedule to carry out the provisions of the said sub-sections at the ports specified in the corresponding entry in the first column thereof:—

Schedule.

Ports.	Officers.
* * * * *	* * * * *
Calcutta ..	Shipping Master, Calcutta.
* * * * *	* * * * *
Chittagong ..	Nautical Surveyor, Chittagong.
* * * * *	* * * * *

No. 5-M. II (3)/31.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (I) of section 40 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the following notifications in so far as they relate to the appointment of officers under the said section or under section 5 of the Indian Merchant Seamen's Act, 1876 (XIII of 1876), namely:—

* * * * *

- (3) Government of Bengal, Marine Department, Notification, dated the 22nd August 1876, published on page 1045 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, 1876.

* * * * *

No. 5-M. II (3)/31.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (I) of section 71 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), and in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the officers specified in the second column of the annexed Schedule to issue the certificates referred to in the said sub-section at the ports specified in the corresponding entry in the first column thereof:—

Schedule.

Ports.	Officers.
* * * * *	* * * * *
Calcutta ..	1. Shipping Master, Calcutta. 2. Deputy Shipping Master, Calcutta.
* * * * *	* * * * *
Chittagong ..	Nautical Surveyor, Chittagong.
* * * * *	* * * * *

A. RAISMAN,

Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India (offg.).

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

New Delhi, the 31st October 1931.

Part B.

No. 640.—The following appointments are made:—

* * * * *

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

Calcutta Light Horse.

To be 2nd Lt.

Thomas Yates Benyon. Dated 8th Sep. 1931.

* * * * *

The Calcutta and Presidency Battalion.

To be 2nd Lt.

John Joseph St. Lawrence Carson. Dated 24th Sep. 1931.

* * * * *

No. 641.—The following promotions are made:—

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

The Eastern Bengal Railway Battalion.

Maj. to be Lt.-Col. (Hony.)

O. B. Lacey, V.D. Dated 7th July 1931.

* * * * *

No. 642.—The undermentioned officers resign their commissions:—

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 1 (Calcutta) Field Company, Royal Engineers.

Capt. A. O. Day. Dated 21st Sep. 1931.

The East Indian Railway Regiment.

Lt. H. E. Hypher. Dated 7th Sep. 1931.

* * * * *

No. 643.—The following transfers are made:—

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

2nd Lt. G. H. MacLennan from the Bengal Artillery to the General List. Dated 29th July 1931.

* * * * *

New Delhi, the 7th November 1931.

Part B.

No 650—The following promotions are made —

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles

Lt to be Capt (Hony).

F Berry Dated 1st Oct 1931.

The undermentioned officers designate of the A. I. R. O. are promoted to the tempy ranks specified for the periods noted against their names —

The Calcutta and Presidency Bn

To be Capt

Lt J B McMurtrie From 1st to 16th Sep 1931

The Calcutta Scottish.

To be Lt

2nd Lt. O C Ames From 7th to 22nd Sep 1931

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS

No 654 —The following draft of a further amendment to the Cantonment Fund Servants Rules, 1925, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), is published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 7th December 1931

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the said date will be considered by the Governor-General in Council

Draft amendment

In sub-rule (3) of rule 6 of the said Rules for the word, brackets and letter "clause (f)" the words, brackets and letters "clause (b) or clause (f)" shall be substituted

JUDICIAL

No. 655 —The following draft of a further amendment to the Indian Territorial Force Rules, 1921, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920 (XLVIII of 1920), is published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 7th December 1931

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the said date will be considered by the Governor-General in Council

Draft amendment

In Schedule III to the said rules, for item (ii) of Part I, the following item shall be substituted, namely —

"(i) An allowance of Rs 5 per day for every day of

- (a) actual attendance at preliminary, periodical or voluntary training in camp, provided that a minimum period of three consecutive days at any one time is spent in camp, and
- (b) voluntary training, when such voluntary training consists of attachment to a regular unit "

G M YOUNG,

Secy to the Govt of India



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1931

Part IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATIONS

New Delhi, the 29th October 1931

No. L-1600.—In pursuance of clause (b) of regulation 2 of the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1924, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise Messrs Eagle Star and British Dominions Insurance Company, Limited, London, as an authority competent to grant a certificate in form II annexed to the said Regulations.

J A SHILLIDY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS BRANCH.

New Delhi, the 12th November 1931.

No. E. 30.—Mr. W. Roche, C.I.E., Superintending Engineer, United Provinces, has been transferred to Bengal, with effect from the afternoon of the 13th October 1931

T. RYAN,
Joint Secy. to the Govt of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATION.

STAMPS

New Delhi, the 7th November 1931

No. 8.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 20 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899) and of all other powers in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues) C. No 125-Stamps/25, dated the 18th September 1925, namely:—

For the table attached to the said notification, the following table shall be substituted, namely:—

Currency.	Sum	Equivalent in currency of British India.
		Rs A. P.
British	£ 1 Sterling	13 5 4

A. H. LLOYD,
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.**NOTIFICATION.****COMMERCE.**

New Delhi, the 31st October 1931.

No. 1080-C. (9).—In exercise of the power conferred by section 8 of the Cotton Industry (Statistics) Act, 1926 (XX of 1926), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt the following class of mills from the provisions of the said Act, namely:—

“Weaving mills which produce no goods made wholly from cotton yarn and in which the number of looms installed does not exceed nine.”

J. C. B. DRAKE,

Secy. to the Govt. of India (offy.).

HOME DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.****ESTABLISHMENTS.**

New Delhi, the 6th November 1931.

No. F.-493-(II)/29.—The services of Mr. D. Gladding, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st October 1931.

H. W. EMERSON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

JAILS.

The 10th November 1931.

No. F.-113/31.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 32 of the Prisoners Act, 1900 (Act III of 1900), the Governor-General in Council hereby appoints the Central Jail at Akyab to be a place to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent.

C. W. GWYNNE,

Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.

**FOREIGN AND POLITICAL
DEPARTMENT.****NOTIFICATION.**

New Delhi, the 11th November 1931.

No. 648-G.—With reference to notification No. 142-G., dated the 11th March 1931, Mr. C. deM. Kellock, Honorary Consul-General for Siam at Calcutta, resumed charge of his office on the 2nd November 1931.

E. B. HOWELL,

Foreign Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1931

Part I A

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

POLICE

New Delhi, the 16th November 1931

No F-21-LXXIII/31—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, namely:—

In schedule II to the said Rules, to the entries in columns 2 and 3 relating to entry 2 in column 1 thereof, the following shall be added, namely:—

“(vii) Arms and ammunition required for, and not kept or used for any purpose other than, the navigation or operation of aircraft—All”

H. W. EMERSON,
Secy to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 16th November 1931.

No. 652-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. Arthur C. Frost as Consul General for the United States of America at Calcutta.

E. B. HOWELL,
Foreign Secy to the Govt of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LIGHTHOUSES.

New Delhi, the 14th November 1931.

No 19-P. & L (2)/31—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Indian Lighthouse Act, 1927 (XVII of 1927), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce No 19-P & L/31, dated the 12th September 1931, appointing the Central Advisory Committee for Lighthouses, namely:—

For the words “*Chairman*—Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department, *ex-officio*” the words “*Chairman*—Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, *ex-officio*, or an officer deputed by him to act as Chairman on his behalf” shall be substituted

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The 14th November 1931.

No 1-M. I (2)/30—Mr. A. C. Hopper is appointed Ship Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta District, Calcutta, with effect from the 19th October 1931.

A. RAISMAN,
Joint Secy to the Govt. of India (offg.).

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.**

New Delhi, the 19th November 1931.

No F -5-III-R -II/31.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Rules 33 (2), 37, 42 and 44 (d) of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to cancel the rule relating to wound and other extraordinary pensions, promulgated with the Finance Department notification No F -III-R -II/1931, dated the 31st March 1931.

RESOLUTION

The 16th November 1931

No F -1-X-R -II/31 —The following Resolutions by the Secretary of State for India in Council are published for general information.—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 96B (2) of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this the 2nd day of September 1931, hereby makes the following amendments in the Civil Service Regulations, namely:—

(1) In the Schedule of appointments carrying additional pensions in Article 475-A of the Civil Service Regulations —

(a) In section A—Upper Grade.—

(i) For the entries:—

Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs
Chief Engineer, Telegraphs,

the following shall be substituted —

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs
Chief Engineer, Posts and Telegraphs

(ii) After the entry, Chief Engineer, Posts and Telegraphs, the following shall be inserted:—

Senior Deputy Director-General in the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department.
Postmaster-General

(This amendment takes effect from 1st March 1930)

(b) In section B—Lower Grade—

(i) The entry "Postmasters-General and Deputy Director-General of Post Office" shall be deleted.

(ii) After the entry "Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department," the following shall be inserted:—

Deputy Director-General, Postal Services

Deputy Director-General, Staff, in the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department.

(These amendments take effect from 1st March 1930)

(iii) For the entries:—

Director, Telegraph Engineering,
Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic,
The Director of Wireless,

Controller, Telegraph Stores,
Electrical Engineer-in-Chief, Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department,

the following shall be substituted.—

Deputy Director-General, Telegraphs,
Director of Telegraph Engineering,
Director of Wireless,
Controller of Telegraph Stores,
Electrical Engineer-in-Chief in the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department

In exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 2nd September 1931, hereby makes the following amendments in the Civil Pensions (Commutation) Rules, namely:—

In the Appendix to the said rules, in the section relating to the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department for the entry "Deputy Director-General," the following entries shall be substituted, namely —

Senior Deputy Director-General,
Deputy Director-General, Staff,
Deputy Director-General, Postal Services

(This amendment shall take effect from 1st March 1930.)

A. C. McWATTERS,
Secy to the Govt. of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).**NOTIFICATION.****STAMPS**

New Delhi, the 21st November 1931

No. 9 —*Corrigendum* —In entry 47 of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), No 6-Stamps, dated the 12th September 1931, published on pages 908 to 915 of Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 12th September 1931, for the words "on behalf of a scholarship" read "on behalf of the holder of a scholarship"

A. H. LLOYD,
Joint Secy. to the Govt of India

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

New Delhi, the 21st November 1931

Part B.

No 682.—The following appointments are made.—

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA

* * * * *

The undermentioned officers designate of the A. I. R. O. are granted tempy commns. for the periods noted against their names:—

Calcutta Light Horse.

To be Capt.

Francis Duke Coleridge Sumner. From 16th to 31st Aug. 1931

* * * * *

G. M. YOUNG,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

ESTABLISHMENTS

New Delhi, the 16th November 1931

No F-469/31 —The following resolution made by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 13th day of October 1931, hereby makes the following amendments to the Superior Civil Services Rules, namely —

(1) For Rule 18 of the said Rules, the following Rules shall be submitted, namely —

“18 Officers holding a post specified in Schedule VIII to these Rules shall be entitled, in addition to the time-scale of pay, to such special pay, if any, as is specified therein in respect of such post, and shall be subject to such maximum, if any, in respect of basic pay, special pay, or both, as is so specified therein ”

(2) In Schedule VII to the said Rules, before the Table relating to the Indian Police Service, the following Table shall be inserted, namely —

A —INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE

PART I.—Sanctioned Strength.

	Madras	Bombay	Bengal	United Provinces	Punjab	Burma	Bihar and Orissa	Central Provinces	Assam.
1 Number of superior posts (i.e., posts of independent responsibility and control)	98	82	101	115	84	91	63	50	23
2. <i>Add</i> superior posts under the Government of India	8	7	8	9	7	8	5	4	2
3 <i>Deduct</i> listed posts and posts ultimately to be listed	21	18	22	25	18	20	14	11	5
4 Total number of superior posts for direct recruitment	85	71	87	99	73	79	54	43	20
5 Inferior appointments at 38 7 per cent of line 4	33	27	34	38	28	31	21	17	8
6 Total number of appointments, superior and inferior	118	98	121	137	101	110	75	60	28
7. Ultimate total strength of service (including deputation reserve of 7 per cent of line 4, leave reserve of 41 96 per cent of line 4, and training reserve of 15 13 per cent of line 4) at 202 79 per cent of line 4	172	144	176	201	148	160	110	87	41

PART 2.—Classification of Posts.

* * * * *

BENGAL

Superior Posts

2 Members of Council *	1 Secretary, Board of Revenue
5 High Court Judges	1 Legal Remembrancer, Assam
1 Member, Board of Revenue	1 Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation Act
1 Chief Secretary to Government	26 Magistrates and Collectors
5 Commissioners	5 Additional Magistrates
3 District and Sessions Judges, selection grade	1 Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts.
5 Secretaries to Government	18 District and Sessions Judges, time-scale.
1 Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bengal	3 District and Sessions Judges for Assam
1 Director of Land Records	13 Additional District and Sessions Judges, time-scale
2 Deputy Secretaries to Government.	
4 Settlement Officers.	
1 Registrar, High Court	
1 Private Secretary to Governor	

101

Inferior Posts.

30 Joint or Assistant Magistrates
2 Under Secretaries to Government
2 Assistant Settlement Officers

34

*Subject to the provisions of section 47 of the Government of India Act

* * * * *

(3) The following shall be substituted for Table A of Schedule VIII to the said Rules.—

Posts remunerated on the time-scales plus special pay or subject to a maximum

A—INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Note 1—Posts shown in *italics* are not reserved for members of the Indian Civil Service, but may be held by them. The rates of pay shown are those admissible when the posts are held by members of the Indian Civil Service.

Note 2—Except as otherwise indicated, the maximum in respect of posts to which no special pay is attached is in respect of basic pay, while that in respect of posts to which special pay is attached is in respect of basic pay and special pay combined.

Posts	Whether Time-Scale Basic Pay is on the Senior or Junior Scale	Special Pay per mensem	Maximum	Remarks
* * *	* *	Rs *	Rs *	* * *
BENGAL				
Secretary, Legislative Department ..	Senior ..	200	2,500 (including overseas pay, but excluding special pay).	Judicial pay is not attached to the post, but an officer who is entitled while performing the duties of a District and Sessions Judge to draw judicial pay draws personal pay of Rs. 150.
Deputy Secretaries ..	Senior .	200	.	
Under Secretaries .	Junior ..	200	.	
Private Secretary to Governor .	Senior (subject to a minimum of Rs 1,050)	.	1,800	
Legal Remembrancer, Assam .	Senior ..			The holder of this post is eligible for promotion to the selection grade of District and Sessions Judges, and if so promoted, draws basic pay as such without change of duties.
Registrar, High Court .	Senior	150	2,150	
Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts	Senior ..	100		
<i>Sub-Divisional Officer, Alipur in Jalpaiguri.</i>	Junior	50		
Settlement Officers ..	Senior .	150	.	
Assistant Settlement Officers ..	Junior ..	140	.	In regard to basic pay concession as for Assistant Settlement Officers in Madras
<i>Commissioner of Excise</i> ..	Senior .	250	..	
Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation Act.	Senior	.	..	The holder of this post is eligible for promotion to the selection grade of District and Sessions Judges, and if so promoted, draws basic pay as such without change of duties.
Director of Land Records ..	Senior ..	250	..	
<i>Registrar, Co-operative Societies</i> ..	Senior ..	150	..	
<i>Census Superintendent</i> ..	Senior .	300	2,200	
* * *	* *	* *	* *	* * *

(4) In Schedule IX to the said Rules, before the Table relating to the Indian Police Service, the following Table shall be inserted, namely —

Posts outside the time-scales

A—INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE

N B—Posts shown in *italics* are not reserved for members of the Indian Civil Service, but may be held by them. The rates of pay shown are those admissible when the posts are held by members of the Indian Civil Service

Posts	Pay	Explanations
	Rs	
* * * *	* *	* * * *
BENGAL		
<i>Members of Council</i>	5,333½	Pay fixed under section 85, Government of India Act
High Court Judges	4,000	Pay fixed under section 104, Government of India Act
Member, Board of Revenue	3,750	
Chief Secretary to Government	3,750	
<i>Chairman, Calcutta Improvement Trust</i>	3,000	Pay regulated by the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911
Commissioners	3,000	
District and Sessions Judges, selection grade	3,000	
Secretaries to Government other than Chief Secretary	2,750	
Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs	2,750	The holder of this post is eligible for promotion to the selection grade of District and Sessions Judges, and if so promoted, draws basic pay as such without change of duties
* * * *	* *	* * * *

The entries in Table A of Schedule VIII relating to posts to which no special pay is attached and all the entries (with the exception of those under the Government of India) in Table A of Schedule IX shall have effect and shall be deemed always to have had effect from the 18th December 1928

The 14th November 1931

No F-493-II/29—Mr A deC Williams, of the Indian Civil Service, is placed on special duty in the Home Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th November 1931

H W. EMERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1931

Part IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India
republished for general information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

NOTIFICATIONS

ESTABLISHMENTS

The 21st November 1931.

New Delhi, the 21st November 1931

No F-207/31—The following Resolution made by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96-B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 27th day of October 1931, hereby makes the following amendments in the Superior Civil Services Rules, namely:—

- (i) In clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of rule 8 of the said Rules for the word "or" the word "and" shall be substituted.
- (ii) In Schedule VI to the said Rules under the heading "*Indian Police Service*" in the notes appended to paragraphs B(1) and C(1), for the figures "1920" the figures "1919" shall be substituted
- (iii) In Table A of Schedule VIII to the said Rules, in the Section relating to "Assam," the words "Agriculture and" shall be omitted. This amendment shall be deemed to have had effect from the 24th November 1930

H. W. EMERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India

No F-705/31—In the Home Department notification No F-705/31, dated the 11th August 1931, regarding the grant of leave to the Hon'ble Mr Justice J F Graham, i c s, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for "22nd December 1931" read "30th April 1932"

No F-705/31-I—The Hon'ble Mr Justice J F Graham, i c s, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, having been granted leave from the 22nd November 1931 to the 30th April 1932, inclusive, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 105 of the Government of India Act, to appoint Mr M C Ghosh, i c s, Barrister-at-Law, to act as a Judge of the High Court, during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Mr Justice Graham, with effect from the date on which he takes his seat, or until further orders.

C. W. GWINNE,
Joint Secy to the Govt of India.

The 26th November 1931.

No F -1073/30 —His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to appoint Mr D C Patterson, I C S, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 23rd November 1931, *vice* the Honourable Mr. Justice A. H. Cuming, Kt., I C S., resigned

A WHITTAKER,

for Joint Secy to the Govt of India

**FOREIGN AND POLITICAL
DEPARTMENT.**

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 24th November 1931

No 667-G —With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr Chang Ming as Consul-General for China at Calcutta

E B HOWELL,

Foreign Secy to the Govt of India



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1931

Part IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India
republished for general information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

New Delhi, the 3rd December 1931

No F-300/31—The services of the Hon'ble Sir Provash Chunder Mitter, Kt, C.I.E., Member, Bengal Executive Council, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 14th December 1931

H. W. EMERSON,
Secy. to the Govt of India

JUDICIAL.

The 2nd December 1931.

No F-117/31.—Rai Surendra Nath Guha Bahadur took his seat as an Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, on the forenoon of the 23rd November 1931.

The 3rd December 1931.

No F-1073/30—Mr D. C. Patterson, I.C.S., took his seat as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 23rd November 1931.

C. W. GWYNNE,
Joint Secy to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

New Delhi, the 2nd December 1931.

No 688-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr Ph C Visser as Consul General for the Netherlands at Calcutta.

No 691-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr J. M. Kastengren as Consul General for Sweden at Calcutta

E. B. HOWELL,
Foreign Secy to the Govt. of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 5th December 1931.

No 57.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India of any copy of the second edition of the publication entitled "Patiala Indictment" published in England or any translation, reprint or other document containing substantial reproductions of the matter contained in the said publication

A. H. LLOYD,

Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

New Delhi, the 5th December 1931

Part B.

No 711 —The following appointments are made:—

* * * *

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA

No 1 (*Calcutta*) *Field Company, Royal*

Engineers

To be 2nd Lt

Richard Faulkner Knight Dated 22nd
Sep 1931.

* * * *

G M YOUNG,

Secy to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1931

Part IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India
republished for general information.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION

ECCLESIASTICAL.

New Delhi, the 12th December 1931

No 7 (22)-Eccl —The Reverend P E Lee, M A, a Chaplain on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed as Metropolitan's Chaplain with effect from the 9th November 1931, the date on which he took over charge of his duties from the Reverend E R Wilkinson

A RAISMAN,

Joint Secy. to the Govt of India (offg.).



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1931

Part IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The 17th December 1931

NOTIFICATION

POLICE

New Delhi, the 14th December 1931

No. F-5-XI/31—The services of Captain G. A. L. Farwell, M.C., 2nd Battalion, 15th Punjab Regiment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment with the Burma Military Police, with effect from the date he assumed charge of his duties

H. W. EMERSON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India

No. 719-G—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. Gerald Keith as Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Calcutta

E. B. HOWELL,

Foreign Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

New Delhi, the 16th December 1931

New Delhi, the 16th December 1931.

No. 718-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the First Schedule to the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 4806-I.B., dated 17th November 1919, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924 (VI of 1924), to be extradition offences within the meaning of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903).

C. C. WATSON,

Political Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 2273-H (G.)—In pursuance of clause (b) of section 208-A of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), and in supersession of all previous notifications under the said clause, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to specify as the sum to be deposited for the purpose of defraying the cost of a return ticket—

	Rs.
(1) in the case of a pilgrim sailing from Bombay or Karachi ..	50
(2) in the case of a pilgrim sailing from Calcutta ..	70

F. NOYCE,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

New Delhi, the 19th December 1931.

Part B.

No. 740.—The following appointments are made:—

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

The undermentioned officers designate of the Army in India Reserve of Officers are granted tempy. commissions for the periods noted against their names:—

Calcutta Light Horse.

To be 2nd Lt.

Frederick Herbert Vernon Keighley. From 1st to 16th Nov. 1931.

* * * *

No. 744.—The undermentioned officers resign their commissions:—

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

* * * *

The Calcutta Scottish.

Maj. H. Browne, M.B.E. Dated 12th Oct. 1931, with permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of his corps on resignation.

G. M. YOUNG,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATIONS

No 229P —9th January 1931 —Whereas in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Unlawful Association Ordinance, 1930 (IX of 1930), the Governor General in Council has, by notification No D 8745/30-Poll, dated the 11th December 1930, extended the said Ordinance to the Presidency of Bengal;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the said Ordinance, the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to appoint 9th January 1931 as the date on which the said Ordinance (except sections 1 and 8 which are already in force) shall come into force in the district of Midnapore

No 230P —9th January 1931 —Whereas in exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), the Governor in Council has, by notifications Nos 6952P and 6954P, dated the 12th May 1930, declared the Tamluk and Contai Civil Disobedience Committees in the Midnapore district to be unlawful associations,

And whereas the places specified or described in the schedule hereto annexed are in the opinion of the Governor in Council used for

the purposes of the said unlawful associations;

Now therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Unlawful Association Ordinance, 1930 (IX of 1930), the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to notify the said places as places which are used for the purposes of unlawful associations

Schedule.

Tamluk Subdivision

Name of Association.

The Tamluk Civil Disobedience Committee

Particulars of place.

(1) House of Nanku Missir *alias* Choudhury at Salgechia in mauza Salgechia, J. L. No 278, police-station Tamluk.

Description.

A kutch house, the boundaries of which are defined below:—

North—Tank of Nanku Missir and house of Prem Jana.

East—House of Kali Pada Singh

South—Land of Kali Pada Singh

West—Land of Mahisadal Raj

(2) House of Khirode Jana, near Sankarara bridge, in mauza Parbatipur, police-station Tamluk.

Description.

A kutch house, the boundaries of which are defined below —

North—House of Kartick Chandra Sant
East—House of Sripati Maity.
South—Municipal Road
West—Municipal drain and the land of Rajani Kanta Dutta.

(3) House of Trailakhya Maity of Hijalberia Tamluk in mauza Hijalberia, J. L. No 259, police-station Tamluk.

Description.

A kutch building, the boundaries of which are defined below:—

North—Tank of Gadadhar Hait and others of Simulia
East—Shop of Mahadeb Hait of Hijalberia
South—Hijalberia hat of Gadadhar Hait and others
West—House of Braja Maity of Joykrishnapur

(4) House of Prafulla Chandra Bose, and his brothers—

Amulya Bose
Pulin Bose
Tincouri Bose
Nalini Bose

in mauza Raghunathpur, J. L. No 67, union VI, police-station Tamluk

Description

A pucca house, the boundaries of which are defined below:—

North—Nanilal Bose's house
East—Jharieswar Pal's homestead
South—Their own tank
West—Village path.

(5) House of Mahendra Adak in mauza Paikpari, J. L. No 19, union IV, police-station Tamluk

Description

One house, the boundaries of which are defined below:—

North—Bipin and Shyam Adak's land
East—Haru and Kumar Adak's house.
South—Bipin and Shyam Adak's house
West—Ditch

(6) House of Madhab Jana in mauza Balluk, J. L. No 16, union IV, police-station Tamluk.

Description

One house, plot No. 1389, the boundaries of which are defined below:—

North—Madhab Jana's tank.
East—Gobinda Maity's house and tank
South—Chaitan Jana's house
West—Shibu Maity's house.

(7) House of Bholanath Mahapatra in mauza Jasomantpur, J. L. No. 73, union III, police-station Tamluk

Description

A house, the boundaries of which are defined below:—

North—Kala land of Bholanath Mahapatra
East—Land and ditch of Bholanath Mahapatra
South—Land of Bholanath and Jogendra Mahapatra
West—Sridhar Maity's homestead

(8) House of Kailash Maity in mauza Pirajberia, J. L. No. 2, union I, police-station Mahisadal.

Description

A house, the boundaries of which are defined below:—

North—Ditch.
East—Homestead of Tarak Maity
South—Village path
West—Ditch

(9) House of Debi Pandey and Kana Lal Pandey in mauza Masuria, J. L. No. 150, police-station Mahisadal

Description

A kutch house, the boundaries of which are defined below:—

North—Homestead of Tari Kar and Chandī Charan Das.
East—Nimai Sant.
South—Paddy land of Moni Dubey
West—Homestead of Srinibash Sant

(10) House of Indra Naran Pradhan in mauza Khanchi, union V, police-station Mahisadal

Description

A tin house in the hat, the boundaries of which are defined below:—

North—Paddy land of Sashi Bhusan Sarnakar and Iswar Mana
East—Paddy land of Umapati Babarta, Beni Madhab Dutta, Sashi Bhusan Sarnakar and Iswar Mana.
South—Tank of Indra Naran Paramanik.
West—Paddy land of Sashi Bhusan Sarnakar

(11) House of Amulya Maity in mauza Nilkanta, union IV, police-station Mahisadal.

Description.

A kutch house in Madan Maity's hat, the boundaries of which are defined below:—

North—District board tank
East—Amulya's shop.
South—Road.
West—Road, J. L. No. 36.

(12) House of Rash Gobinda Sant and his brother Man Gobinda Sant in mauza Fatepur, J. L. No. 120, union V, police-station Mahisadal.

Description

A house, the boundaries of which are defined below.—

North—Kala land and homestead of Krithibash and Gopinath Samanta.

South—His own tank

East—Village path

West—Own land and tank of the Samantas.

(13) House of Honikristo Koi in mauza Sitalpur, J L No 71, union VI, police-station Mahisadal

Description

One house, the boundaries of which are defined below.—

North and East—Village path

South—Homestead of Sashi and Bhutu Mama

West—Homestead of Gageram Mandal.

(14) House of Gopal Ch Dinda in mauza Uttar Routori, J L No. 40, union III, police-station Mahisadal

Description

Two-storeyed pucca house, the boundaries of which are defined below —

North—Mayuni Dei's house

East—Sibhu Prasad Maghi's land

South—Gobardhan Dinda's tank.

West—Dwarikanath Bhunea's homestead

(15) House of Torendranath Show in mauza Amrit-Bera, Gopalganj hat, J. L. No 93, union IX, police-station Mahisadal.

Description

A house, the boundaries of which are defined below —

North—Public Works Department embankment

East—Dwarika Nath Show's homestead

South—Gopal Fadikar's and another's homestead

West—Iswar Show's land

(16) House of Bipin Behari Kundu in mauza Naradari, J L No 44, union IV, police-station Mahisadal

Description.

A two-storeyed house, the boundaries of which are defined below:—

North—Manmatha Nath Mama's house.

East—Bhuban Patha Naik's land

South—Panchanan Sant's homestead and bamboo clump.

West—Ditch.

(17) House of Nilmoni Hajra in mauza Rajarampur, J. L. No 130, union VII, police-station Mahisadal.

Description

A house, the boundaries of which are defined below.—

North—Nilmoni Hajra's land and a ditch.

East—Village path and kala land of Nilmoni Hajra

South—Village path

West—Nilmoni Hajra's tank.

(18) House of Mahendia Nath Ghora in mauza Bar-Baichberya, J L No 22, union III, police-station Mahisadal

Description.

A two-storeyed kutch house, the boundaries of which are defined below:—

North—Mahendra Nath Ghora's kala land

East—Kumada Charan Ghora's homestead.

South—Uttama Dei's tank.

West—Sita Dei's homestead

(19) House of Mahendra Nath Dolai in mauza Dakhin Narikelda, J L No. 24, union III, police-station Mahisadal

Description.

Two-storeyed pucca house, the boundaries of which are defined below.—

North—The tank of Mahendra Nath Dolai and Indra Show's house

East—Mahendra Nath Dolai's godown and a tank

South—Rajani Dolai's homestead

West—Mahendra Nath Dolai's kala land

(20) House of Nani Gopal Samanta in mauza Chak Simulia, J L No. 14, union III, police-station Mahisadal.

Description

A house, the boundaries of which are defined below —

North—Nani Gopal Samanta's bamboo clump.

East—Sibu Karani's homestead.

South—Nani Gopal Samanta's tank.

West—Satya Pramanik's homestead.

(21) House of Hiran Bala Debya, the widow of Mohan Sudan Pande in mauza Masuria, J L No. 150, union XI, police-station Mahisadal.

Description

A house, the boundaries of which are defined below.—

North—Hari Charan Roy's homestead

East—Homestead of Srinibash Das and Nimai Sant

South and West—Land of Raghubir Prosad Dubey.

(22) House of Nagendra Nath Sarcar in mauza Sibrampur, J L No. 132, union IX, police-station Nandigram.

Description.

Two thatched kutch buildings, the boundaries of which are defined below:—

North—Marshy land of Priya Nath Sarkar.

East—House of Banbehary Sarkar

South—Priya Nath Sarkar and Sasi Mukhi Dei's house.

West—Public thoroughfare.

(23) House of Ashu Pal and Bipin Pal in mauza Babupur, J L No 18, union I, police-station Satahata, Tamluk

Description

One thatched kutcha building, the boundaries of which are defined below —

North—Shitala Mandir

East and West—Ashu Pal's tank.

South—Radha Kanta Paramanik washerman's house

(24) House in mauza Dakhin Ajunda, J L No 188, union XIII, police-station Panskura

Description

A thatched kutcha house, the boundaries of which are defined below:—

North—Land of Sarat Maity and others

East and South—Land of Nilmani Maity and others.

West—Joint tank of Nilmani, Sashi and Sarat Maity.

(25) House of Chintamon Paramanik of Kalai in mauza Kalai, J L No. 190, union XIII, police-station Panskura

Description.

One pucca building, the boundaries of which are defined below —

North—Kala land of Chintamon Paramanik

East—Homestead of Gobordhan Paramanik

South—Ejmal land of Chintamon Paramanik and Gobordhan Paramanik.

West—Chintamon Paramanik's granary under construction

(26) House of Gobordhan Paramanik in mauza Kalai, J L No. 190, union XIII, police-station Panskura.

Description

Double-storeyed corrugated house with Rangaj tiled verandah, the boundaries of which are defined below —

North—Gobordhan Paramanik's tank

East—Gobordhan Paramanik's kala land

South—Tank of Gobordhan Paramanik, Chintamon Paramanik and Rajani Paramanik

West—Chintamon Paramanik.

(27) House of Surendra Nath Bhattacharji of Garapukur (Fakirganja) in mauza Fakirganja, J L No. 332, union XVII, police-station Panskura.

Description.

The dispensary of Surendra Nath Bhattacharji, the boundaries of which are defined below:—

North—The house of Surendra Nath Bhattacharji

East—Local board road.

South—The land of Surendra Nath Bhattacharji and district board road

West—Gobordhan Kari's tank.

Contai Subdivision

Name of Association.

The Contai Civil Disobedience Committee.

Particulars of place

(1) House of Jiban Krista Bhuiya, son of Umar Charan Bhuiya, in mauza Bhaithgarh, J L No. 415, union III, police-station Contai.

Description

A kutcha house with straw thatching, the boundaries of which are defined below —

North—Pathway and paddy field of Tara Prasad Som

East and South—Open land of Jiban Krista Bhuiya

West—Kalinagar district board road

(2) House of Rudra Narayan *alias* Anirudha Maity, son of late Narayan Maity in mauza Chandibhati, union V, police-station Contai

Description

Two-storeyed kutcha house with two rooms, one on ground floor and the other upstairs with straw thatching, the boundaries of which are defined below:—

North—Pathway and Dhosa land of Gaya Prasad Paramanik

East—Pathway and tank of Rajani Sasmal.

South—Basti land of Rudra Narayan Maity.

West—Dhosa land of Biren Maity

(3) House of Bepin Behary Koyal, in mauza Paikbar (Bahiri), J L No 437, union VI, police-station Contai

Description.

One kutcha house with three rooms and a cookshed with straw thatching, the boundaries of which are defined below.—

North—Village pathway

East—Basti Bari of Jogendra Koyal

South—Paddy field of Bepin Behary Koyal

West—Dhosa land of Khirode Koyal

(4) House of Kirtibas Das, son of late Narahari Das, in mauza Dhi Mukundapur, J L No 445, union V, police-station Contai

Description.

One kutcha house containing one main room and a cookshed, the boundaries of which are defined below.—

North—Village pathway

East—House of Srinibas Das

South—Srinibas Das's tank

West—Hari Pada Rana's tank

(5) Contai National School buildings (the owner of which is Hari Pada Pahari of Atilaguri, police-station Contai), in mauza Contai, police-station Contai.

Description.

The main building containing six rooms (two upstairs and four on the ground floor),

two sheds to the west, one barrack to the north, and a broken kutcha shed, one shed to the south and one house containing two rooms to the east, the boundaries of which are defined below.—

North—House, tank and paddy land of Kumar Naran Majhi of Atilaguri

East—Hari Pada Pahari's paddy land

South—Houses of Raju Bar and Gopal Mandal of Atilaguri and Public Works Department land near the canal

West—Canal side road

(6) House of Srinath Jana, in mauza Banamali Chatta (Kamarda), J. L. No 400, union VII, police-station Contai

Description

A thatched house with a hall and one small room having verandahs on the east and west, adjoining the dwelling houses of Srinath Jana, the boundaries of which are defined below.—

North—Dwelling houses of Srinath Jana

East—Court-yard of Srinath Jana and house of Surendra Jana

South—House of Surendra Jana

West—Open space of Srinath Jana

(7) House of Ashu Tosh Singh, in mauza Atilaguri, J. L. No 370, union XV, police-station Contai

Description

Tiled hut containing one room, the boundaries of which are defined below —

North—A public well and a portion of kala land of Ashutosh Singh of Atilaguri

East—Ashu Tosh Singh's kala land of Atilaguri

South and West—Public road

(8) House of Hemanta Kumar Das Mahapatra in mauza Paniparul, J. L. No. 203, union XIII, police-station Egra.

Description

One thatched building with two rooms, kutcha, the boundaries of which are defined below.—

North—Hat

East—Bhairab Chandra Jana and others' shop

South—Kandarpa Sau and others

West—Bharat Chandra Giri's shop.

(9) House of Chaudhuri Pramatha Kumar Das Mahapatra, Chaudhuri Manmatha Nath Das Mahapatra and Chaudhuri Pabitra Kumar Das Mahapatra in mauza Paniparul, J. L. No 203, union VIII, police-station Egra.

Description

One kutcha building with four rooms, of which the south verandah is of corrugated iron and the remainder thatched, the boundaries of which are defined below:—

North—Sadar path

East—Basanta Kumar Das Mahapatra and others

South—Trailakya Maity and Haguri Jana.

West—Niranjan Jana and sadar path

(10) House of Choudhuri Naba Kumar Das Mahapatra, Basanta Kumar Das Mahapatra and Hemanta Kumar Das Mahapatra in mauza Paniparul, J. L. No 203, union XIII, police-station Egra

Description

One kutcha house surrounded by kutcha wall and two paddy granaries, the boundaries of which are defined below —

North—Piran Bibi and Sadar path

East—Path and Madhu Patra and Kandarpa Sau

South—Haguri Jana's land.

West—Choudhuri Pramatha Nath Das Mahapatra and others

(11) House of Ajodhya Ram Maity, Kashi Nath Maity and Jogeswar Maity in mauza Ramchandrapur, J. L. No 178, union VII, police-station Ramnagar

Description.

Eight pucca, and seven kutcha buildings, the boundaries of which are defined below.—

North—House of Trailakya Nath Maity and tank.

East—Mahadeb temple in Khoajpur mauza and their own tank.

South—Public road through Badalpur

West—Pathway leading to the house of Trailakya Maity

(12) House of Surendra Nath Das, son of Nitya Nanda Das, in mauza Dwarikapur, police-station Bhagawanpur

Description.

Four buildings, one pucca with verandah and three kutcha and three granaries, the boundaries of which are defined below —

North, South and West—Land of Surendra Nath Das

East—Tank of Surendra Nath Das.

(13) House of Gopal Chandra Gain in mauza Boyenda, police-station Bhagwanpur.

Description

Eight kutcha buildings, the boundaries of which are defined below —

North—Muran Bhuya's pathway and Nikunja Behari Bain's Dhosa land

East—Chatur Bhuj Gain's house and Dhosa land

South—Hara Prasad Gain and Mahendra Nath Gain's path.

West—Hara Prasad Gain and Mahendra Nath Gain's houses and Dhosa land

(14) House of Bhima Charan Patra in mauza Kunjapara, police-station Bhagwanpur.

Description.

Six kutcha buildings, the boundaries of which are defined below —

North—Bhima Charan Patra's land.

East—Jati Das and Shibu Das's house.

South—Upendra Nath Sasmal and Bhagbat Sasmal's house.

West—Bhima Charan Patra's land

R. N. REED,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal (offg.).



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATIONS

No. 840P—17th January 1931—Whereas it appeared to the District Magistrate of Chittagong that the holding of unlicensed public meetings or processions was likely to cause a disturbance of the public tranquillity or riot or affray, and whereas he issued an order, dated the 5th May 1930, under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, prohibiting holding of meetings or taking out of processions within the municipality of Chittagong without his written permission or without a license from the Superintendent of Police under section 30 of the Police Act, 1861 (Act V of 1861),

And whereas the local Government, in exercise of the power conferred by section 144 (6) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, directed in Political Department notification No 16013P, dated the 1st November 1930, that the aforesaid order should remain in force for a further period of two months with effect from the 5th November 1930;

And whereas it appears to the local Government that the conditions in Chittagong which led to the issue by the District Magistrate of the aforesaid order still continue and that the holding of unlicensed public meetings or processions is likely to cause a riot or affray,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 144 (6) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, it is hereby directed that the said order shall remain in force for a further period of two months with effect from the 5th January 1931.

No 845P—17th January 1931—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 4 of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1925, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint—

(1) Mr R R Garlick, I C S, District and Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas,

(2) Rai Nalin Kanta Basu Bahadur, Retired District and Sessions Judge, Bengal.

(3) Maulvi Adiluzzaman Khan, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Parganas, as Commissioners for the trial under the said Act of Dinesh Chandra Gupta, son of Satish Chandra Gupta, of Jasolong, police-station Tangibari, district Dacca, accused of offences specified in the first schedule of the said Act

2 The Governor in Council is also pleased in exercise of the power conferred by rule 2 (a) of the rules made under section 10 of the said Act, published under notification No 332P, dated the 15th January 1931, to nominate the said Mr R R Garlick to be the President of the aforesaid Commissioners

R N REID,

Chief Secy to the Govt of Bengal (offg.).



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1931.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATION.

No 1203P — 26th January 1931 — The Governor of Bengal in Council is pleased to withdraw, with effect from the 26th day of January 1931, notification No 12802P., dated the 26th August 1930, under which the association known by the name of the All-India Congress Working Committee was declared to be an unlawful association within the meaning of section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908).

R. N REID,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal (offg.).



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATION.

No 1251P —27th January 1931 —Whereas the Governor in Council is of opinion that the associations at present known by the names of (1) the Bengal Congress War Council alternatively termed the Bengal Council of Action and the Bengal Congress Council of Action, (2) the Nari Satyagraha Samiti, (3) the Burrabazar Congress Committee and (4) the Bengal Council of Civil Disobedience in the Presidency of Bengal interfere or have for their object the interference with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order, and that they constitute a danger to the public peace;

It is hereby declared by the Governor in Council, under section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, as amended by the Devolution Act, 1920, that the said associations are unlawful associations within the meaning of Part II of the said Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908

R N REID,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal (offg.)



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1387P — 29th January 1931. — In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 4 of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1925, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint—

(1) Mr. R. R. Garlick, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas,

(2) Rai Nalini Kanta Basu Bahadur, Retired District and Sessions Judge, Bengal,

(3) Maulvi Adiluzzaman Khan, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Parganas,

as Commissioners for the trial under the said Act of—

(1) Chuni Lal Mukharji, son of the late Kumud Nath Mukharji, of No 40, Iswar Ganguly Lane, Kalighat,

(2) Manindra Lal Sen, son of the late Chandra Kanta Sen, of village Madhyapara, police-station Serajdigha, Bikrampur, Dacca, and of 4/2, Gulu Ostagar Lane, Calcutta,

(3) Subodhendu Das Gupta, son of Upendra Nath Das Gupta, of Purnea City,

of offences specified in the first schedule of the said Act

2 The Governor in Council is also pleased in exercise of the power conferred by rule 2 (a) of the rules made under section 10 of the said Act (published under notification No. 332P, dated the 15th January 1931) to nominate the said Mr. R. R. Garlick to be the President of the aforesaid Commissioners

R. N. REID,

Chief Secy to the Govt. of Bengal (offg.).



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Appointment Department.

NOTIFICATION.

No 1055A —9th February 1931.—The Hon'ble Sir Provash Chunder Mitter, Kt, C.I.E., a Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bengal, on return from deputation out of India, resumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 9th February 1931

R. N. REID,

Chief Secy. to the Govt of Bengal (offg)



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1931.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATION.

No 3085P — 16th February 1931. — In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Indian Press and Unauthorised News-sheets and Newspapers Ordinance, 1930 (Ordinance No X of 1930), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of the cyclostyled pamphlet in Bengali entitled "Muktigatha—2nd instalment, Contai," on the ground that the said pamphlet contains words which are likely or may have a tendency, directly or indirectly, whether by inference, suggestion, allusion, metaphor, implication or otherwise, to bring into hatred or contempt His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India, or to excite disaffection towards His Majesty or the said Government, and therefore appears to the Governor in Council to contain words of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), clause (o) of the Indian Press and Unauthorised News-sheets and Newspapers Ordinance, 1930.

R N RAY,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal (offg).

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” ” ”



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATION.

No 3581P — 23rd February 1931 — In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Unlawful Instigation (Second) Ordinance, 1930 (Ordinance XI of 1930), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the Arambagh subdivision in the district of Hooghly in the Presidency of Bengal shall be a notified area for the purposes of this Ordinance. He is also pleased, under sub-section (3) of section 2 of the said Ordinance, to declare that in the aforesaid notified area the rates imposed under section 37 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), shall be a notified liability.

R. N. Rm,

Chief Secy to the Govt of Bengal (offg.)



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATIONS

No. 3688P.—27th February 1931.—Whereas the Governor in Council is of opinion that the association at present known by the name of the Arambagh Civil Disobedience Committee *alias* Barodangal Congress office *alias* Sagar Kutir interfere with, or have for their object interference with, the administration of the law and with the maintenance of law and order,

It is hereby declared by the Governor in Council under section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, as amended by the Devolution Act, 1920, that the said committee is an unlawful association within the meaning of Part II of the said Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908.

No. 3689P.—27th February 1931.—Whereas in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Unlawful Association Ordinance, 1930 (IX of 1930) the Governor General in Council has, by notification No. D 8745/30-Poll, dated the 11th December 1930, extended the said Ordinance to the Presidency of Bengal,

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the said Ordinance, the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to appoint 27th February 1931 as the date on which the said Ordinance (except sections 1 and 8 which are already in force) shall come into force in the subdivision of Arambagh in the district of Hooghly

No. 3690P.—27th February 1931.—Whereas in exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), the Governor in Council has by notification No. 3688P, dated the 27th February 1931, declared the Arambagh Civil Disobedience Committee in the Hooghly district to be an unlawful association,

And whereas the place specified hereafter is in the opinion of the Governor in Council used for the purposes of the said unlawful association,

Now therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Unlawful Association Ordinance, 1930 (IX of 1930), the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to notify the said place as a place which is used for the purposes of an unlawful association,

Particulars of the place

A pucca house with a thatched roof, the boundaries of which are described below:—

North—Land of Amarendra Nath Mukherjee and Becharam Bhattacharjya.

East—Land of Bhuban Hari Rana, son of the late Saroda Rana.

South—Land of Sadhan Bhattacharjya.

West—Land of Harisadhan Bhattacharjya and Surendra Nath Bhattacharjya, J. L. No. 134, police-station Arambagh

R. N. REID,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal (offg.).



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATIONS

No. 3722P —27th February 1931 —In exercise of the power conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a leaflet in English commencing with the words "Be aware" and ending with the words "(Atishi-Chakkai) Calcutta (B. B. Branch)", on the ground that the said leaflet contains matter which brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt and excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code

No. 3783P —28th February 1931. —In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Unlawful Instigation (second) Ordinance, 1930 (Ordinance XI of 1930), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the district of 24 Parganas in the Presidency of Bengal shall be a notified area for the purposes of this Ordinance. He is also pleased under sub-section (3) of section 2 of the said Ordinance to declare that in the aforesaid notified area the rates imposed under section 37 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), shall be a notified liability.

R. N. RAY,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal (offg.)



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATION.

No 4272P — 7th March 1931. — The Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw, with effect from the 7th March 1931, the following notifications:—

- (1) No 6951P, dated the 12th May 1930,
- (2) No 6952P., dated the 12th May 1930,
- (3) No 6953P, dated the 12th May 1930,
- (4) No 6954P, dated the 12th May 1930,
- (5) No 1251P, dated the 27th January 1931,
- (6) No 3688P, dated the 27th February 1931,

under which the Midnapore District Civil Disobedience Council in the Midnapore district, the Tamluk Civil Disobedience Committee in the Midnapore district, the Ghatal Civil Disobedience Committee in the Midnapore district, the Contai Civil Disobedience Committee in the Midnapore district, the Bengal Congress War Council alternatively termed the Bengal Council of Action and the Bengal Congress Council of Action in the Presidency of Bengal, the Nari Satyagraha Samiti in the Presidency of Bengal, the Burabazar Congress Committee in the Presidency of Bengal, the Bengal Council of Civil Disobedience in the Presidency of Bengal, the Arambagh Civil Disobedience Committee *alias* Barodangal Congress office *alias* Sagar Kutir, were declared to be unlawful associations within the meaning of Part II of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908)

R. N. REID,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal (offg.).



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1931.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Appointment Department.

NOTIFICATIONS

No. 2554A.—11th March 1931.—Under the provisions of section 93 of the Government of India Act, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr Richard Smith of his office of member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

No 2557A.—11th March 1931 —Whereas a vacancy has occurred in the Bengal Chamber of Commerce constituency of the Bengal Legislative Council by reason of the resignation by Mr Richard Smith, His Excellency the Governor is pleased, in pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 26 of the Bengal Electoral Rules, to call upon the said constituency to elect a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy by the 15th April 1931.

No 2559A —11th March 1931 —Whereas by notification No 2557A, dated the 11th March 1931, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to call upon the Bengal Chamber of Commerce constituency of the Bengal Legislative Council to elect a member to the said Council in place of Mr Richard Smith resigned:

Now, therefore, the Governor in Council is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (a) and (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 11 of the Bengal Electoral Rules, and in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of that rule, to prescribe the 18th March 1931 as the date for the nomination of candidates and for the delivery of nomination papers to the Returning Officer and the 19th March 1931 as the date on which the scrutiny of nominations shall be held.

R. N. REID,

Chief Secy. to the Govt of Bengal (offg.).



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATION.

No 4972P—14th March 1931—In exercise of the power conferred by section 99A, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of the leaflet in Bengali entitled "Agami Rakta Biplab" (The coming bloody revolution), on the ground that the said leaflet contains matter which brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt and excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, and also promotes or attempts to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects, the publication of which is punishable under sections 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code

R. N. REID,

Chief Secy to the Govt of Bengal (offg.).



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 5194P —18th March 1931.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a picture with heading "1857-58" described as "Metcalfe Saheb Ka Hukum San 1857-1858 Khuni Darwaja Lee", on the ground that the said picture contains matter which brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt and excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code.

R. N. REID,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal (offg.)



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATION

No 5462P —20th March 1931 —In exercise of the power conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of the leaflet in English entitled "The good fight he fought for India's Independence," on the ground that the said leaflet contains matter which brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt and excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code.

R N REID,

Chief Secy to the Govt of Bengal (offg).



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATIONS

No 5540P. — 21st March 1931 — In exercise of the power conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a leaflet entitled "Where is Peace," on the ground that the said leaflet contains matter which brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt and excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code

No. 5744P — 21st March 1931. — In exercise of the power conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a leaflet in English commencing with the words "E Order No. 2,

February 15, 1931, To Action" and ending with the words "Commander G H Q. H R A," on the ground that the said leaflet contains matter which brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt and excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code.

No 5807P. — 21st March 1931 — In exercise of the power conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a leaflet in English commencing with the word "Friend" and ending with the words "Long live Revolution," on the ground that the said leaflet contains matter which brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt and excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code

R N REID,

Chief Secy to the Govt of Bengal (offg).



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATION

No. 5884P —23rd March 1931 —In exercise of the power conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a leaflet in Bengali entitled "Peace or Punishment," on the ground that the said leaflet contains matter which brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt and excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code

R. N REID,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal (offg.)

Printed at the Bengal Government Press, Alipore, and published by the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, on the 24th March 1931.



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1931.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATION

No 6063P—24th March 1931—In exercise of the power conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a pamphlet in Bengali entitled "Deshar Mukti," edited by Babu Amulya Kumar Goswami and printed by Baidya Nath Das of Raniganj Tarun Press, on the ground that the said pamphlet contains matter which brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt and excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code

R N REID,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal (offg.).



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No 6207P—26th March 1931—In exercise of the power conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a leaflet in English entitled “Our right of (R)evenge”, on the ground that the said leaflet contains matter which brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt and excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law

in British India, the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code.

No 6267 P—26th March 1931—In exercise of the power conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a pamphlet in Bengali entitled “Biplabi Sharane” (In memory of the Revolutionaries), on the ground that the said pamphlet contains matter which brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt and excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code

R. N. REID,

Chief Secy to the Govt. of Bengal (offg.).



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Local Self-Government Department.

(Municipal.)

NOTIFICATION

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Mr. Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy.

No 1309M —31st March 1931.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of section 5 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923 (Bengal Act III of 1923), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to appoint the following to be Councillors of the Corporation of Calcutta —

- 1 Mr J A L Swan, C I E, I C S
- 2 Mr L T. Maguire, M L C
- 3 Mr K C. Ray Chowdhury, M L C.
- 4 Rev B A Nag, M L C
- 5 Mr Benoyendra Nath Roy Chowdhury,
M A, B L, Barrister-at-Law
- 6 Mr A Raheem, C I E, M L C
- 7 Maulvi Muhammad Saadatullah, M L C.
8. Mr P N Guha, M L C
- 9 Mr C C Biswas, M L A
- 10 Mrs K C De, M B E.

2. Under section 39 of the said Act, the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are further pleased to direct that these Councillors shall hold office for one year only with effect from the 1st April 1931.

C W GURNER,

Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATION.

No 6723P—1st April 1931.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a leaflet in English entitled "An appeal to the youths of India from the Hindusthan Socialistic Republican Army and the Communist Party, Bengal Branch," on the ground that the said leaflet contains matter which brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt and excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code

R. N. RAY,

Chief Secy. to the Govt of Bengal (offg.).

Printed at the Bengal Government Press, Alipore, and published by the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, on the 2nd April 1931.



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATIONS

No 7035 P.—9th April 1931.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a booklet in Bengali entitled “Shoka Sindhu” by Nagen-dra Nath Das, on the ground that the said booklet contains matter which brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt and excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code.

No 7096 P —9th April 1931 —In exercise of the power conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a picture with the heading “Azadke Dewani” on the ground that the said picture contains matter which brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt and excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code

R. N. REID,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal (offg.).



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1931.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Appointment Department.

CALCUTTA, THE 10TH APRIL 1931.

RESOLUTION—No 3571A

The Governor in Council has learnt with feelings of profound regret of the death at the hands of an assassin on the 8th April of Mr. James Peddie, C.I.E., I.C.S., District Magistrate of Midnapore. Mr. Peddie was a fine type of the post-war Indian civilian, and it is the irony of fate that he survived four years of warfare on the western front only to be struck down from behind by a murderer's bullet. He joined the Army soon after the outbreak of the War and before its conclusion was commanding a battalion of the Northumberland Fusiliers. On relinquishing his commission in 1919 he applied for the Indian Civil Service and joined at Dacca in December 1919. After a year as Subdivisional Officer at Munshiganj from April 1921 and a short period in Secretariat appointments, he was posted to Malda as Magistrate in the 6th year of his service, and there by the energy and devotion which for four years he displayed in every line of activity which affected the welfare of the people, he won for himself the confidence of all classes and made a name which will long endure. After a year's well

deserved leave he returned to duty in the important charge of Midnapore in February 1930. Here he very soon had to face a situation where the effects of the civil disobedience campaign had resulted in widespread disorder, but his indomitable energy and courage, and his great administrative abilities combined with a capacity for obtaining loyal service from his subordinates enabled him to bring a dangerous situation under control. His services were rewarded by the bestowal of the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire in the New Year's Honours of 1931. Mr. Peddie was looking forward characteristically to the commencement of a period of constructive work in his district when he fell a victim of another of the senseless crimes which so frequently of late have marred the history of Bengal.

In him the province has lost an officer of outstanding personality who, in the ordinary course, had before him many years of valuable work, and no servant of Government had the welfare of the people more at heart. Government have lost an officer of proved ability, fearless in the execution of his duty, beloved and respected by all who knew him, and they tender their sincere sympathy to those relatives and friends of his who mourn his untimely loss.

By order of the Governor in Council,

R. N. REID,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal (offg.).

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The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1931.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Appointment Department.

NOTIFICATIONS

No. 74A D — 13th April 1931. — The Governor in Council is pleased to grant, under sub-section (2) of section 86 of the Government of India Act, to the Hon'ble Alhadj Sir Abdelkerim Ghuznavi, Kt, a Member of the Council of the Governor of Bengal, leave of absence for urgent reasons of private affairs for a period not exceeding nine weeks, with effect from the forenoon of the 13th April 1931.

No 76A D — 13th April 1931. -- A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of a Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bengal by the departure on leave of the Hon'ble Alhadj Sir Abdelkerim Ghuznavi, Kt, the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint, under the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 92 of the Government of India Act, Prince Afsar-ul-Mulk Mirza Muhammad Akram Husain Bahadur to be a temporary Member of the said Council.

The Hon'ble Prince Afsar-ul-Mulk Mirza Muhammad Akram Husain Bahadur has, on the forenoon of this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office.

R N REID,

Chief Secy to the Govt of Bengal (offg.).



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATION

No 7391P —14th April 1931.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a booklet in Bengali entitled "Swadhinatar Pancham Abhijan" (Fifth Campaign for Freedom) by Dhana Ballabh, on the ground that the said booklet contains matter which brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt and excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code.

R N REID,

Chief Secy to the Govt. of Bengal (offg.).



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1931.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 7497P.—16th April 1931 —In exercise of the power conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a picture attached to match boxes and packets of matches depicting a youth bleeding from the head and holding a tri-coloured flag bearing two inscriptions in Bengali “Matri Puja” and “Swadeshi Diyasalai,” on the ground that the said picture contains matter which brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt and excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code

R. N. REID,

Chief Secy to the Govt of Bengal (offg).



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1931.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 7572P—17th April 1931.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a leaflet in Bengali headed "Sabas Midnapore," on the ground that the said leaflet contains matter which brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt and excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code.

R. N. REID,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal (offg.).



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1931.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No 7886P—21st April 1931.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a booklet in Hindi entitled “Desh Bhagat” by Sree Chaudhury Nathulal Kamal and published by Babu Kapur Chand Ja Pritam Jain, Shahganj, Lucknow, on the ground that the said booklet contains matter which brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt and excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code

No. 7947P—21st April 1931—In exercise of the power conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all

copies, wherever found, of a booklet in Hindi entitled “Amar Sahid Bhagat Singh” published by the Saraswati Pustak Agency, 195/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta, on the ground that the said booklet contains matter which brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt and excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code

No 8008P.—21st April 1931—In exercise of the power conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a booklet in Hindi entitled “Sahidon Ki Ahen” printed and published at the Biswanath Press, Mirzapur, United Provinces, on the ground that the said booklet contains matter which brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt and excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code.

R. N. RFD,

Chief Secy. to the Govt of Bengal (offg.).



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1931.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATIONS

No 8084P.—22nd April 1931 —In exercise of the power conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a picture of Sardar Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukdeva with a heading “Tin Sahid” (Three Martyrs), on the ground that the said picture contains matter which brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt and excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code

No 8145P —22nd April 1931 —In exercise of the power conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of the booklet in Bengali

entitled “Mayer Dak” (mother’s call) published by Jasoda Lal Acharjya of Barisal and printed at the Damodar Printing Works, Calcutta, on the ground that the said booklet contains matter which brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt and excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code

No 8206P —22nd April 1931 —In exercise of the power conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a booklet in Bengali entitled “Fansi” by Nagendra Nath Das printed at Aditya Printing Works, No 4, Dina Nath Mitter Lane, on the ground that the said booklet contains matter which brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt and excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code

R. N. REID,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal (offg.).



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1931.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATIONS

No. 8330P.—23rd April 1931 —In exercise of the power conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a booklet in Hindi entitled "Sukdeb, Bhagat Singh aur Rajguru ki Fansi" published by Pandit Sambhu Prasad Misra, 170, Harrison Road, Calcutta, and printed at the Central New Press, 134B, Mechua Bazar Street, Calcutta, on the ground that the said booklet contains matter which brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt and excites or attempts to excite

disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code

No. 8391P —23rd April 1931 —In exercise of the power conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a booklet in Hindi entitled "Shahid Bhagat Singh" published by Pandit Sambhu Prasad Misra, 170, Harrison Road, Calcutta, and printed at the Sree Narayan Press, Calcutta, on the ground that the said booklet contains matter which brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt and excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code.

R. N. REID,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal (offg).



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No 8689P —30th April 1931 —In exercise of the power conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a picture of Sardar Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukdeva with the words printed at the bottom "Three victims of death," on the ground that the said picture contains matter which brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt and excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code

No 8750P —30th April 1931 —In exercise of the power conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a picture portraying Rajguru, Bhagat Singh and Sukdeva on a triple gallows with nooses round their necks and two European officers in uniform on either side, on the ground that the said picture contains matter which brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt and excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code

R. N. REID,

Chief Secy. to the Govt of Bengal (offg)



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Police Department.

PROCLAMATION.

Chittagong.—No 14Pl D —29th April 1931—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the area, in the district of Chittagong, described in the schedule below, has been found to be in a dangerous and disturbed state and that the conduct of the inhabitants of the said area has rendered it expedient to increase the number of police by the appointment of an additional force to be quartered in the said area at the cost of the inhabitants thereof, subject to any orders which may be passed exempting any person or class or section of the inhabitants.

This proclamation shall remain in force for a period of two months.—

Schedule.

Police-station Hathazari

Name of village	Jurisdiction list number.
1. Madarsa	36
2. Chikandandi (3 pieces) including Fateabad	39

Police-station Raozan.

1. Dabua	14
2. Binajuri	39
3. Guzra (6 pieces)	50
4. Kachukhain	55
5. Noapara	59
6. Patiapara	60
7. Pachkhain	61
8. Gaschi	62
9. Dewanpur	67
10. Bagwan (Quepara)	69

Police-station Boalkhal

1. Kadurkhil	2
2. Sreepur	5

Name of village	Jurisdiction list number.
3. Jaisthapura	7
4. Amoochia	10
5. Kharandwip	13
6. Papadia	16
7. Chhandandi	18
8. Goomdandi	19
9. Sakpura	22
10. Saroatali	25
11. Bidagram	27
12. Dharala	28
13. Karaldanga	29
14. Allah	30
15. Khitabchar	34
16. Uttar Bhurshi	51

Police-station Patiya.

1. Habulashdwip	42
2. Bagdandi	45
3. Dhalghat	46
4. Dengapara	58
5. Gaurala	59
6. Kelisahar	91
7. Dakhin Bhurshi	97
8. Suchakradandi	96
9. Parigram	133
10. Kathakachua	134
11. Katha	139
12. Kachua	140
13. Bhatikhain	141
14. Chhanhara	143
15. Guatali	232
16. Barama	249
17. Batajuri	257
18. Maighatha	258
19. Suchia	260
20. Joara	278
21. Matpara	233
22. Bainjuri	247

Police-station Anwara

1. Anwara	196
2. Paraikara	202

R. N. REID,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal (offg.)



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1931.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 294P D—4th May 1931—In exercise of the power conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a picture styled “Chira Haran—Bastra Haran” published by B Singh of 25A, Machua Bazar Street, Calcutta, on the ground that the said picture contains matter which brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt and excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, and also promotes or attempts to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between

different classes of His Majesty's subjects, the publication of which is punishable under sections 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code

No 295 P D.—4th May 1931—In exercise of the power conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a picture styled “Mahatma Gandhir Astra Charkha” published by Bandhu Singh of 25A, Machua Bazar Street, Calcutta, on the ground that the said picture contains matter which brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt and excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code

R. N. REID,

Chief Secy. to the Govt of Bengal (offg.).



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1931.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATION

No 9025P.—8th May 1931—In exercise of the power conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a booklet in Hindi entitled “Bhagat Singhko Birata,” on the ground that the said booklet contains matter which brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt and excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code.

R. N. REID,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal (offg.).



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATION.

No 9120P —9th May 1931 —In exercise of the power conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a leaflet in English headed "First Indian War of Independence" over the signature of Ram Mangal Singh, Secretary, Rajput Navajubak Dal, Calcutta, and printed at the Balidan Press, 1/1, Machua Bazar Street, Calcutta, on the ground that the said leaflet contains matter which brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt and excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code

R N. REID,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal (offg.).



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 10046P—2nd June 1931—In exercise of the power conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a booklet in a red paper cover, $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}''$, without title containing pictures of certain persons connected with what is known as the "Chittagong Armoury Raid Case" and of the bodies of persons killed at Jalalabad Hill on the 26th April 1930 and at Kalarpol on the 6th May 1930, on the ground that the said booklet contains matter which brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt and excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code

R. N. REID,

Chief Secy to the Govt of Bengal (offg.)

Printed at the Bengal Government Press, Alipore, and published by the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, on the 4th June 1931.



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATION

No 87SP D —16th June 1931 —Whereas it appeared to the District Magistrate of Chittagong that the holding of unlicensed public meetings of more than five persons or processions consisting of more than five persons was likely to cause a disturbance of the public tranquillity or riot or affray, and whereas he issued an order, dated the 22nd April 1931, under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, prohibiting holding of meetings or taking out of processions within the municipality of Chittagong, Jetties and Pahartali without his written permission or without a license from the Superintendent of Police under section 30 of the Police Act, 1861 (Act V of 1861)

And whereas it appears to the local Government that the conditions in Chittagong which led to the issue by the District Magistrate of the aforesaid order still continue and that the holding of unlicensed public meetings or processions is likely to cause a riot or affray:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 144 (6) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, it is hereby directed that the said order shall remain in force for a further period of two months with effect from the 22nd June 1931.

R. N. REID,

Chief Secy. to the Govt of Bengal (offg)



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATIONS

No 927P.D —22nd June 1931 —In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 4 of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1925, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint—

(1) Mr A N Sen, District and Sessions Judge, Faridpur,

(2) Rai Bepin Behari Das Gupta Bahadur, Retired Judge of the Small Cause Court, and

(3) Khan Sahib Akramuzzaman Khan, Sub-divisional Officer, Gopalganj,

as Commissioners for the trial under the said Act of the following persons who are accused of offences specified in the first schedule of the said Act.—

(1) Birendra Nath Roy, son of late Jatindra Nath Roy, of Bharakair, police-station Tangibari, Dacca.

(2) Gopal Chandra Bakshi, son of Mahendra Chandra Bakshi, of Paikpara, police-station Tangibari, Dacca

(3) Sudhir Chandra De, son of late Dinesh Chandra De, of Sharulia, police-station Tangibari, Dacca.

(4) Nripendra Mohan Datta, son of Sashi Mohan Datta, of Ashulia, police-station Shavar, Dacca.

(5) Jaladendu Bhushan Sarkar, son of Sarat Chandra Sarkar, of Kedarpur, police-station Naria, Faridpur

(6) Phani Bhushan Bose, son of Bonomali Bose, of Showra, police-station Gournadi, Barisal

The Governor in Council is pleased in exercise of the power conferred by rule 2 (a) of the rules made under section 10 of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act (published under notification No 332P., dated the 15th January 1931) to nominate the said Mr Sen to be the President of the aforesaid Commissioners

No 939P D—22nd June 1931 —Whereas it appeared to the District Magistrate of Chittagong that the letting off of bombs or fireworks in Chittagong was likely to cause obstruction to the authorities responsible for the preservation of the public tranquillity, and whereas he issued an order, dated the 22nd April 1931, under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, directing all persons to abstain from letting off any bombs or fireworks within the police-stations of Kotwali, Panchalaish and Double-Moorings;

And whereas it appears to the local Government that the conditions in Chittagong which led to the issue by the District Magistrate of the aforesaid order still continue and that the letting off of bombs or fireworks is likely to cause a danger to human life or safety;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 144 (6) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, it is hereby directed that the said order shall remain in force for a further period of two months with effect from the 22nd June 1931.

R. N. RAY,

Chief Secy to the Govt of Bengal (offg.).



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATION.

No 10759P —24th June 1931.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a picture entitled "Mr Harikishen hanged" portraying Harikishen on a gallows with a noose round his neck and the figure of an officer in uniform on the right and an executioner on the left holding the handle of a wheel, printed at the Arorbans Press and published by the Punjab Dharmick Picture Manufacturing Company, Anarkali, Lahore, on the ground that the said picture contains matter which brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt and excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code.

R N. REID,

Chief Secy. to the Govt of Bengal (offg)



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATION

No 988P D—25th June 1931.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 4 of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1925, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint—

Mr R F Lodge, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Mymensingh,

Rai Jatindra Chandra Lahiri Bahadur, Retired District and Sessions Judge, and

Mr S C Ghatak, officiating Additional District Magistrate, Mymensingh,

as Commissioners for the trial under the said Act of the following persons who are accused of offences in the Saldah Dacoity Case No 1, dated the 1st November 1930, of Nalitabari police-station in the Jamalpur subdivision of the Mymensingh district, under sections 395, 397, 398 and 120B, Indian Penal Code.—

Name of accused persons.

(1) Probodh Ch. Ray, son of Rasik Ch. Ray of Putijana

(2) Dharendra Ch Das, son of Jogendra Kishore Das of Domdama.

(3) Narendia Ch Modak, son of Rajendra Ch Modak of Chandrakona

(4) Murari Mohan Dey, son of Ganga Prasad Dey of Chandrakona

(5) Sudhendu Dam, son of Ananda Ch Dam of Char-Madhua.

(6) Naresh Ch Datta, son of Ramesh Ch Datta of Madhobpur

(7) Rabindra Ch Neogi, son of Ramesh Ch Neogi of Sherpur town

(8) Jnanendra Kr Nag, son of Harendra Kr Nag of Sherpur town.

(9) Prafulla Ray, son of Monmohan Ray of Kalma

(10) Surujjama alias Suri, son of Nasiruddin Sarkar of Narayankhola (absconding)

The Governor in Council is pleased in exercise of the power conferred by rule 2 (a) of the rules made under section 10 of the said Act (published in notification No 332P, dated the 15th January 1931) to nominate the said Mr R F Lodge, I.C.S., to be the President of the aforesaid Commissioners.

R N REID,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal (offg).



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

MONDAY, JUNE 29 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Police Department.

PROCLAMATION

Chittagong. — No 2716Pl — 29th June 1931 — In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (6) of section 15 of the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Proclamation No. 14Pl D, dated the 29th April 1931, providing for an additional police force within the limits of the area as described therein, in the district of Chittagong, be continued in force up to the 28th October 1931

R. N. REID,

Chief Secy to the Govt of Bengal (offg).



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATION

No 11644P —14th July 1931 —In exercise of the power conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a leaflet entitled "Martyrs of the fame of shooting at Writers' Buildings (Calcutta)" containing photographs of Dinesh Gupta, Benoy Bose and Sudhir Gupta, printed and published by the Hindu Punch Press, 84, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta, on the ground that the said leaflet contains matter which brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt and excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code.

R N REID,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal (offg)



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATIONS

No 11782P—16th July 1931—Whereas by notifications Nos 927P D, 928P D and 929P D, dated the 22nd June 1931, the Governor in Council was pleased to appoint under sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 4 of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1925—

(i) Mr A N Sen, District and Sessions Judge, Faridpur,

(ii) Rai Bepin Behari Das Gupta Bahadur, retired Judge of the Small Cause Court,

(iii) Khan Sahib Maulvi Akramuzzaman Khan, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Faridpur,

as Commissioners for the trial under the said Act of Birendra Nath Roy and others mentioned in the said notifications accused of offences specified in the first schedule to the said Act:

And whereas there is likelihood of a prolonged absence of the said Rai Bepin Behari Das Gupta Bahadur from acting as a Commissioner

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (b) of rule 4 of the

rules made under section 10 of the said Act and published under notification No 332P., dated the 15th January 1931, and in modification of the said notifications Nos 927P D, 928P D and 929P D, dated the 22nd June 1931, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Bepin Behari Mukharji, retired District and Sessions Judge, as a Commissioner for the trial of the aforesaid accused, *vice* the said Rai Bepin Behari Das Gupta Bahadur, resigned.

No. 11832P—16th July 1931—In exercise of the power conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a booklet in Bengali entitled "Dinesher Sesh" by Nagen-dra Nath Das, printed and published from the Aditya Printing Works, 4, Dina Nath Mitra Lane, Calcutta, on the ground that the said booklet contains matter which brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt and excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code

R N. REID,

Chief Secy to the Govt of Bengal (offg).



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Appointment Department.

CALCUTTA, THE 29TH JULY 1931.

RESOLUTION—No 6826A

The Governor in Council regrets to have to record another senseless crime through which Mr R. R. Garlick, I.C.S., District Judge of the 24-Parganas, lost his life at the hand of an assassin. Mr Garlick was shot while at work in his Court at Alipore on the 27th of July.

Mr. Garlick, who was a little over 55 years of age, came out to India in 1900, and with the exception of two years as Subdivisional Officer of Samastipur in Bihar, spent the whole of his service in Bengal. He elected the Judicial branch of the Service and was

employed on judicial work in various districts practically continuously from 1909 until the day of his death. During the last twelve months he was selected to preside over several Special Tribunals convened to try cases in which the revolutionaries were concerned, and it is undoubtedly on this account that he was marked down for assassination.

A man of retiring nature, he devoted himself to his work with remarkable industry and discharged his judicial duties with great ability and without fear or favour. By his death the Government of Bengal have lost a zealous and an upright Judge and a devoted public servant. To his widow and his children who survive him the Governor in Council desires to extend a sincere expression of his sympathy.

By order of the Governor in Council,

R. N. REID,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal (offg.).



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1931.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATION.

No 12176P—30th July 1931.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty, all copies, wherever found, of a leaflet in Bengali entitled "Shabash, Bimal, Shabash," commencing with the words "Nalin mantre" and ending with the words "Bande Mataram" on the ground that the said leaflet contains matter which brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt and excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code.

R. N. REID,

Chief Secy. to the Govt of Bengal (offg).



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

~~Political Department.~~

Political.

NOTIFICATION.

No 13509P —7th August 1931 —In exercise of the power conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a leaflet in Bengali entitled "Mahoi" (No fear), commencing with the word "Nirjatita" and ending with the words "Biplabi Bangla," on the ground that the said leaflet contains matter which brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt and excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code

R. N. REID,

Chief Secy. to the Govt of Bengal (offg.).



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1931.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 13614P.—8th August 1931 —In exercise of the power conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a leaflet in Hindi entitled "Atyachari Nakarsahi Se Kuch Mahatwapurna Prashna" (some dignified questions to the oppressive bureaucracy) commencing with the word "Atyachari" and ending with the words "Ek Rashtriya Piemi," on the ground that the said leaflet contains matter which brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt and excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code

R. N. REID,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal (offg.)



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Appointment Department.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 7266A.—15th August 1931 —A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of a Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bengal by the departure on special duty of the Hon'ble Sir Provash Chunder Mitter, Kt, C.I.E., the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint, under the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 92 of the Government of India Act, Mr. Bepin Behari Ghose, M.A., B.L., to be a temporary Member of the said Council.

The Hon'ble Mr Bepin Behari Ghose has, on the afternoon of this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office

R. N. REID,

Chief Secy to the Govt. of Bengal (offg.).



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATIONS

No 14135P —19th August 1931 —Whereas it appeared to the District Magistrate of Chittagong that the holding of unlicensed public meetings of more than five persons or processions consisting of more than five persons was likely to cause a disturbance of the public tranquillity or riot or affray, and whereas he issued an order, dated the 22nd April 1931, under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, prohibiting holding of meetings or taking out of processions within the municipality of Chittagong, Jetties and Pahartali without his written permission or without a license from the Superintendent of Police under section 30 of the Police Act, 1861 (Act V of 1861),

And whereas the local Government in exercise of the power conferred by section 144 (6) of the Code of Criminal Procedure directed in Political Department notification No 878P D, dated the 16th June 1931, that the aforesaid order should remain in force for a further period of two months with effect from the 22nd June 1931,

And whereas it appears to the local Government that the conditions in Chittagong which led to the issue by the District Magistrate of the aforesaid order still continue and that the holding of unlicensed public meetings or processions is likely to cause a riot or affray;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 144 (6) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, it is hereby directed that the said order shall remain in force for a further period of two months with effect from the 22nd August 1931

No 14136P —19th August 1931 —Whereas it appeared to the District Magistrate of Chittagong that the letting off of bombs or fireworks in Chittagong was likely to cause obstruction to the authorities responsible for the preservation of the public tranquillity, and whereas he issued an order, dated the 22nd April 1931, under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, directing all persons to abstain from letting off any bombs or fireworks within the police-stations of Kotwali, Panchalaish and Double-Moorings,

And whereas the local Government in exercise of the power conferred by section 144 (6) of the Code of Criminal Procedure directed in Political Department notification No 939-P D, dated the 22nd June 1931, that the aforesaid order should remain in force for a further period of two months with effect from the 22nd June 1931,

And whereas it appears to the local Government that the conditions in Chittagong which led to the issue by the District Magistrate of the aforesaid order still continue and that the letting off of bombs or fireworks is likely to cause a danger to human life or safety;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 144 (6) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, it is hereby directed that the said order shall remain in force for a further period of two months with effect from the 22nd August 1931

R. N. REID,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal (offg.).



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Finance Department.

Budget.

NOTIFICATION.

No 3860-F—1st September 1931—The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, is published for general information

E N BLANDY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Finance Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st September 1931

No F-3(14)—F/31—It is notified for general information that Government of India Treasury Bonds, 1935, repayable at par on the 15th September 1935, and bearing interest at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum payable half-yearly, which interest will be liable to income-tax, will be obtainable with effect from the 15th September 1931, until further notice.

The Bonds will be available—

- (a) at the Local Head Offices and Indian branches of the Imperial Bank of India, and at all Government treasuries, in denominations of Rs 100, Rs 200, Rs 500, Rs 1,000, Rs 5,000, Rs 10,000, Rs 25,000, Rs 50,000, and Rs 1,00,000, and
- (b) at all post-offices conducting savings bank business in denominations of Rs 100, Rs 200, Rs 500, and Rs 1,000, and subject to a maximum of Rs 20,000 per applicant.

The first interest payment due on the Bonds for the full half-year from the 15th September 1931 to the 14th March 1932 will be made on the 15th March 1932, and thereafter interest will be payable half-yearly on the 15th September and the 15th March

2 The prices at which the Bonds can be purchased are as follows.—

Bonds purchased on any date from the—	Price of Treasury Bonds per Rs 100 nominal	
	Rs	A P
15th September 1931 to the 19th September 1931	100	0 0
21st September 1931 to the 26th September 1931	100	2 0
28th September 1931 to the 3rd October, 1931	100	4 0
5th October 1931 to the 10th October 1931	100	6 0
and thereafter at prices increasing by 2 annas per cent. weekly until further notice. This		

weekly increase represents the amount of interest which accrues weekly on the Bonds.

3. Applications for Treasury Bonds may be for Rs. 100 or any multiple of that sum.

4. Applications may be in any form which states clearly the amount and description of the securities required, the full name and address of the applicant, and the treasury or sub-treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid. Payment for the Bonds should be made at the time of application.

5. (a) Payment may be made in cash or by cheque. Cheques tendered at a Local Head Office or Branch of the Imperial Bank of India should be drawn in favour of the Secretary and Treasurer or the Agent of the branch, as the case may be. In the case of purchases made at a treasury or a post-office, the cheques should be drawn in favour of the officer to whom the application is presented.

(b) Six per cent. Bonds, 1931, will be received in payment or part payment of the purchase price of Treasury Bonds at the Local Head Offices and Indian branches of the Imperial Bank of India, and at all Government treasuries at their full maturity value, that is to say, at Rs. 100 for Rs. 100 nominal of the bonds tendered.

Applicants who tender bonds in payment must transfer such bonds to Government,

(a) in the case of Promissory Notes, by endorsing them with the words "Pay to the Governor-General in Council" over their signature, and (b) in the case of Stock, by signing the form of transfer deed on the back of the Stock Certificate before a witness.

(c) Treasury Bills will be accepted on or after the day on which they fall due in lieu of cash at their face value in payment or part payment of the purchase price at the places where such treasury bills were issued.

6. The Bonds will be issued in the form of—

- (i) Stock, the applicants for which will be given Stock Certificates, or
- (ii) Promissory Notes.

If no preference is stated by the applicant, the securities will be issued in the form of promissory notes.

7. Brokerage will be paid at the rate of 1/16 per cent. to recognised brokers and bankers on applications for Bonds bearing their stamp.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

* H. DENNING,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FORM OF APPLICATION

I
We

herewith tender

(a) 6 per cent Bonds, 1931, of the nominal value of Rs

Cash Rs

(b) Cheque for Rs

and request that 6½ per cent Treasury Bonds, 1935, of the nominal value of Rs

may be issued to $\frac{me}{us}$ in the form of

Promissory Note(s)*, interest to be payable Stock Certificate

at

Signature

Full name

Address

Date

NOTE—The bonds tendered in payment should be endorsed with the words "Pay to the Governor-General in Council" over the signature of the applicant if they are in the form of Promissory Notes, and the transfer deed on the back should be signed by him before a witness if they are in the form of Stock Certificates

*State here particular denominations required

Form of application for the purchase of 6½ per cent. Treasury Bonds, 1935, at a Post Office.

I tender Rs
We Safe custody receipt for 1931

Bonds deposited with the Accountant-General, in cash/ by cheque, in payment of 6½ per cent Posts and Tels.

Treasury Bonds, 1935, of the value of Rs to be issued in the form of

Promissory Notes and to be retained in the
Stock Certificates

delivered to me/us
custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

2 Interest to be payable

(a) at the treasury

(b) into my Savings Bank Account No
opened at

the Post Office

(c) into a Savings Bank Account to be
opened in my name at

the Post Office

Signature

Name in full

Address

Dated

The 1931

(To be filled in by the Post Office.)

Date of presentation at the
Post Office

Date Stamp

(To be noted by the receiving Postmaster)

N B—For the purchase price of Treasury Bonds for each Rs 100 nominal, please see the reverse of this form.

**Purchase price of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Treasury Bonds,
1935, for each Rs. 100 nominal.**

Week of purchase	Price
	Rs. a p
15th September 1931 to 19th September 1931	100 0 0
21st September 1931 to 26th September 1931	100 2 0
28th September 1931 to 3rd October 1931	100 4 0
5th October 1931 to 10th October 1931	100 6 0
12th October 1931 to 17th October 1931	100 8 0
19th October 1931 to 24th October 1931	100 10 0
26th October 1931 to 31st October 1931	100 12 0
2nd November 1931 to 7th November 1931	100 14 0
9th November 1931 to 14th November 1931	101 0 0
16th November 1931 to 21st November 1931	101 2 0
23rd November 1931 to 28th November 1931	101 4 0
30th November 1931 to 5th December 1931	101 6 0
7th December 1931 to 12th December 1931	101 8 0
14th December 1931 to 19th December 1931	101 10 0
21st December 1931 to 26th December 1931	101 12 0



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1931.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATION.

No 1097P D—16th September 1931.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 4 of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1925, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint —

(1) Mr A. N. Sen, District and Sessions Judge, Faridpur,

(2) Mr. Bipin Bihari Mukherji, Retired District and Sessions Judge,

(3) Khan Bahadur Maulvi Abu Ali Muhammad Chaudhuri, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong,

as Commissioners for the trial under the said Act of—

(1) Nibaran Ghose, son of Dwarka Ghose, of Barasa Ighar, police-station Debiduar, district Tippera, at present Chittagong town,

(2) Chandra Kumar Bose, son of Baidya Nath Bose, of Khasghar, police-station Muradnagar, district Tippera, at present Chittagong town,

(3) Ardhendu Guha, son of Sarada Guha, Sadarghat, police-station Kotwali, district Chittagong,

(4) Sushil Kumar Sen, son of Surendra Lal Sen, of Dewan Bazar, police-station Kotwali, district Chittagong,

(5) Prafulla Ranjan Mallik, son of Rasik Mallik, of Goshaldanga, police-station Double-Moorings, district Chittagong,

(6) Nishi De, son of Jitu Ram De, of Goshaldanga, police-station Double-Moorings, district Chittagong,

(7) Rabindra Narayan Sen, son of Sashi Kumar Sen, of Sarostali, police-station Boalkhali, district Chittagong,

(8) Probbhat Ranjan Dutt, son of Nagendra Nath Dutt, of Jamalkhan, police-station Kotwali, district Chittagong,

(9) Hriday Ranjan Das, son of Nityananda Das, of Popadia, police-station Boalkhali, district Chittagong,

(10) Ashutosh De, son of Ram Ratan De, of Paraikora, police-station Anwara, district Chittagong,

(11) Anil Kumar Rakhit, son of Ajesh Rakhit, of Joara, police-station Patiya, district Chittagong,

accused of offences specified in the first schedule to the said Act.

The Governor in Council is also pleased in exercise of the power conferred by rule 2 (a) of the rules under section 10 of the said Act (published under notification No. 332P., dated the 15th January 1931) to nominate the said Mr A. N. Sen to be the President of the aforesaid Commissioners.

R. N. REID,

Chief Secy to the Govt of Bengal (offg.).



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Finance Department.

Miscellaneous.

NOTIFICATION

No 5503-Misc—21st September 1931—
Under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments
Act, XXVI of 1881, the Governor in Council is
pleased to declare that Tuesday, the 22nd Septem-
ber 1931, shall be a public holiday

E N BLANDY,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Finance Department.

Miscellaneous.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 5524-Misc—22nd September 1931 —
Under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments
Act, XXVI of 1881, the Governor in Council is
pleased to declare that Wednesday and Thursday,
the 23rd and 24th September 1931, shall be public
holidays.

E N BLANDY,

Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATION

No 16407P—25th September 1931—In exercise of the power conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a Bengali leaflet entitled “Atyacharir Dhwangsa Chay” and ending with the word “Jugantar,” on the ground that the said leaflet contains matter which brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt and excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code

R. N REID,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal (offg.).



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

DARJEELING, THE 3RD OCTOBER 1931.

RESOLUTION—No 1321P D.

The Governor in Council has decided to appoint a Committee to inquire into the occurrence at the High Detention Camp on the 16th September 1931. The Committee will consist of—

- (1) The Hon'ble Mr Justice Satyendra Chandra Mallick, I.C.S., Chairman, and
- (2) Mr J G Drummond, I.C.S., Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

The terms of reference are to investigate the occurrence, its causes and incidents and to submit to the Government of Bengal a report of their findings. The Committee is expected to assemble at High Detention Camp on Monday, the 5th October 1931. The Committee will decide on its own procedure and has full discretion to select the witnesses whom it wishes to examine.

ORDER —Ordered that a copy of the above resolution be communicated to (1) the Hon'ble Mr Justice Satyendra Chandra Mallick, I.C.S., and (2) Mr J G Drummond, I.C.S., Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

By order of the Governor in Council,

R N REID,

Chief Secy to the Govt of Bengal (offg)

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The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 17531P. — 12th October 1931. — In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 4 of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1925, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint:—

(1) Mr A L Blank, *i c s*, Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas,

(2) Mr Lal Behari Chatarji, Retired District and Sessions Judge, Bengal,

(3) Rai Sahib Abhoy Charan Chatarji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Parganas,

as Commissioners for the trial under the said Act of—

(1) Narahari Sen, son of Narendra K Sen, of village Nagpara, police-station Kotwali, district Noakhali, and 33/1, Amherst Street, Calcutta (Jani Ali Hostel),

(2) Kalipada Roy, son of late Sasadhar Roy, of village and police-station Satgaon (sub-division Brahmanberia, district Tippera), and 34, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta,

(3) Dharendra Nath Chowdhury, son of late Nabin Ch Chowdhury, of P 238, Lake Road, Calcutta,

(4) Bimal Pratiba Devi, wife of Dr Charu Chandra Banerji, of P 238, Lake Road, Calcutta,

(5) Profulla Nath Bhatta, son of Guru Nath Bhatta, of village Chemni, police-station Begamgunge, district Noakhali,

accused of offences specified in the first schedule of the said Act

The Governor in Council is also pleased in exercise of the power conferred by rule 2 (a) of the rules made under section 10 of the said Act (published under notification No 332P, dated the 15th January 1931) to nominate the said Mr A L Blank, *i c s*, to be the President of the aforesaid Commissioners

R N REID,

Chief Secy to the Govt. of Bengal (offg).



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATIONS

No 17577P —13th October 1931.—Whereas it appeared to the District Magistrate of Chittagong that the holding of unlicensed public meetings of more than five persons or processions consisting of more than five persons was likely to cause a disturbance of the public tranquillity or riot or affray, and whereas he issued an order, dated the 22nd April 1931, under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, prohibiting holding of meetings or taking out of processions within the municipality of Chittagong, Jetties and Pahartali without his written permission or without a license from the Superintendent of Police under section 30 of the Police Act, 1861 (Act V of 1861);

And whereas the local Government in exercise of the power conferred by section 144 (6) of the Code of Criminal Procedure directed in Political Department notification No. 14135P, dated the 19th August 1931, that the aforesaid order should remain in force for a further period of two months with effect from the 22nd August 1931;

And whereas it appears to the local Government that the conditions in Chittagong which led to the issue by the District Magistrate of the aforesaid order still continue and that the holding of unlicensed public meetings or processions is likely to cause a riot or affray;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 144 (6) of the Code of

Criminal Procedure, it is hereby directed that the said order shall remain in force for a further period of two months with effect from the 22nd October 1931.

No 17578P —13th October 1931.—Whereas it appeared to the District Magistrate of Chittagong that the letting off of bombs or fireworks in Chittagong was likely to cause obstruction to the authorities responsible for the preservation of the public tranquillity, and whereas he issued an order, dated the 22nd April 1931, under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, directing all persons to abstain from letting off any bombs or fireworks within the police-stations of Kotwali, Panchalaish and Double-Moorings,

And whereas the local Government in exercise of the power conferred by section 144 (6) of the Code of Criminal Procedure directed in Political Department notification No 14136-P., dated the 19th August 1931, that the aforesaid order should remain in force for a further period of two months with effect from the 22nd August 1931;

And whereas it appears to the local Government that the conditions in Chittagong which led to the issue by the District Magistrate of the aforesaid order still continue and that the letting off of bombs or fireworks is likely to cause a danger to human life or safety,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 144 (6) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, it is hereby directed that the said order shall remain in force for a further period of two months with effect from the 22nd October 1931.

R. N. REID,

Chief Secy to the Govt. of Bengal (offg.).



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATION.

No 17748P.—16th October 1931—In exercise of the power conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a leaflet in Bengali entitled "Hindustan Socialistic Republican Army Manifesto" issued over the signature of Kartar Singh, President, H S R A, on the ground that the said leaflet contains matter which brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt and excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code.

R N REID,

Chief Secy to the Govt of Bengal (offg)



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATION.

No 18011P—23rd October 1931.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and (2) of section 4 of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act 1925 the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint—

- (1) Mr. Sukumar Sen, I C S, District and Sessions Judge, Hooghly,
- (2) Mr Tej Chandra Mitra, Retired District and Sessions Judge,
- (3) Babu Jatindra Nath Mitra, Sadar Sub-divisional Officer, Hooghly,

as Commissioners for the trial under the said Act of.—

- (1) Samya Behary Mukherji, son of late Kunja Behari Mukherji of 22 Barwan-tala Lane, Belleghata, Calcutta, and
- (2) Debendra Nath Bhattacharji son of Tarmi Charan Bhattacharji of R N Sanyal Road, Lucknow,

of offences specified in the first schedule of the said Act

2 The Governor in Council is also pleased in exercise of the power conferred by rule 2(a) of the rules made under section 10 of the said Act (published under notification No 332P, dated the 15th January 1931) to nominate the said Mr. Sukumar Sen to be the President of the aforesaid Commissioners

By order of the Governor in Council,

R. N. REID,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal (offg.).



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1931.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

DARJEELING, THE 26TH OCTOBER 1931.

RESOLUTION—No. 1446P.D.

Read—

Report of the Hijli Enquiry Committee, 1931.

In their resolution No. 1321 P.D., dated the 3rd October 1931, the Government of Bengal appointed a Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. C. Mallik, I.C.S., Judge, High Court, Calcutta, and Mr. J. G. Drummond, I.C.S., Commissioner, Rajshahi Division, to enquire into the causes and incidents of the occurrence at Hijli Detention Camp of the 16th September last, and to submit to Government a report of their findings.

2. The report of the Committee is now published for general information, with the observation that the various points will be considered by the Government of Bengal with as little delay as possible.

3. The Governor in Council desires to take this opportunity of acknowledging the care and ability with which the Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. C. Mallik and Mr. J. G. Drummond conducted the enquiry and of thanking them for their report.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information and communicated to the Government of India.

Ordered also that a copy be forwarded to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mallik and Mr. J. G. Drummond for information.

By order of the Governor in Council,

R. N. REID,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal (offg.).

HIJLI ENQUIRY REPORT.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. C. Mallik,
I.C.S., *Chairman*,
and

Mr. J. G. Drummond, I.C.S., *Commissioner*,
Rajshahi Division.

How we were appointed and what we were asked to do.—Under Bengal Government Resolution No. 1321P.D., dated the 3rd October 1931, we were appointed a Committee to enquire into the occurrence at the Hijli Detention Camp on the 16th September 1931. The terms of reference were to investigate the occurrence, its causes and incidents and to submit to the Government of Bengal a report of our findings.

2. **What we did and how we proceeded.**—We assembled at Hijli in the evening of Monday, the 5th October, and began our investigation the following day. Both the detenus and the camp staff were represented by legal advisers who were allowed to cross-examine witnesses. After the evidence was recorded we allowed the legal advisers to represent their respective cases fully before us. We went round the Detention Camp as many as four times altogether, including a visit we paid at night time in order to see what the place would look like (with the compound lamps all lighted) at night.

3. We examined 58 witnesses altogether, out of which there were as many as 21 detenus and 4 "Faltus," which means convict servants working as attendants on the detenus inside the camp. Besides these witnesses as also the medical witnesses, the police witnesses and the Commandant Mr. Baker, we examined three gentlemen who apparently had very little connection with the incident in question, and these three witnesses were Rai Sahib Anath Bandhu Chakravarti, the Assistant Commandant, who was lying ill at his house at the time, his nephew Babu Ambica Charan Roy who was at the time living with the Rai Sahib, and Babu Birendra Kumar Das Gupta, the jailor of the additional special jail at Hijli. With the exception of Rai Sahib Anath Bandhu Chakravarti, Babus Ambica Charan Roy and Birendra Kumar Das Gupta, Captain N. N. Chaudhuri, the Civil Surgeon of Midnapore and Dr. Mazumdar and Dr. Jotindra Mohan Das Gupta, two doctors belonging to the Railway Hospital at Kharagpur, who in a sense may be called independent witnesses, practically all the other witnesses we could examine were interested, belonging as they did either to the side of the detenus or to the side of the staff. In view of this fact we have had to consider the statements of these witnesses very carefully in the light of probabilities and such independent or circumstantial evidence as was found available.

4. **Description of the camp.**—For the better understanding of this report we have appended a plan of the Detention Camp drawn to scale. The plan shows the position of the sentries on the night of the 16th September. The detenus are housed in what was meant to be the Collectorate of the new district of Hijli lying east and west. This is a long and high two-storeyed building; in the centre is a lofty tower which is a landmark for miles around. For the accommodation of the camp a space 1,000 feet long and 700 feet broad has been enclosed with a double fence of barbed wire. The building is in the middle of this space or compound. Besides the surrounding fences there are several internal fences of barbed wire; in particular there is barbed wire on each side of the road which leads from the main gate to the south-east corner of the building. The guard room is opposite and close to the main gate. The quarters of the guard constables are about 400 yards to the west of the guard room. The Commandant and Assistant Commandant live about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile and the armed Inspector about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the main gate but are connected with the guard room by telephone.

5. **Undisputed facts.**—The occurrence which we are to investigate was the opening of fire by the guard on the detenus in Hijli Detention Camp on the night of the 16th September at about 9-30 p.m. Before we proceed to analyse the evidence it would, in our opinion, be convenient to state briefly the points about which there is no dispute.

6. There is no dispute that an alarm was given by the sentry inside the camp. There is no dispute that a number of constables rushed into the camp under Havildar Rahaman Khan. There is no dispute that the constables opened fire on the main building in the camp where the detenus were residing;

and there is no dispute that as a result thereof two detenus, Babu Santosh Kumar Mitter and Babu Tarakeswar Sen Gupta, were killed, one on the ground floor of the building and the other upstairs, and a number of other detenus, twenty altogether, received injuries, and in some cases the injuries were of a severe nature necessitating in one case—the case of detenu Babu Gobinda Pada Dutt—the amputation of the left arm. It is undisputed also that the sentries and some of the constables who entered the compound after the alarm was given were armed with smooth-bore Martini Henry muskets with triangular bayonets, that those who fired seem to have used ball and buckshot indiscriminately and that some of the injuries on the detenus were gunshot wounds, some were stabs such as a bayonet might have caused and some bruises that might have been due to blows from a *lathi* or the butt of a musket. But the two parties, we mean the constables on the one side and the detenus on the other, were at variance as to how the incident had begun and as to how the occurrence took place.

7. **The police version of the occurrence.**—The version of the constables was as follows. There was an interference by some of the detenus with sentry No. 3, Chandra Singh. These detenus made a deliberate attack on Chandra Singh, whereupon Chandra Singh fired a shot in the air and raised an alarm saying "Guard turn out," and two patrol constables, Chandrikalal and Nashib Singh, who had come to his aid, also fired shots. Thereupon the detenus ran away. There was a similar interference with sentry No. 7, Sirajul Hussain, whose bayonet was snatched away and who had to fire as many as three shots in order to drive away his assailants. Some of the detenus were then making for sentry No. 8. In the meantime the guard, which is located in a building opposite the main entrance to the camp, on hearing the alarm, turned out and came between the two gates in charge of Havildar Shekhar Singh. Shekhar Singh, however, left the men there and went back to the guard room to get orders from the Havildar-in-charge Ramsevak Pande as to whether the men should be taken into the camp. The Havildar-in-charge sent a telephonic message immediately to the Assistant Commandant Rai Sahib Anath Bandhu Chakravarti, telling him that a riot had begun inside the camp between the sepoys and the Babus and asking him to give the information to the Commandant, Mr. Baker. A telephonic message was sent to Inspector Marshall also, who was in his house at the time, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles away. In the meantime the men between the two gates were joined by several other constables—the alarm party—who arrived in charge of another Havildar, Rahaman Khan, and under orders of Rahaman Khan the inner gate was opened and all the constables assembled there rushed in. Rahaman Khan, however, halted the men near a culvert which was only a few yards beyond the inner gate and 85 yards from the main building. Leaving his men there, according to the story of the constables, Rahaman Khan advanced with 2 or 3 sepoys and proceeded in the direction of sentry No. 7. Meanwhile the detenus had begun advancing towards the sepoys armed with mosquito-net poles, when two constables Haringt

Singh and Ramjatan Singh, who had nothing but a small *danda* and a stick in their hands, approached the angry detenus with folded hands and entreated them not to advance any further, and when the detenus without paying any heed to the entreaties of Harilgi and Ramjatan hit them with mosquito-net poles, and when the detenus in the building were throwing down missiles such as brickbats, mosquito-net poles, etc., the sepoy opened fire, and as their intention was not to hit any one of the angry crowd of detenus but only to frighten them away, they fired high. On this firing the detenus retreated, after which the Havildar-in-charge, Ramsevak Pande, came and ordered them back to the guard room. Rahaman Khan's case was that when proceeding towards sentry No 7 he had managed to go past the detenus, and from sentry No 7 he had gone up to sentry No 5 to see if there had been anything wrong there, after which, on hearing Ramsevak Pande crying out, he returned. Mr Baker, the Commandant, who happened to be in the Kharagpur Officers' Club at the time, on receiving the telephonic message from Rai Sahib Anath Baudhu Chakravarti, immediately left for the camp and arrived there about 10 minutes after the occurrence, almost simultaneously with Inspector Marshall, and finding everything quiet he went round the sentry posts, coming to sentry No. 3 first, Nos 4 and 5 next and to No. 7 last. When he was going away from sentry No 7 he met detenu Babu Prafulla Ghose who asked him to come and see the injured persons inside the building and to make arrangements for medical relief. Mr. Baker went into the building, saw the injured detenus, sent a telephone message to Dr Mazumdar at Kharagpur and had the wounded persons removed to the Kharagpur hospital as quickly as possible.

8. The version of the occurrence according to the detenus.—According to the detenus' case there was no interference either with sentry No 3 or with sentry No 7 or with sentry No 8. There was an alarm given, but according to them (the detenus) it was a pre-arranged affair. The sepoy rushed in through the inner gate shouting "*Hukum mil gai, Sala log ko maro*," came up the road leading from the gate to the main building, and from a place which was about 20 yards from the south-east corner thereof began firing indiscriminately on the building without any provocation of any kind given to them. As a result of this firing Babu Santosh Kumar Mitter who was on the ground floor was shot down, Babu Tarakeswar Sen Gupta who was upstairs was also shot down, and a number of other men received gunshot wounds. According to the detenus some of the sepoy then came into the building and assaulted some of the inmates there with bayonets, *lathis*, etc., and some of them also fired a few shots there causing injuries thereby, and afterwards they all left. Mr Baker, the Commandant, arrived according to some, half an hour, according to some others, one hour, and according to some others again an hour and a half after the incident.

9. Analysis of the evidence and our conclusions therefrom as to what took place up to the stage of firing.—From what we have stated above it would appear that the fact that there was an alarm given is undisputed.

That being so, the question whether there was any interference with sentry No 3 and whether there was any scuffle there of any kind has no great importance in itself. It derives its importance only in connection with the question whether the alarm was pre-arranged or not—a point which was disputed before us.

10. On behalf of the detenus it was urged that the whole thing was pre-arranged, the alarm as also the whole affair. We are unable to agree in this view of the matter. The facts and circumstances which were disclosed before us in evidence would not be consistent with this theory. To begin with, the evidence of Babu Tarapada Gupta, one of the detenus, clearly shows that the first thing that he heard was a sound coming from the south-west of the tower hall, and the place where sentry No 3 was posted was on the south-west of the tower. Then, if the whole thing, including the giving of the alarm, was a pre-arranged affair, there would hardly be any explanation of the fact that a man was found by some of the detenus running towards the gate crying "*Kuchh nehi hua, kuchh nehi hua, rokho, rokho*." Possibly this man was one of the patrol constables, who, when he found that the detenus after that *golmal* near sentry No 3 had left the place, and when he heard that sepoy had assembled between the two gates, ran towards the gate in order to prevent an inrush of the constables. Then, if the whole affair had been a pre-arranged one, the Havildar-in-charge would not have sent that telephonic message so soon to the Assistant Commandant, for if Mr Baker, the Commandant, would happen to be at home at the time he would be arriving at the place in 3 or 4 minutes after getting the message. We are, therefore, of opinion that there was some kind of interference with sentry No. 3 in consequence of which Chandra Singh gave the alarm, and that the whole thing was not a pre-arranged affair as the detenus wanted us to believe. But the story that Chandrikalal and Nashib Singh participated in the incident that happened at sentry post No 3 seems to us to be extremely doubtful. Sentry No 3 did not tell Mr Baker anything on the point when Mr Baker went round the sentries on his arrival at the camp soon after the occurrence, and although both sentry No 3 and the two patrol constables Chandrikalal and Nashib Singh wanted us to believe that Nashib Singh and Chandrikalal remained with sentry No 3 all the time till 10 p.m. when Chandra Singh was relieved, Mr Baker did not find either of the two men, Chandrika and Nashib, there.

11. While we are on the question whether there was any interference with sentry No 3, we might deal with the question whether there was any interference or scuffle at sentry post No 7. That there was some incident at this sentry post also can hardly admit of any doubt. Sirajul Hussain, the man who was at this post, spoke about it to Mr. Baker very soon after the occurrence. But Sirajul's story of his bayonet having been snatched away from his rifle, seems to us to be extremely doubtful. To begin with, Sirajul made no mention of this fact to Mr. Baker. Then the bayonet which Sirajul had attached to his musket could not be wrenched off. Any one who took it off would have to know

the way in which it has to be turned before it can be removed. We may in this connection mention that the spot where the bayonet was recovered a day or two after the occurrence just outside the outer enclosure of the camp was within easy reach of where Sirajul Hussain was posted.

12 As regards what actually took place after the constables had gone in through the inner gate, the story which the sepoy gave us will not in our opinion bear a moment's scrutiny. Their story was that the detenus in the building were throwing missiles when there was a body of detenus armed with mosquito-net poles in between the building and where the sepoy stood. If there was any flinging of missiles by the detenus in the building in such circumstances, the missiles were more likely to hit the detenus in front of the sepoy than the sepoy themselves who were hopelessly out of range if their own evidence is to be believed. As regards the little story of Haring Singh and Ramjatan Singh, with nothing else than a small *danda* in the hand of one and a stick in the hand of the other, approaching the detenus with folded hands entreating them politely to desist, we are unable to place any reliance on it. In the first place, ordinarily it is not in the nature of these sepoy to behave in that fashion. Secondly, there was no trace of their sticks (which they said were broken in the encounter). Then, this story of approaching the detenus with folded hands finds no place in the evidence that was given before the investigating officer soon after the occurrence. There is another reason why the sepoy's story that some detenus were standing in front of them on the camp compound at the time they fired cannot be believed. If the sepoy wanted to stop the detenus from proceeding any further towards them they would not have fired high as they did. They would have fired low to make their firing effective so that the detenus might not proceed any further towards them. In their evidence they no doubt say that when firing they had no intention to kill anybody but only to frighten the detenus away. If they had no other intention than to frighten the detenus away, it is difficult to understand why instead of firing to their left or right towards the *maidan* they fired upon the building itself, a building where so many of the detenus lived. The story of the sepoy that they did not proceed further to the north of the culvert which was only a few yards from the inner gate where they say they had been left by Havildar Rahaman Khan has been falsified, also by the testimony of Ramsevak Pande, the Havildar-in-charge, when Ramsevak says that he found the sepoy about 15 or 20 yards only from the building. Finally these constables' evidence entirely fails to explain the injuries other than gunshot wounds found on the detenus' persons. We are unable, therefore, to accept the version of the occurrence as given by the constables, and we are clearly of opinion that the constables were only about 20 yards from the south-east corner of the main building when they opened fire on the building, and that at the time they opened fire there were no detenus in between them and the building.

13 Before leaving this part of the case we think we should make some observations on the story that was given by Havildar Rahaman Khan. Rahaman Khan's story was that he left his men near the culvert and accompanied by 2 or 3 sepoy proceeded northwards, and, although there were some detenus before him at the time, he somehow managed to edge between them and a wire fence and reached sentry No 7, and after questioning sentry No 7 and telling him not to fire again unless the detenus would advance towards him he proceeded onwards to sentry No 5. This story would show that he was not present with his men at the time of firing and that he had left the place some time before the firing began. Sirajul Hussain, sentry No 7, however, entirely falsified him on the point. According to Sirajul Hussain, Rahaman Khan came to him after the firing and *golmal* had absolutely ceased. Then, it is difficult to understand how Rahaman Khan would succeed in getting past the armed detenus when his followers Aminulla and Sitaram Singh, the two sepoy who were accompanying him, could not. We are inclined, therefore, to hold that Rahaman Khan was present at the firing. As to whether the firing was done under the distinct orders of any one it is difficult to say. Possibly Rahaman Khan, the Havildar at the spot, gave the orders; possibly some one of the sepoy fired a shot on his own initiative and the other sepoy only followed suit. The story which the sepoy wanted us to believe can, therefore, in our opinion be safely rejected on the ground that it could not be a true representation of what actually took place at the time.

14 While we are unable, as stated above, to accept the sepoy's version of the occurrence, we are unable at the same time to say that we have got from any one of the witnesses an absolutely faithful picture of all that happened that night near the south-east corner of the building before the firing began. The detenus whom we examined wanted to show that they were wholly non-violent. But against that we have the following facts. Some of the detenus must have been in an aggressive mood as is shown by certain incidents to be recounted later on, which happened before the occurrence of the 16th. Although Khan Sahib Altafuddin Khan, Town Inspector of Kharagpur, started an investigation on the early morning of the 17th and although Mr Douglas, District Magistrate of Midnapore, held a formal enquiry a day or two later, none of the detenus would make any statement to either of these officers. They never gave out the details of what happened to any one in authority until they were examined by the Committee. A version of the occurrence which is kept bottled up for so long must be received with caution, especially when it is on the face of it at least exaggerated. Several detenus put the members of the attacking party at 50 to 60, many of them armed with muskets, and say there was continuous firing for 10 to 15 minutes. This would imply the discharge of several hundred rounds, but as a matter of fact only 29 were fired from first to last. Again there was the admission made by Babu Hemanta Kumar Turafdar at an interview with his brother on

19th September, he was overheard by Babu Tincoti Sen, Sub-Inspector of Police, to say that some of the detenus wanted to attack the constables with mosquito rods but that he restrained them. There is the admission made by some constables to Inspector Marshall that there was a scuffle near the eastern porch of the building. Then, according to the investigating officer, although he did not find anything unusual anywhere on the compound, he found a few brickbats lying about near sentry post No. 8, as also one mosquito-net pole on the football ground not very far from the corner. Mr Baker also found two pieces of broken chains lying on the ground near the south-east corner of the building. In addition to these facts there is the further fact that was elicited from some of the "Faltus" that the detenus go out for their strolls on the roads as well as on the *maidan* till their evening meal time at 9, 10 or 11 p.m. None of the detenus would admit seeing any of their number outside the building on this particular evening except Babu Manindia Chandra Sen Gupta, who, confronted with a statement made by him in Mr Baker's hearing, admitted that some of the detenus were challenged by a Havildar for going too near a sentry, although he puts the incident earlier in the evening; and finally we have the slight injuries inflicted on three of the constables. Every one of these points taken by itself might be explained away. But to our mind the cumulative effect is to show that the detenus were by no means all non-violent. What actually happened before the indiscriminate firing by the sepoys on the building was in our opinion, this. Chandra Singh, sentry No 3, gave an alarm on some provocation. On hearing that alarm the guard turned out and joined by the alarm party rushed in in charge of Havildar Rahaman Khan and charged and drove into the south-east corner some of the detenus who might have been loitering about. Some of the minor injuries may have been inflicted at this stage. Thereupon some shots were fired by sentries possibly at knots of detenus who seemed to be dangerously near them or who were throwing bricks at sentry No 8, after which there was a half-hearted retaliation perhaps by some of the younger and more spirited detenus by the flinging down of a few missiles causing slight injuries on two constables (the third man who had injuries says that he was on guard in the tower and that he was hit by bricks while escaping from that isolated position), upon which there was the indiscriminate and wanton firing by the sepoys upon the building itself. When we say that this was what took place before the indiscriminate firing began, we are fully cognizant that this is somewhat of the nature of a surmise and hypothesis. But this surmise is not based on imagination only. It appears to us to stand on much firmer ground. It fits in with what we have stated above and it fits in with the fact that on a number plate on a door upstairs we found marks of a shot which must have been fired from the south or south-west by some one outside the building, and with the story of firing in the direction of the hospital. It fits in moreover with the evidence of Rai Sahib Anath Bandhu Chakravarti, the Assistant Commandant, who was

lying ill in his house at the time, his nephew Babu Ambica Charan Roy, and the jailor Babu Bhendra Kumar Das Gupta to the effect that what they heard was shouting at first, a few shots after that shouting, an interval thereafter, after which there was the regular fusillade or indiscriminate firing.

15 Did any of the sepoys go into the building?—There was a certain amount of controversy before us as to whether any of the sepoys had gone into the building. The detenus' case on the point is that a number of sepoys came into the building, assaulted some of the inmates there with *lathis*, bayonets, etc., and fired some shots also inflicting injuries on some of the detenus thereby. On the one hand there is a total denial of this by the constables, on the other there is the positive evidence of a number of detenus. Dr Mazumdar of the Kharagpur hospital who examined the wounded persons soon after the occurrence deposed that he saw in many cases wounds which had left burns or had scorched the skin on some of the detenus, indicating thereby that in those cases there had been firing from very close quarters. But the evidence of Dr Mazumdar does not in some cases fit in with the testimony of the detenus themselves. The detenu, Babu Kunja Behari Bose, in his deposition stated that one of the sepoys, who had come upstairs, fired a shot at him which grazed his back causing a singeing there. Dr Mazumdar, however, did not find the marks of any such injury on Babu Kunja Behari Bose. According to Dr. Mazumdar, he found on detenu Babu Aswini Kumar Guha a burn above his right elbow, and according to the doctor this burn had been caused by a shot from close quarters. The story which Babu Aswini Kumar Guha himself gave was that he got two shot wounds from some distance. The same may be said about the wound which was found on detenu Babu Shibdas Lahiri. It can, therefore, be very reasonably contended that the description of the wounds as given by Dr Mazumdar is not of much value on the question whether the gunshot wounds which were found by him on some of the detenus had been from close quarters or not.

16 If the question of the entry of the sepoys into the building rested only on the depositions of the detenus with this evidence of Dr Mazumdar, we would perhaps have some hesitation in holding that the sepoys had really gone into the building. But there were some other circumstances in the case which, in our opinion, can leave no room for doubt that the constables did actually go in. Babu Tarakeswar Sen Gupta was the detenu who was shot dead while standing on the upper verandah. Besides the gunshot wounds which were found on him by the Civil Surgeon of Midnapore, who held the *post mortem* examination, Babu Tarakeswar had two other injuries on his head, and these two injuries, according to the Civil Surgeon, had probably been caused by a blow. According to the Civil Surgeon they could not possibly have been caused by a fall after the man had received the gunshot wounds. The two injuries on the head of Babu Tarakeswar Sen Gupta could not therefore be explained in any other way than that he was hit by some one of the sepoys who had gone upstairs, remembering that Babu Tarakeswar, according

to the evidence, was a man who could not walk about with ease.

17. Babu Sabita Sekhar Roy Chowdhury was another detenu in B block upstairs. His story was that when he was nursing Tarakeswar Babu a sepoy charged him with a bayonet and he fell down and became senseless. Dr. Mazumdar found on Babu Sabita Sekhar Roy Chowdhury as many as four wounds, two of which were incised and two punctured; and of the two punctured wounds one was 1" deep and the other 1½" deep. According to Dr. Mazumdar these two wounds had probably been caused by a bayonet. Babu Sabita Sekhar, as we have stated above, was an inmate of Block B upstairs, and it was upstairs that he was found lying in a wounded condition. Having regard to the serious nature of the two punctured wounds we do not think it could be contended that Babu Sabita might have received the wounds when he was somewhere in the camp ground downstairs and after having received those wounds had run upstairs. The evidence is that no blood marks were found anywhere on the ground and the punctured wounds which Babu Sabita Sekhar had on him could not but have caused profuse bleeding.

18. In connection with the question whether the sepoys had really gone into the building or not there is another fact which deserves consideration. On one of the leaves of a door upstairs we found marks of gunshot. Between this spot on the door-leaf and the ground below there is a masonry parapet. There are some small holes in this parapet. But in our opinion it was not likely that a shot, when fired from the ground below and from a distance, would pass through one of these holes and hit the door where we found some remnants lodged. The detenus' story was that the door at the time happened to be closed and the mark of gunshot that was found on it was the result of some firing by one of the sepoys inside the room. The balance of probabilities so far as this point is concerned is unquestionably in favour of the detenus' story. On a consideration, therefore, of the evidence as we have before us we are clearly of opinion that some of the sepoys did go into the building and were responsible for some casualties that took place in the eastern portion thereof.

19. **Was the firing justified?**—We have recorded our findings as to what took place in the evening of the 16th September. Having regard to our findings on the question of the alarm raised and also on the question whether the alarm was pre-arranged or not, we hold that the entry of the sepoys into the compound after the alarm had been given was justified. But there was, in our opinion, no justification whatever for the indiscriminate firing (some 29 rounds were found to have been fired) of the sepoys upon the building itself, resulting in the death of two of the detenus and the infliction of injuries on several others. There was no justification either for some of the sepoys going into the building itself and causing casualties of various kinds to some others of the detenus.

20. **Insinuation by the detenus that Inspector Marshall and the Commandant,**

Mr. Baker, were implicated in the affair.—

Some of the detenus in their statements before us insinuated that in this shooting affair both Inspector Marshall and Mr. Baker were implicated. According to the detenus, Inspector Marshall had interfered with their drill and Mr. Baker, when a complaint was made to him, told Inspector Marshall not to go into the camp again. According to the detenus, Inspector Marshall, in spite of the orders of Mr. Baker to the contrary, did enter into the camp both on the 15th as well as on the 16th. One of the detenus, Babu Manoranjan Roy, who was the manager of C Block Mess, stated before us that at about 6 p.m. on the 16th, when there was something like a parade of the sentries going on outside the gate and when Babu Manoranjan was between the two gates, having gone there in connection with some work with the bazar contractor, he heard Inspector Marshall talking with the sepoys and saying to them, "Why did you let them off? Why didn't you shoot them?" This evidence of Babu Manoranjan was to a certain extent corroborated by another detenu, Babu Purnendu Dastidar, manager of B Block Mess. Babu Purnendu himself did not hear the words which Inspector Marshall was using, but Manoranjan Babu at the time told him what he had heard Inspector Marshall say. The fact that Babu Purnendu did not make any attempt to exaggerate is certainly a point in favour of the detenus' story. But this story as given by Babu Manoranjan and by Babu Purnendu, it must be said, suffers from the fact that it was given many days after the incident had occurred, and also from the fact that there was no complaint of any kind made by either of them in that connection to Mr. Baker, the Commandant. It seems most unlikely that such words would be used in a detenu's presence; and they would be meaningless if they referred to action by a gate sentry who does not carry any firearms. We do not, therefore, find it established that Inspector Marshall even indirectly inspired any attack on the detenus. As regards the visit of Inspector Marshall to the camp on the 15th and the 16th, Mr. Baker has explained that the Inspector went in once with him (Mr. Baker) and on the other occasion to make arrangements about the sentries under his orders.

21. Then as regards the complicity of Mr. Baker, some of the detenus no doubt suspected that Mr. Baker was at the bottom of the affair. They had before them the fact that it was on account of the report of Mr. Baker about illumination of the tower that a reduction in their allowance from Rs. 32 to Rs. 27 per month was ordered by the Government. They had before them the fact that Mr. Baker had on the morning of the 16th punished one of their comrades, Pankaj Babu, and ordered him to be detained in one of the cells for seven days. And they had before them also the fact that sentries under his orders were posted closer to the building, which to them meant further encroachment on their already restricted freedom and liberty. To a mind like that of the detenus, labouring under the belief that injustice had been done to them by the Government when they were placed under detention

without any trial, these facts might raise suspicion that Mr Baker, who is a servant of Government, was also implicated in the shooting affair. But to a dispassionate mind these things would mean nothing. If Mr Baker had reported to the Government it was only because there had really been illumination of the tower on the 28th July, the day after the murder of Mr Garlick. If Mr Baker had punished Pankaj Babu it was only because Pankaj Babu had assaulted the camp doctor. And if Mr Baker had posted sentries nearer the building it was only because they were posted near the cells and washing sheds in which fires had broken out on more than one occasion at night time. Some of the detenus told us that they had not found Mr Baker so kindly and courteous to them as before and they had noticed this change in him since the meeting at the Dalhousie Institute. Mr Baker emphatically denied any such change in his behaviour towards the detenus, and one or two letters addressed by him to the detenus would show that there was really no such change in him. In connection with the question of complicity of Mr Baker in the shooting affair, the way in which Mr Baker acted immediately after the occurrence ought, in our opinion, to be taken into consideration. The evidence is that he hurried to the place of occurrence within ten minutes, and the evidence shows that on arrival at the camp he did all that was possible to do for the wounded detenus. According to some of the detenus, Mr Baker did not arrive till about half an hour after the occurrence, according to some till one hour, and according to some others again till 1½ hours after the incident. These estimates of time as given by the detenus were in our opinion mistaken. A certain degree of over-estimation is not altogether unnatural in the circumstances. Some of their comrades were dead, and some were perhaps dying, and any little delay in medical help arriving would naturally appear to them to be inordinately long. That Mr Baker did arrive within a very short time after the occurrence would appear pretty clear from the testimony of Dr Mazumdar of the Kharagpur hospital. According to Dr Mazumdar, the telephonic message which Mr Baker sent to him after Mr Baker had gone round the sentries, after he had gone into the building and after he had seen the wounded persons, was received at Kharagpur at 10 p.m. There is further corroboration from the Assistant Commandant who heard his car pass just after the firing stopped. Having regard, therefore, to the facts and circumstances mentioned above, we cannot but hold that neither Mr. Baker nor Inspector Marshall had any complicity in the shooting affair. Mr B C Chatterji, who represented the detenus before us, also frankly admitted that on the evidence as it stands he could not ask us to hold that either of these two officers had been privy to the shooting affair.

22 Incidents that led up to the occurrence on the night of the 16th September.—The occurrence took place on the night of the 16th September. There had been before that date some incidents which might be said to have led up to it. On the 28th July, the day following the murder of Mr. Garlick in

Calcutta, the tower was illuminated by the detenus. According to the detenus this illumination was done not in connection with Mr Garlick's murder but it was only one of the many occasions when the detenus "in a sporting spirit" chose to illuminate the tower. There is evidence, however, before us to show that according to some of the detenus this illumination was done to celebrate the acquittal by the High Court of some of the accused in the Dalhousie Square bomb case, while according to others it was in honour of the death of one of their compatriots, possibly meaning thereby the man who shot Mr Garlick and who himself was shot dead at the spot. Whatever that may be, this matter was reported by the Commandant to the Government, and as a result thereof the monthly allowance of the detenus was reduced by an order of the Government from Rs 32 to Rs 27. There is evidence also that this tower was illuminated when there was an attack on Mr Cassells and also when Inspector Asanullah was murdered at Chittagong. The order of reduction of the monthly allowance was followed by the breaking out of fire in one of the *kutchas* sheds in the camp, and although some additional sentries were posted in the compound, other fires broke out in some of the cells which also were *kutcha* structures. The breaking out of these fires necessitated the closing in of the guard by putting sentries nearer to the main building, and this, the evidence shows, was not liked by the detenus. The change in the arrangement of the guard that was done on the 23rd August and also on the 9th September on the one hand meant additional work for the guard and could not therefore have been very palatable to them, and on the other was not liked by the detenus themselves. These little things culminated in the incident of the 15th September. On the 15th September when a detenu, Babu Dinesh Chandra Sen, was being taken away from the High Detention Camp on transfer to the Buxa Dooar Camp, a number of detenus tried to come between the two gates to say good-bye to him. The gate sentry would not allow them to go past the inner gate, and there was in consequence thereof some quarrel and some scuffle. According to the detenus, the gate sentry insulted them by pushing them out through the inner gate. According to the gate sentry, the detenus fell on him and began to beat him and a portion of his shirt was torn off. Whatever that may be, there is no doubt that there was a quarrel and some kind of scuffle. The evidence is that the gate sentry, Sitaram Singh, raised an alarm with the result that a number of sepoy came up to the gate armed with *lathis* and wanted to go into the compound, apparently with the object of giving a beating to the detenus, and it was only the timely arrival and intervention of Mr Baker that prevented them from giving effect to their desire. Mr Baker tried to pacify the men and succeeded in sending them away. He, however, took Sitaram Singh into the camp to see if Sitaram could identify any of the detenus, who, according to him, had assaulted him. The detenus objected to Mr Baker's going round the rooms for the purpose of identification. Mr. Baker did go round the rooms, but Sitaram

could not identify any of the détenus as his assailant. This incident of the 15th followed by the action which Mr. Baker took in the matter must have left the sepoys considerably agitated, and the détenus also must have felt ignominy when the gate sentry was taken round their rooms to find out who his assailant was. As a result the incident of the 15th must have further intensified strained feelings on both sides.

23. **Causes of the occurrence.**—It was, in our opinion, this irritation and high tension which brought about the deplorable affair of the 16th. Some of the détenus were in an aggressive mood and ready to molest or pick a quarrel with the sentries. If they had not done so there would have been no alarm and no shooting. To that extent, therefore, they must be held responsible in the first instance for what happened. The sepoys on their part had felt aggrieved when one of their comrades, we mean the gate sentry Sitaram Singh, was roughly handled by some of the détenus, and naturally they resented when Mr. Baker refused them permission to go into the camp. This strong resentment was, in our opinion, rankling in their minds, and they seized the first chance that they got at the sounding of the alarm of going into the camp and behaving in the fashion they did. If there had not been the timely intervention of Mr. Baker in the afternoon of the 15th September it is not unlikely that there would have been on that very afternoon an occurrence like the occurrence of the 16th, though not of so serious a nature.

24. We have given above the incidents which, to our mind, operated as the direct cause of the occurrence on the night of the 16th. But besides this direct cause there were some indirect causes also, by which we mean circumstances which made the occurrence of the 16th September possible. The Hijli Detention Camp is a pretty big place, the number of détenus detained there being between 170 and 180. There is a Commandant and also an Assistant Commandant. But both of them live at a distance of about three-quarters of a mile from the camp itself. Inspector Marshall, who is in immediate charge of the guard, has his residence at least three-quarters of a mile further off, and at night time there remains no one but the guard constables in charge of Havildars to look after the camp. The Commandant, the Assistant Commandant and Inspector Marshall are no doubt in telephonic connection with the guard. But important orders, such as orders to open fire, cannot ordinarily be given by an officer on the telephone and unless the officer sees for himself what the situation really is. From the distance where the Commandant, the Assistant Commandant and Inspector Marshall live one cannot ordinarily come to the camp in less than four or five minutes. On that particular night the Assistant Commandant, Rai Sahib Anath Bandhu Chakravarti, was lying ill at his house and there was no one acting for him at the time. The fact that there was no

responsible officer present on the spot was, in our opinion, indirectly responsible for the most deplorable and tragic affair that took place on the night of the 16th September last.

25. **Summary.**—To sum up, our findings of facts are—

(1) Sentry No. 3 on some provocation gave an alarm.

(2) The guard turned out, was joined by the alarm party, passed through the inner gate under the orders of Havildar Rahaman Khan, charged and drove some détenus who might have been roving about into the south-east corner.

(3) Some shots were fired by the sentries, after which—

(4) There was a half-hearted retaliation by some of the détenus, followed by—

(5) A regular fusillade from the sepoys—indiscriminate firing without any justification on the main building, resulting in the death of two of the détenus, Babu Santosh Kumar Mitter downstairs and Babu Tarakeswar Sen Gupta upstairs, and in the infliction of injuries on several others, necessitating in one case the amputation of an arm.

(6) Some of the sepoys with no justification went into the building and assaulted some of the détenus there with *lathis* and bayonets and also fired a few shots there, after which they left.

(7) Ramsevak Pande, the Havildar-in-charge, came in, ordered to cease fire, and withdrew the sepoys to the guard room in haste.

26. The incidents which led up to the occurrence were—

(a) Illumination of the tower and consequent reduction of allowance.

(b) Breaking out of fires in the *kutchas* sheds in the compound followed by posting of sentries closer to the building.

(c) Punishment of one of the détenus, Pankaj Babu, and the order confining him in one of the cells for seven days, and finally—

(d) The incident that happened at the gate on the 15th on the occasion of the departure of detenu Babu Dinesh Chandra Sen.

27. The direct cause was the feeling of irritation felt by both the détenus and the guard intensified by the incident of the 15th, and the indirect cause was the fact that there was no arrangement for a responsible officer staying at the camp at night time, and at night time the camp was left entirely in charge of the sepoys headed by a few Havildars.

28. We have tried to make this report as full and thorough as possible. If we have succeeded in our attempt it is due to the fact that all possible evidence was available to us and we were assisted in our labours by the lawyers who represented the détenus on the one side and who represented the staff on the other.

S. C. MALLIK.

J. G. DRUMMOND.

The 21st October 1931.



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1931.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATION.

No 18876P — 4th November 1931 —
Whereas by notification No 17531P, dated the 12th October 1931, the Governor in Council was pleased to appoint under sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 4 of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1925—

(i) Mr A L Blank, ICS, Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas,

(ii) Mr Lal Behari Chatterji, Retired District and Sessions Judge, Bengal,

(iii) Rai Sahib Abboy Charan Chatterji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Parganas,

as Commissioners for the trial under the said Act of Narahari Sen and others mentioned in the said notification accused of offences specified in the first schedule of the said Act.

And whereas there is a likelihood of a prolonged absence of the said Mr Lal Behari Chatterji from acting as a Commissioner

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (b) of rule 4 of the rules made under section 10 of the said Act and published under notification No. 332P., dated the 15th January 1931, and in modification of the said notification No 17531P, dated the 12th October 1931, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rai Rajendra Nath Ray Bahadur as a Commissioner for the trial of the aforesaid accused, *vice* the said Mr. Lal Behari Chatterji, resigned.

W. S. HOPKINS,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATION

No 18873P—4th November 1931—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 4 of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1925, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R. F. Lodge, *i c s*, District and Sessions Judge, Mymensingh, Mr. Kumud Nath Ray, retired District and Sessions Judge, and Babu Jamini Prasanna Ray, Subdivisional Officer, Kishoreganj, as Commissioners for the trial under the said Act of the following persons who are accused of offences in the cases mentioned below—

A The Tangail Shooting Case—Tangail police-station case No. 1, dated the 21st August 1931, under sections 307 and 326, Indian Penal Code, and sections 19 (e) and (f) and 20 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (Act XI of 1878)

(1) Lalit Chandra Raha, son of Madhav Chandra Raha, of Jadavpur, police-station Basail

B The Atharabari Mail Robbery Case—Iswarganj police-station case No 15, dated the 19th September 1931, under sections 392 and 397, Indian Penal Code, and sections 19 (e) and 19 (f) of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (Act XI of 1878)

(1) Hemendra Nath Chakrabarti *alias* Ghutu, son of Heramba Nath Chakrabarti, of Daulatpur, police-station Belchuki, district Pabna

(2) Gopal Chandra Acharji, son of the late Ambica Kanta Acharji, of Usthi, police-station Gaffargaon, district Mymensingh

(3) Sachindra Chandra Home, son of the late Shyam Sundar Home, of Balli, police-station Netrakona, district Mymensingh

The Governor in Council is pleased in exercise of the power conferred by rule 2 (a) of the rules made under section 10 of the said Act (published under notification No. 332P, dated the 15th January 1931) to nominate the said Mr R. F. Lodge, *i c s*, to be the President of the aforesaid Commissioners

W. S. HOPKINS,

Chief Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATION

No 19552 P—9th November, 1931.—In exercise of the powers conferred by subsections (1) and (2) of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1925, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint —

- 1 Mr C Bartley, I O S,
District and Sessions Judge,
24-Parganas,
2. Rai Nalmi Kanta Basu Bahadur,
Retired District and Sessions Judge,
- 3 Babu Prafulla Chandra Ghosh,
Deputy Magistrate, 24-Parganas,

as Commissioners for the trial under the said Act of Bimal Kumar Das Gupta *alias* Mukhan, son of Akshay Kumar Das Gupta, of village Basanda, Police-station Jhalakati, District Bakarganj, and also of Midnapore Town, accused of offences specified in the first schedule of the said Act

2 The Governor in Council is also pleased in exercise of the power conferred by rule 2 (a) of the rules made under section 10 of the said Act (published under notification No 332P, dated the 15th January 1931) to nominate the said Mr C Bartley to be the President of the aforesaid Commissioners

By order of the Governor in Council,
W. S. HOPKINS,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

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The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATION

No 19731P—14th November 1931—In exercise of the powers conferred by subsections (1) and (2) of section 4 of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1925, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint—

(1) Mr. A. G. R. Henderson, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Dacca,

(2) Mr. Bipin Bihary Mukharji, Retired District and Sessions Judge,

(3) Babu Sharat Chandra Rai, Deputy Magistrate, Dacca,

as Commissioners for the trial of (1) Bangeswar Rai, son of Baneswar Rai, of village Gobinpur, police-station Nawabganj, at present of Gandaria, police-station Sutra-pur, Dacca, and (2) Benoy Kumar Bose, son of the late Hemanga Kumar Bose, of Rashunia, police-station Sherajdigha, at present of Dig-bazar, Dacca, accused of offences specified in the first schedule of the said Act

2 The Governor in Council is also pleased in exercise of the power conferred by rule 2(a) of the rules made under section 10 of the said Act (published under notification No 332P, dated the 15th January 1931) to nominate Mr Henderson to be the President of the aforesaid Commissioners

W S HOPKINS,

Chief Secy to the Govt. of Bengal



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1931.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Finance Department.

Miscellaneous.

NOTIFICATION.

No 7177-Mis—25th November 1931 — Government notification No 5979-Mis, dated the 3rd November 1931, declaring Friday, the 4th December 1931, a public holiday under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881, on account of the arrival in Calcutta of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, is hereby cancelled.

E N BLANDY,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No 4129P S—1st December 1931—The following are hereby promulgated for general information:—

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Legislative Department.

AN

ORDINANCE

TO

Confer special powers on the Government of Bengal and its officers for the purpose of suppressing the terrorist movement and to provide for the speedier trial of offences committed in furtherance of or in connection with the terrorist movement.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to confer special powers on the Government of Bengal and its officers for the purpose of suppressing the terrorist movement and to provide for the speedier trial of offences committed in furtherance of or in connection with the terrorist movement,

Now THEREFORE, in exercise of the power conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance —

PRELIMINARY.

Short title
and extent

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Bengal Emergency Powers Ordinance, 1931

(2) This section, section 2, Chapter II and the Schedule extend to the whole of Bengal Chapter I extends in the first instance to the district of Chittagong, but the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, extend any or all of its provisions to any other area in Bengal

Definitions

2. In this Ordinance, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) the "Code" means the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898; and V of 1898.

(b) "scheduled offence" means any offence specified in the Schedule

CHAPTER I

EMERGENCY POWERS

Power to detain and question persons behaving suspiciously

3. (1) Any officer of Government authorised in this behalf by general or special order of the Local Government may require any person whom he suspects to be acting or about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or peace to give an account of his identity and movements, and may arrest and detain him for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours for the purpose of obtaining and verifying his statements

(2) An officer making an arrest under this section may in so doing use any means that may be necessary

Power to take possession of immovable property

4. (1) If, in the opinion of the Local Government any land or building can be utilised as quarters or offices for public servants, or for the accommodation of troops or police or prisoners or persons in custody, the Local Government may, by order in writing, require the occupier or other person in charge of the land or building to place it at the disposal of Government at such time as may be specified in the order, together with the whole or any part specified in the order of any fixtures, fittings, furniture or other things for the time being in the building; and the Local Government may dispose of or use such land, building, fixtures, fittings, furniture or other things in such manner as it may consider expedient

(2) In this section "building" includes any portion or portions of a building, whether separately occupied or not

(3) The Collector may, on the application of any person who has suffered loss by the exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1), award to such person such compensation as he thinks reasonable.

Power to take possession of movable property

5. (1) If, in the opinion of the District Magistrate, any product, article or thing, or any class of product, article or thing, can be utilised in furtherance of the purposes of this Ordinance, the District Magistrate may, by order in writing, require any owner or person in charge of such product, article or thing to place it at the disposal of Government at such time and place as may be specified in the order, and the District Magistrate may dispose of or use it in such manner as he may consider expedient

(2) The Collector may, on the application of any person who has suffered loss by the exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1), award to such person such compensation as he thinks reasonable

Power to prohibit or limit access to certain places

6. The District Magistrate may, by order in writing, prohibit or limit, in such way as he may think expedient for the purposes of this Ordinance, access to any building or place in the possession or under the control of Government or of any railway administration or local authority, or to any building or place in the occupation, whether permanent or otherwise, of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces or of any police force, or to any place in the vicinity of any such building or place

Power to prohibit or regulate traffic.

7. The District Magistrate may, by order in writing, prohibit or regulate, in such way as he may think expedient for the purposes of this Ordinance, traffic over any road, pathway, bridge, waterway or ferry.

Power to regulate means of transport

8. (1) The District Magistrate may, by order in writing, require any person to make, in such form and within such time and to such authority as may be specified in the order, a return of any vehicles or means of transport owned by him or in his possession or under his control.

(2) The District Magistrate, if, in his opinion, it is expedient for the purposes of this Ordinance, may, by order in writing, require any person owning or having in his possession or under his control any vehicle or means of transport to take such order therewith for such period as may be specified in the order.

Powers
regarding arms,
ammunition, etc.

9. (1) The District Magistrate may, by order in writing published in such manner as he thinks best adapted for informing the persons concerned,—

- (a) prohibit, either absolutely or subject to such exception as may be specified in the order, the purchase, sale or delivery of, or other dealing in, any arms, parts of arms, ammunition or explosive substances, or
- (b) direct that any person owning or having in his possession or under his control any arms, parts of arms, ammunition or explosive substances, shall keep the same in a secure place approved by the District Magistrate or remove them to any place specified in the order

(2) The District Magistrate may take possession of—

- (a) any arms, ammunition or explosives, or
- (b) any tools, machinery, implements or other material of any kind, likely, in his opinion, to be utilised, whether by the owner or by any other person, for the commission of any scheduled offence,

and may make such orders as he may think fit for the custody and disposal thereof

Power to
require the
assistance of
certain persons

10. The District Magistrate may require any landholder, or any member, officer or servant of any local authority, or any teacher in any school, college or other educational institution, to assist in the restoration and maintenance of law and order and in the protection of property in the possession or under the control of Government, or of any Railway administration or local authority, in such manner and within such limits as the District Magistrate may specify

Power to
issue search-
warrants

11. The power to issue search warrants conferred by section 98 of the Code shall be deemed to include a power to issue warrants authorising—

- (a) the search of any place in which any Magistrate mentioned in that section has reason to believe that any scheduled offence or any offence punishable under this Ordinance has been, is being or is about to be committed, or that preparation for the commission of any such offence is being made;
- (b) the seizure in or on any place searched under clause (a) of anything which the officer executing the warrant has reason to believe is being used, or is intended to be used, for any purpose mentioned in that clause,

and the provisions of the Code shall, so far as may be, apply to searches made under the authority of any warrant issued, and to the disposal of any property seized, under this section

General power
of search

12. Any authority on which any power is conferred by or under this Chapter may authorise any person to enter and search any place the search of which such authority has reason to believe to be necessary for the purpose of—

- (a) ascertaining whether it is necessary or expedient to exercise such power, or
- (b) ascertaining whether any order given, direction made, or condition prescribed in the exercise of such power has been duly complied with, or
- (c) generally, giving effect to such power or securing compliance with, or giving effect to, any order given, direction made or condition prescribed in the exercise of such power

Power to give
effect to orders
if disobeyed

13. If any person disobeys or neglects to comply with an order made, direction given, or condition prescribed, in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter, the authority which made the order, gave the direction or prescribed the condition may take or cause to be taken such action as it thinks necessary to give effect thereto.

Imposition of
collective fine on
inhabitants of
turbulent areas

14. (1) Where it appears to the Local Government that the inhabitants of any area are concerned in the commission of scheduled offences, or are in any way assisting persons in committing such offences, the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, impose a collective fine on the inhabitants of that area

(2) The Local Government may exempt any person or class or section of such inhabitants from liability to pay any portion of such fine

(3) The District Magistrate, after such inquiry as he may deem necessary, shall apportion such fine among the inhabitants who are liable collectively to pay it, and such apportionment shall be made according to the District Magistrate's judgment of the respective means of such inhabitants

(4) The portion of such fine payable by any person may be recovered from him as a fine or as arrears of land revenue

(5) The Local Government may award compensation out of the proceeds of a fine realised under this section to any person who, in the opinion of the Local Government, has suffered injury to person or property by the unlawful act of the inhabitants of the area

Explanation—For the purposes of this section, the "inhabitants" of an area includes persons who themselves or by their agents or servants occupy or hold land or other immovable property within such area, and landlords who themselves or by their agents or servants collect rents from holders or occupiers of land in such area, notwithstanding that they do not actually reside therein

Penalty for
disobeying orders
under this
Chapter

15. Whoever disobeys or neglects to comply with any order made, direction given, or condition prescribed in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter, or impedes the lawful exercise of any power referred to in this Chapter, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both

Delegation of
powers.

16. (1) The Local Government may invest the District Magistrate with the powers of a Local Government under section 4, and the District Magistrate may, subject to the control of the Local Government, delegate the powers so vested in him to any police officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent or to any military officer not below the rank of Captain

(2) The Local Government may invest any Subdivisional Magistrate, or any police officer not below the rank of a Deputy Superintendent, or any military officer not below the rank of Captain, with any of the powers of a District Magistrate under this Chapter

(3) The District Magistrate may by order in writing authorise any civil or military officer to exercise any of the powers of the District Magistrate under this Chapter in a specified area or in connection with a specified operation or series of operations

Power to make
rules.

17. (1) The Local Government, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, make rules—

(a) to prevent communications with absconders and to secure information of the movements of absconders,

(b) to prevent attacks on the persons or property of His Majesty's subjects, or to secure information of such attacks and of designs to make such attacks,

(c) to secure the safety of His Majesty's forces and police;

(d) to regulate the exercise of powers conferred by or under this Chapter,

(e) to provide for the custody pending production before a Court of prisoners taken in circumstances in which the provisions of the Code cannot be followed without undue inconvenience;

(f) generally, to carry out the purposes of this Chapter

(2) In making a rule under this section the Local Government may provide that any contravention thereof shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both

Bar of jurisdiction

18. Except as provided in this Chapter, no proceeding or order purporting to be taken or made under this Chapter shall be called in question by any Court, and no civil or criminal proceeding shall be instituted against any person for anything done, or in good faith intended to be done, under this Chapter

Operation of other penal laws not barred

19. Nothing contained in this Chapter shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence punishable under this Chapter

Offences under the Chapter to be cognizable and non-bailable

20. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code, any offence punishable under this Chapter shall be cognizable and non-bailable.

Certain other offences to be cognizable and non-bailable

21. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code, an offence punishable under section 160, 186, 187, 188, 189, 227, 228, 505, 506, 507 or 508 of the Indian Penal Code, or under section 17 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, shall be cognizable and non-bailable

XLV of 1860
XIV of 1908

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 195 or section 196 of the Code, any Court otherwise competent to take cognizance of an offence punishable under section 186, 187, 188, 228 or 505 of the Indian Penal Code, may take cognizance of such offence upon a police report being made to it under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 173 of the Code, but shall not proceed with the trial unless it has received a complaint in respect of such offence under section 195 or section 196 as the case may be, and the absence of such complaint shall be reasonable cause, within the meaning of section 344 of the Code, for postponing the commencement of the trial and for remanding the accused

XLV of 1860

District Magistrate in Calcutta

22. In the event of this Chapter being extended to the Presidency town of Calcutta, then for the purposes of this Chapter "District Magistrate" shall mean, in that town, the Commissioner of Police

CHAPTER II.

SPECIAL CRIMINAL COURTS

Special Courts

23. Courts of criminal jurisdiction may be constituted under this Ordinance of the following classes, namely:—

- (i) Special Tribunals,
- (ii) Special Magistrates.

Constitution of Special Tribunals

24. (1) A Special Tribunal may be constituted by the Local Government for such area as it may think fit, and shall consist of a President and two other members who shall be appointed by the Local Government. The President of the Tribunal shall be a person who holds or has held office or is acting or has acted as a Judge of any High Court, and the other members shall be persons qualified under sub-section (3) of section 101 of the Government of India Act for appointment as Judges of a High Court

(2) If for any reason a member of a Tribunal is unable to discharge his duties, the Local Government shall appoint another member in his place, and upon any such change occurring it shall not be incumbent on the Tribunal to re-call or re-hear any witness who has already given evidence, and it may act on any evidence already recorded by or produced before it.

Jurisdiction of Special Tribunals

25. Where in the opinion of the Local Government there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person has committed a scheduled offence in furtherance of or in connection with the terrorist movement, it may, by order in writing, direct that such person shall be tried by a Special Tribunal

Procedure of Special Tribunals

26. (1) A Special Tribunal may take cognizance of offences without the accused being committed to it for trial and, in trying accused persons, shall follow the procedure prescribed by the Code for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates:

Provided that the Special Tribunal shall make a memorandum only of the substance of the evidence of each witness examined, and

shall not be bound to adjourn any trial for any purpose unless such adjournment is, in its opinion, necessary in the interests of justice.

(2) In matters not coming within the scope of sub-section (1), the provisions of the Code, so far as they are not inconsistent with this Chapter or the rules made thereunder, shall apply to the proceedings of a Special Tribunal, and, for the purposes of the said provisions, the Tribunal shall be deemed to be a Court of Session.

(3) In the event of any difference of opinion among the members of a Special Tribunal, the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

Powers of
Special
Tribunals.

27. A Special Tribunal may pass upon any person convicted by it any sentence authorised by law for the punishment of the offence of which such person is convicted, and no order of confirmation shall be necessary in respect of any sentence passed by it.

Provided that where a Special Tribunal convicts any person of any offence punishable under the first paragraph of section 307 of the Indian Penal Code, committed after the promulgation of this Ordinance, it may pass on such person a sentence of death or of transportation for life.

XLV of
1860

Rules

28. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, make rules providing for—

- (i) the times and places at which Special Tribunals may sit, and
- (ii) the procedure of Special Tribunals, including the powers of the President, and the procedure to be adopted in the event of the President or any other member being prevented from attending throughout the trial of any accused person.

Special
Magistrates

29. Any Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class who has exercised powers as such for a period of not less than four years may be invested by the Local Government with the powers of a Special Magistrate under this Ordinance.

Jurisdiction of
Special
Magistrates.

30. Where, in the opinion of the Local Government, or of the District Magistrate if empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person has committed a scheduled offence not punishable with death, or an offence punishable under this Ordinance, the Local Government or District Magistrate, as the case may be, may, by order in writing, direct that such person shall be tried by a Special Magistrate.

Procedure of
Special
Magistrates.

31. (1) In the trial of any case under this Ordinance, a Special Magistrate shall follow the procedure laid down in sub-section (1) of section 26 for the trial of cases by a Special Tribunal:

Provided that such Magistrate may, in trying any offence punishable under this Ordinance, follow the procedure prescribed in the Code for the summary trial of cases where no appeal lies.

(2) In matters not coming within the scope of sub-section (1), the provisions of the Code, so far as they are not inconsistent with this Chapter, shall apply to the proceedings of a Special Magistrate, and for the purposes of the said provisions the Special Magistrate shall be deemed to be a Magistrate of the first class.

Sentences by
Special
Magistrates.

32. A Special Magistrate may pass any sentence authorised by law, except a sentence of death or of transportation or imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years.

Appeals.

33. (1) Where a Special Magistrate passes a sentence of transportation or imprisonment for a term exceeding two years, or of fine exceeding one thousand rupees, an appeal shall lie to the Special Tribunal constituted for the area in which the offence was tried.

Provided that where no Special Tribunal has been so constituted, the appeal shall lie to the Court of Session, unless the Special Magistrate passes a sentence of transportation exceeding two years or a sentence of imprisonment exceeding four years, in which case the appeal shall lie to the High Court.

(2) An appeal under sub-section (1) shall be presented within seven days from the date of the sentence.

(3) In disposing of an appeal under this section, a Special Tribunal shall follow the same procedure and shall have the same powers as an Appellate Court follows and has under the Code.

Retro-spective
effect of direction
under sections
25 and 30

34. No direction shall be made under section 25 or section 30 for the trial of any person by a Special Tribunal or Special Magistrate, for an offence for which he was being tried at the promulgation of this Ordinance before any Court, but, save as aforesaid, a direction under either of the said sections may be made in respect of any person accused of a scheduled offence, whether such offence was committed before or after the promulgation of this Ordinance.

Power to convict
for offence
proved

35. If in any trial under this Chapter it is found that the accused person has committed any offence, whether such offence is or is not a scheduled offence, the Court may convict such person of such offence and pass any sentence authorised by law for the punishment thereof.

Power to exclude
persons or public
from precincts
of Court

36. The President of a Special Tribunal or a Special Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, order at any stage of a trial that the public generally, or any particular person, shall not have access to, or be or remain in, the room or building used by the Court.

Provided that where in any case the Advocate-General certifies in writing to the Court that it is expedient in the interests of the public peace or safety or of the peace or safety of any of the witnesses in the trial that the public generally should not have access to, or be or remain in, the room or building used by the Court, the President or Court, as the case may be, shall order accordingly.

Powers of Special
Courts to deal
with
refractory
accused

37. (1) Where any accused, in a trial before a Court constituted under this Chapter, has, by his voluntary act, rendered himself incapable of appearing before the Court, or resists his production before it, or behaves before it in a persistently disorderly manner, the Court may, at any stage of the trial, by order in writing made after such inquiry as it may think fit, dispense with the attendance of such accused for such period as it may think fit, and proceed with the trial in his absence.

(2) Where a plea is required in answer to a charge from an accused whose attendance has been dispensed with under sub-section (1), such accused shall be deemed not to plead guilty.

(3) An order under sub-section (1) dispensing with the attendance of an accused shall not affect his right of being represented by a pleader at any stage of the trial, or of being present in person if he has become capable of appearing, or appears in Court and undertakes to behave in an orderly manner.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code, no finding, sentence or order passed in a trial before a Court constituted under this Ordinance shall be held to be illegal by any Court by reason of any omission or irregularity whatsoever arising from the absence of any or all of the accused whose attendance has been dispensed with under sub-section (1).

Special rule of
evidence.

38. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, when the statement of any person has been recorded by any Magistrate, such statement may be admitted in evidence in any trial before a Court constituted under this Ordinance if such person is dead or cannot be found or is incapable of giving evidence, and the Court is of opinion that such death, disappearance or incapacity has been caused in the interests of the accused. I of 1872.

Exclusion of
interference of
other Courts.

39. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Code, or of any other law for the time being in force, or of anything having the force of law by whatsoever authority made or done, there shall, save as provided by this Chapter, be no appeal from any order or sentence of a Court constituted under this Chapter, and, save as aforesaid, no Court shall have authority to revise such order or sentence, or to transfer any case from any such Court, or to make any order under section 491 of the Code, or have any jurisdiction of any kind in respect of any proceedings of any such Court, or in respect of any direction made under this Chapter.

Application of
ordinary law.

40. The provisions of the Code and of any other law for the time being in force, in so far as they may be applicable and in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Chapter or the rules made thereunder, shall apply to all matters connected with, arising from or consequent upon a trial by special criminal courts constituted under this Chapter.

Limitation of jurisdiction in respect of Commissioners appointed under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1925

41. The provisions of section 36 and section 37 shall apply to Commissioners appointed under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1925, in respect of proceedings now pending or to be instituted before them, as if such Commissioners were Special Tribunals constituted under this Chapter, and notwithstanding the provisions of the Code, or of any other law for the time being in force, or of anything having the force of law by whatsoever authority made or done, save as provided in the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment (Supplementary) Act, 1925, no Court shall have authority to revise any order or sentence of such Commissioners, or to transfer any case from such Commissioners, or to make any order under section 491 of the Code, or have any jurisdiction of any kind in respect of any proceedings of any such Commissioners.

THE SCHEDULE

- (a) Any offence punishable under any of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code, namely, sections 121, 121A, 122, 123, 148, 216, 302, 304, 326, 327, 329, 332, 333, 385, 386, 387, 392, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 431, 435, 436, 437, 438, 440, 454, 455, 457, 458, 459, 460 and 506; XLV of 1860,
- (b) any offence under the Explosive Substances Act, 1908. VI of 1908
- (c) any offence under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, XI of 1878
- (d) any attempt or conspiracy to commit, or any abetment of, any of the above offences.

WILLINGDON,

Viceroy and Governor-General

NEW DELHI,
The 30th November, 1931

No. 20368P.—1st December 1931.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Bengal Emergency Powers Ordinance, 1931, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules.—

1. These rules may be called the Bengal Emergency Powers Rules, 1931

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

- (a) "military officer" means a commissioned military officer,
- (b) "police officer" means a police officer enlisted under the Police Act, 1861, and includes a police constable and any member of the Eastern Frontier Rifles or the Assam Rifles. V of 1861.

3. (1) No person shall communicate, directly or indirectly, with an absconder or supply him with food, water, arms, clothing or any other article or assist him in any way

(2) No person shall collect any money, valuables or other articles for the purpose of assisting any absconder.

4. Any person who sees an absconder or has any information of the movements or whereabouts of any absconder or of any communication or means of communication with an absconder shall forthwith give full information thereof to the nearest magistrate, military officer or police officer

5. Every person shall be bound to supply, to the best of his ability, any information which any magistrate, military officer or police officer may require regarding the movements or whereabouts of absconders.

6. Every military officer and every police officer not below the rank of an Assistant Sub-Inspector or, in the case of the Eastern Frontier Rifles and Assam Rifles, of a Jemadar, shall have the power to intercept telegrams, telephone messages, letters, postcards and parcels whenever he considers it to be necessary for the purpose of preventing communication with absconders or for the purpose of securing the safety of the military and police forces

7. No unauthorised person shall wear the uniform or equipment of His Majesty's military or police forces or similar clothing in any way resembling such uniform.

8. Every person shall forthwith communicate to the nearest magistrate, military officer or police officer any information which he may obtain respecting any matter likely to affect the safety of the military or police forces

9. Every member of the military and police forces shall have the power to stop and search any person whom he may suspect of carrying arms or of carrying information intended for absconders or terrorists or any material designed for any unlawful or improper use.

10. No person shall in any way impede or attempt to impede or incite any person to impede any member of the military or police forces.

11. Any person knowing of any attempt or design to damage any military, police or public property shall forthwith report the matter to the nearest military or police officer.

12. No person shall endeavour to elicit information regarding the military or police forces from any member of such forces or from any person in the employment of Government.

13. (1) No person shall communicate any information regarding the military or police forces to any newspaper.

(2) No newspaper shall publish any information regarding the military or police forces. If any newspaper publishes any such information, the owner, publisher, editor and printer of such newspaper shall be held liable for such publication.

14. (1) No person shall use any wireless transmitting or receiving set.

(2) Any person possessing any apparatus designed for such purpose shall forthwith inform the nearest military or police officer and shall make over the apparatus to him at such time and place as he may appoint.

15. Any person found in possession of any publication, leaflet or paper containing any incitement to murder or violence or any matter in support of the terrorist movement shall be deemed to have committed an offence under these rules.

16. Any person who contravenes any of these rules shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine or both.

No 20369P —1st December 1931 —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Bengal Emergency Powers Ordinance, 1931, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the officers mentioned in column 2 of the Schedule annexed hereto to exercise within any area in which this Ordinance is in force the powers specified in the sections or sub-sections mentioned against them in column 1 of the Schedule

SCHEDULE.

Sections and sub-sections	Officers.
1	2
Section 3	(1) All magistrates (2) All commissioned military officers. (3) All police officers not below the rank of an Assistant Sub-Inspector or head constable or, in the case of the Eastern Frontier Rifles and the Assam Rifles, of a lance naik (4) All military non-commissioned officers
Section 4, sub-section (1).	The District Magistrate
Section 5, sub-section (1)	(1) All military officers not below the rank of a Captain. (2) All police officers not below the rank of a Deputy Superintendent, or in the case of the Eastern Frontier Rifles and the Assam Rifles, of an Assistant Commandant.
Section 6	.. Ditto.
Section 7	. Ditto.
Section 8	. Ditto.

W. S. HOPKINS,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATION

No 20716P.—2nd December 1931—Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon will arrive at Calcutta (maidan) by Aeroplane at about 4-30 p.m. (standard time) on Friday, the 4th December 1931. The arrival will be private.

2 Their Excellencies will be received on arrival by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal and the Hon'ble Lady Jackson attended by their personal staff and the officials detailed below—

The Commissioner of the Presidency Division

The Commander, Presidency and Assam District

The Inspector-General of Police, Bengal

The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta

A salute of 31 guns will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William as His Excellency the Viceroy alights on the maidan.

3 After the necessary presentations have been made Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon accompanied by His Excellency the Governor and the Hon'ble Lady Jackson will proceed to "Belvedere" by motor.

4 **Dress**—Undress uniform will be worn by all military and police officers. Other gentlemen will appear in lounge suits.

W. S. HOPKINS,

Chief Secy to the Govt of Bengal



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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

CALCUTTA, THE 4TH DECEMBER 1931

RESOLUTION—No 20834P.

The Governor in Council has had under consideration the report submitted by the Committee appointed to inquire into the occurrence at the Hiji Detention Camp on the 16th September 1931, and has decided to publish for general information the conclusions at which he has arrived

2 It is clear from the report of the Committee that before the 16th September there had been various instances of misbehaviour on the part of the detenus in the camp, which show that the detenus gave continuous trouble and annoyance to those who were charged with the duty of guarding them. On the 15th a number of detenus tried to force their way past the inner gate and assaulted a sentry who rightly stopped them. His Excellency in Council agrees with the Committee's view that these incidents, especially that of the 15th, had produced ill-feeling between the detenus and the sepoys, and he notes that in all the incidents the detenus were the aggressors

3. It is also clear that on the night of the 16th detenus were again the aggressors and two sentries were interfered with by them. At all times interference with a sentry is a serious offence, and when the interference takes place at night, the gravity of the offence is greatly enhanced. The sentries thus interfered with would have been justified if after warning they had fired at the detenus concerned instead of merely giving an alarm.

4 It seems to His Excellency in Council that there can be no question that the entry of the guard into the camp after the alarm had been given was justified, it was their clear duty to enter and go to the help of the sentries

5 With regard to the firing which took place subsequently and is described by the Committee as a regular fusillade from the sepoys, it must be remembered that an alarm had been given and that shots had been fired by sentries, and that after the guard had entered there was what the Committee describes as a half-hearted retaliation by some of the detenus. As no order to fire appears to have been given, the extent of the subsequent firing which took place cannot be justified. Although the evidence that some of the sepoys entered the building and there caused some of the casualties is not quite convincing, His Excellency in Council accepts the finding of the Committee, and holds that the action of these sepoys was a serious breach of discipline

6 His Excellency in Council fully agrees with the Committee's finding that neither the Commandant nor the Inspector had any complicity in the shooting affair, and is satisfied that the insinuations made against these officers are totally unfounded

7 The conclusions to which His Excellency in Council has come are therefore that the primary responsibility for the incident, which resulted in two deaths and injuries to several persons, rests partly with those detenus whose misbehaviour had brought about the irritation and high tension which the Committee find to have been in existence before the 16th September, and more particularly with those who interfered with the sentries on the night of the 16th September. He also finds that the guard which entered the camp when the alarm was given was not

kept under proper control, that there was unjustifiable firing and that some of the sepoys entered the building and caused injuries to some of the inmates. He also accepts the conclusion to be drawn from the Committee's report that an officer of rank superior to that of a havildar must ordinarily be in the vicinity of the camp to deal with emergencies.

8. His Excellency in Council greatly regrets the tragic results of the series of incidents in Hiji Camp. They prove beyond doubt the necessity for the maintenance of a higher standard of discipline among the detenus in such camps. For it is only by the enforcement of strict discipline that the recurrence of such incidents can be prevented. Orders have accordingly been issued to Commandants of Detenus' Camps that the instructions issued for the treatment of detenus must be carefully followed.

9. As regards the police arrangements for guards in Hiji Camp, these have already been revised so that a more responsible officer than a havildar will always be present at the camp, and in addition one of the superior officers will be at once available should the need arise.

10. As regards the breaches of discipline on the part of the police concerned in the

incident of the 16th September 1931, these will be dealt with departmentally by the Inspector-General of Police.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of the above resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

ORDERED ALSO that a copy be forwarded to the Government of India for information and to the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, for information and necessary action.

By order of the Governor in Council,

W S HOPKYNs,

Chief Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No 20838P—4th December 1931—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Bengal Emergency Powers Ordinance, 1931, the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr A S Hands, I C S, District Magistrate of Chittagong, with the powers of a Special Magistrate under the said Ordinance.

W S HOPKYNs,

Chief Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.



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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Finance Department.

Finance.

RESOLUTION No. 5872F

Calcutta, the 11th December 1931

In conformity with the policy inaugurated by the Government of India to meet the present financial position, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to announce that with effect from 1st December 1931, he himself, the Members of his Executive Council and the Ministers-in-charge of the Transferred departments of Government will forego 10 per cent of their respective salaries

2 Further, in exercise of the powers delegated by the Secretary of State, His Excellency in Council and acting with his Ministers, etc., has decided that the pay of the services and posts, the conditions of whose service are determined by the Government of Bengal, shall (subject to the exceptions noted below) be reduced by 10 per cent with effect from the 1st December 1931. The cut will be of a temporary nature, and will not extend beyond the need of the present exceptional emergency.

Nature and extent of the cut.

3. (i) The cut will be 10 per cent on pay as defined in Fundamental Rule 9 (21) (a)

(ii) The cut will come into operation on pay earned after 30th November 1931, thus, for salaries paid after the end of the month for which they are earned, it will be made on salary bills payable on 1st January 1932 for pay earned for December 1931.

(iii) No pay will be liable to this reduction unless it exceeds Rs 40 per month

(iv) The cut will not operate to reduce below Rs 40 any pay now in excess of that amount.

(v) For salaries of Rs 50 and below, the following scheme of shading shall be adopted.—

For salaries of Rs. 50, the full 10 per cent. cut of Rs. 5 will be operative. From any salary exceeding Rs 40 and less than Rs. 50 the deduction will be one-half of the difference between the sum otherwise due and Rs. 40. Thus salaries of Rs 49 will be cut Rs. 4-8, those of Rs 48 will be cut Rs 4 and so on, Rs 42 will be cut by one rupee, Rs 41 by eight annas, Rs 40 and below will be untouched

(vi) Sergeants of Police and other Police officers of all ranks up to and including Sub-Inspectors of Police and officers of corresponding ranks in the Military and Armed Police shall be exempted from this cut

(vii) In salary bills the uncut pay should be shown and a deduction then made to show the net pay after the cut has been made

Income-tax and Super-tax.

4. The cut will include the recent surcharge and also the tax on salaries from Rs. 1,000 to Rs 2,000 per annum. These taxes will not be levied for any portion of the current financial year or in regard to any period during the next financial year for which the cut is in force. Other income-tax and super-tax will be assessed on the net pay, after deduction from the gross pay of the amount of cut and of other amounts, deduction of which is already allowed

Police officers exempted from the cut will be liable to full payment of income-tax including the surcharge.

Pensions and Provident Funds.

5 The cut will not affect pensionary or Provident Fund rights—

(i) Pensions will continue to be calculated on the pay that would have been earned, had the cut not been made;

(ii) Government will continue to make contributions to Provident Funds on the same principle as at present,

(iii) Subscribers to Provident Funds will have the option to subscribe—

(a) on the pay without deduction; or

(b) on the balance after deduction;

(iv) Subscribers will continue to have the right, where it exists, of subscribing the maximum on the uncut pay or the cut pay

Leave Salary.

6 The cut will be made on leave salary when the leave is on average pay. The leave salary will be calculated on the pay which would have been earned had no cut been made, and 10 per cent will then be deducted. No cut will be made on leave salary when the leave is on half or quarter average pay

Overseas Pay.

7 Deductions from overseas pay should be made in India at 10 per cent on the amount of the overseas pay, calculated at 1s 6d to the rupee. The overseas pay will then be paid in full.

8 The above orders will not apply to officers appointed on contract. The case of such officers is under consideration, and orders regarding them will be issued separately.

9 An officer whose pay is liable to a reduction of 15 per cent under Resolution No 3219F, dated the 7th August 1931, shall be exempted from this 10 per cent cut. But he shall be liable to full payment of income-tax including the surcharge and shall in no case draw more pay than that admissible to him prior to the issue of the said Resolution less 10 per cent.

By order of the Governor in Council,

E N BLANDY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.



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MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Appointment Department.

CALCUTTA, THE 21ST DECEMBER 1931.

RESOLUTION—No 11550A

The Governor in Council has learnt with feelings of profound regret of the death of Mr C G B Stevens, I C S., District Magistrate of Tippera, at the hands of terrorists on the morning of the 14th December 1931

Mr. Stevens joined the I C S in December 1914 and was first posted to Mymensingh as Assistant Magistrate and Collector. Later, he was Subdivisional Officer successively of Alipur-Duars, Kalimpong and Barrackpore.

He was Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal, for over a year, in which post his loyal and meritorious work was specially brought to the notice of Government. From March 1922 for more than five years he served as Deputy Commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where his enthusiasm and

energy took him to every village and his sympathy brought him into close touch with the people throughout the district. After a year in West Bengal as Magistrate-Collector of Burdhum Mr Stevens held charge of Tippera district for nearly two years. He had recently been selected to fill the post of Commissioner of Excise and Salt and was to have joined that post in the beginning of January.

In Mr Stevens the Presidency has lost an officer of varied gifts. He had served in many different parts of Bengal, and everywhere those with whom and under whom he served have paid tributes to his devotion to his work and to his abounding energy.

Government tender their sincere sympathy to his widow and those relatives and friends of his who mourn his untimely loss.

By order of the Governor in Council,

W. S HOPKINS,

Chief Secy to the Govt of Bengal.



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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1931

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATION.

No 21730P — 22nd December 1931.—
Whereas the Governor in Council is of opinion that the association at present known by the name of the Bangiya Seva Dal in the Presidency of Bengal interferes or has for its object the interference with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order, and that it constitutes a danger to the public peace,

It is hereby declared by the Governor in Council, under section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, as amended by the Devolution Act, 1920, that the said association is an unlawful association within the meaning of Part II of the said Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908

W S HOPKINS,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

